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Rhode Island Historical Society Collections

Vol. XI January, 1918 No. 1

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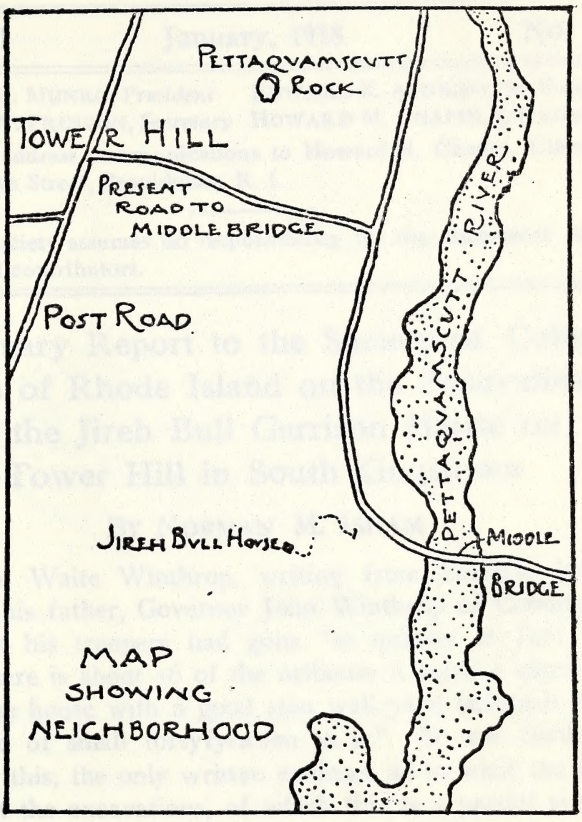

PETTAQVAMSCUTT
ROCK
TOWER HILL
PRESENT
ROAD TO
MIDDLE BRIDGE
POST ROAD
PETTAQVAMSCUTT RIVER
JIREH BULL HOUSE
MIDDLE
BRIDGE
MAP
SHOWING
NEIGHBORHOOD

FIGURE 1.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

COLLECTIONS

Vol. XI January, 1918 No. 1.

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The Society assumes no responsibility for the statements or the opinions of contributors.

Preliminary Report to the Society of Colonial Wars of Rhode Island on the Excavations at the Jireh Bull Garrison House on Tower Hill in South Kingstown

BY NORMAN M. ISHAM

Captain Waite Winthrop, writing from Smith's, July 9, 1675, to his father, Governor John Winthrop of Connecticut, says that his troopers had gone "to quarter at Jer: Bulls where there is about 16 of the neibours it being a convenient larg stone house with a good ston wall yard before it which is a kind of small fortyfycation to it." It was further to develope this, the only written evidence as to what the house was, that the excavations, of which this is a partial account, were undertaken.

Part way up the eastern slope of Tower Hill on that portion of the "Bull-Dyer farm," which is now owned by Mr. Samuel G. Peckham, there has been for many years a series of mounds, betrayed as stone heaps by the outcropping fragments, and marked, in part, as a rectangle by an old growth of buck-thorns. The spot thus indicated has always been the tradi-

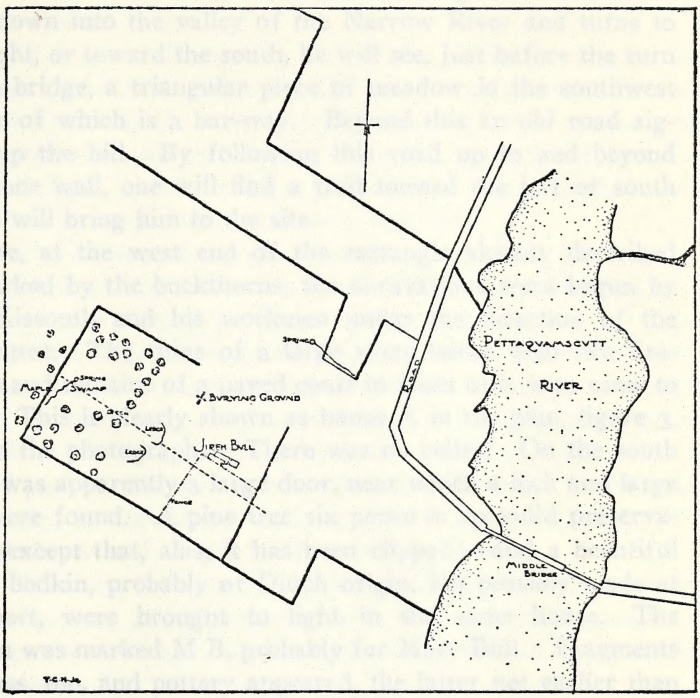


FIGURE 2.

321935

tional site of what is generally called Bull's Garrison or Block House, which was burned by the Indians December 15, 1675, and which, though probably not originally intended as a fortification, did serve as a refuge for seventeen of the neighbors, only two of whom escaped the savages.

This location is exactly shown on the map which is given in figure 1. If one follows the Middle Bridge or Tower Hill road down into the valley of the Narrow River and turns to the right, or toward the south, he will see, just before the turn to the bridge, a triangular piece of meadow in the southwest corner of which is a bar-way. Beyond this an old road zigzags up the hill. By following this road up to and beyond the stone wall, one will find a trail toward the left or south which will bring him to the site.

Here, at the west end of the rectangle already described as marked by the buckthorns, the excavations were begun by Mr. Kissouth and his workmen under the direction of the committee. The ruins of a large stone house with two fireplaces and remains of a paved court in front of it soon came to light. This is clearly shown as house A in the plan, figure 3, and in the photographs. There was no cellar. On the south there was apparently a large door, near which a lock and large key were found. A pine tree six pence in splendid preservation—except that, alas, it has been clipped!—and a beautiful silver bodkin, probably of Dutch origin, but possibly made at Newport, were brought to light in the same house. The bodkin was marked M B, probably for Mary Bull. Fragments of glass, too, and pottery appeared, the latter not earlier than 1700—and several early spoons of tinned brass and iron, like those dug up on the field of battle in the Great Swamp.

The eastern house, A, is a large rectangular structure 30 feet wide by 40 feet long. At the western end are the two large fireplaces, placed side by side, as they are in the Eleazer Arnold house, near the Butterfly Factory in Lincoln. The smaller of these openings is 4 feet 10 inches across, the larger 9 feet 4 inches. They are 3 feet 6 inches deep. Only in the smaller does the hearth remain. Within the house a fragment of an iron fireback was found.

At the southwest, in the corner, were most probably the stairs. It was as a support for these that the flat stone shown in the plan was put across the corner. Beside this stone there was another which fell in the course of the digging.

No signs of supports in the middle of the space appear, except at the east end, where an exceedingly rough foundation, not so heavy as the outer wall, projects about 10 feet from the eastern wall.

In front of the eastern part of the house was a good sized area paved with rough flat stones. These were not laid level, but followed the slope of the ground, and were highest opposite the old opening in the south wall of the house. A pod auger, as it is called, a plane iron, a gauge, a chisel, and a stone or brick hammer were found here.

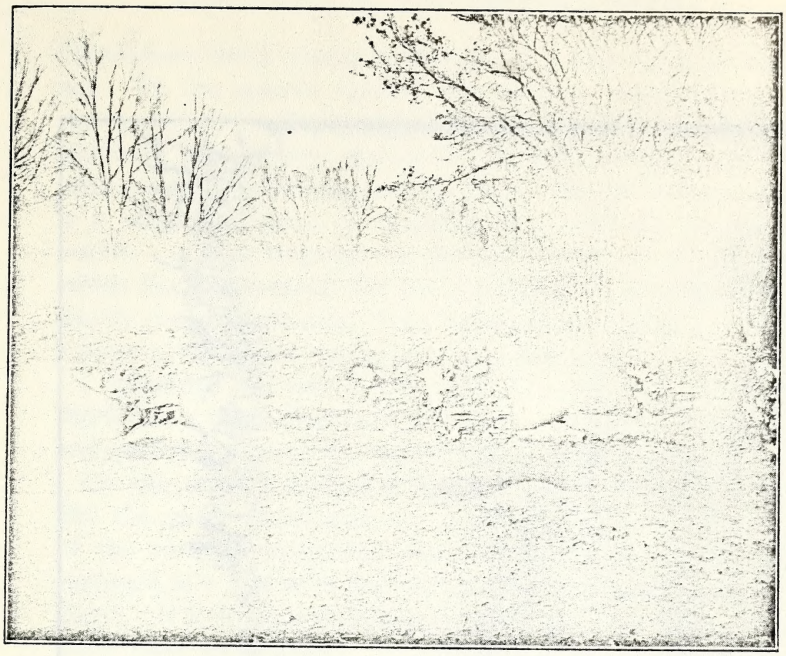
The house and the space around it were full of stone. The gable ends had fallen eastward; the one into the area of the house, the other down the hill on the outside.

About ten feet west of this first house, we discovered, by trenching westward, to find, if possible, the outer wall spoken of by Winthrop, another building, even larger than the first, which we have indicated by B on the plan. The south wall of part of this was in line with the south wall of the eastern house, but the north wall was about four feet north of the northern wall of the building A.

This new building proved to be divided into two rectangles, an eastern and a western, by a heavy partition wall. The western rectangle, again, was nearly divided by a mass of masonry into two others.

At the south of the eastern division of the house was a pavement or fragment of a pavement of a blue slate which is found near the Bonnet on Boston Neck. It is in the wrong location for a hearth and extends across the whole rectangle. At the southwest corner is a break in the wall and, in the re-entrant angle, an area with a rough stone foundation, which probably once carried more pavement, but which seems to be outside the house.

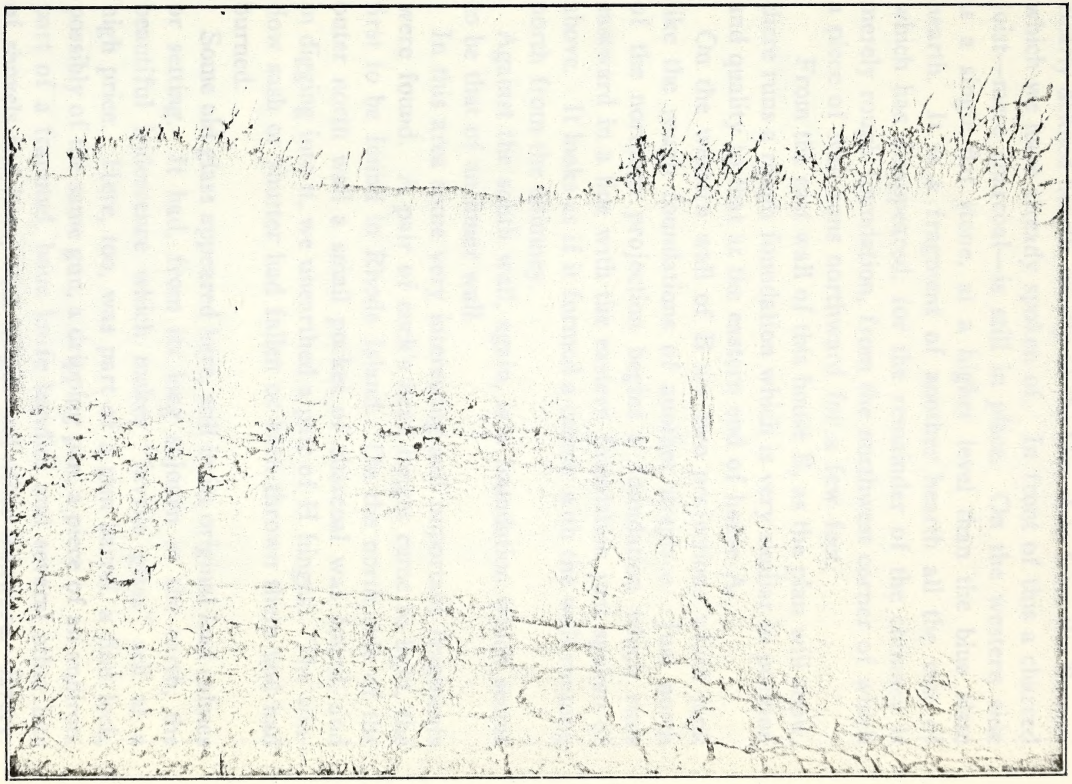
The western rectangle is about 27 feet wide and 65 feet long. Near the middle of it, close to the south wall, are some



VIEW OF HOUSE "A" FROM THE EAST



PAVED COURTYARD FROM SOUTHEAST OF HOUSE "A"



VIEW OF THE HOUSE "A" FROM THE SOUTH

foundations which appear to be those of a heavy central chimney. On the eastern side of this chimney foundation is a clearly defined hearth, mostly of the blue slate from the Bonnet which we have already spoken of. In front of this a charred joist—mere charcoal—is still in place. On the western side is a single flat stone, at a higher level than the blue slate hearth. It is a fragment of another hearth all the rest of which has disappeared, for the remainder of the chimney is merely rough foundation, from the northwest corner of which a piece of wall runs northward for a few feet.

From the east wall of this house B, as the plan will show, there runs a rough foundation which is very similar in position and quality to that at the eastern end of house A.

On the western wall of B are two projections which look like the rough foundations of another fireplace. Just north of the northern projection begins a foundation which runs eastward in a line with the eastern foundation just spoken of above. It looks as if it formed a corner with the wall running north from the chimney.

Against the south wall, again, is a foundation which seems to be that of an inner wall.

In this area some very interesting and important fragments were found. A pair of cock's head hinges came to light, the first to be found in Rhode Island. On the north side of the outer north wall a small pocket of charcoal was found, and in digging into it, we unearthed a pair of H hinges. The window sash or shutter had fallen or been thrown there and had burned.

Some old glass appeared here, still in its original lead calmes or setting. It had, from its long sojourn in the earth, the beautiful iridescence which makes "favrile glass" sell at a high price. Here, too, was part of a gun barrel, a flint lock, possibly of the same gun, a dripping pan, a piece of an andiron, part of a trammel, bone knife handles and several other bits of shovels and hoes, with hinges and other ironware. Everywhere were fragments of tobacco pipes of old shapes, most all of them white, but some of red clay. This was true of all the area dug over.

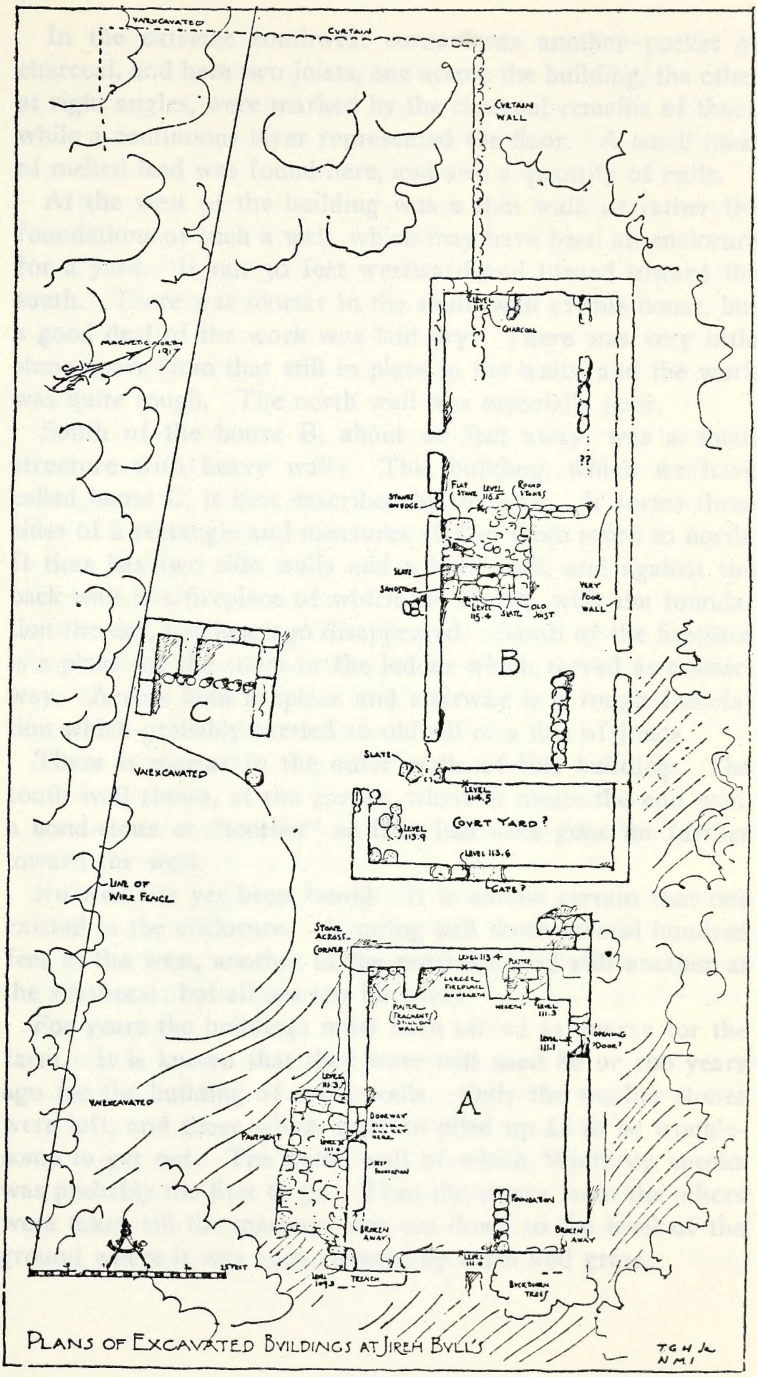

UNEXCAVATED
CURTAIN
CURTAIN WALL
MAGNETIC NORTH
CHARCOAL
FLAT STONE
ROUND STONES
STONES ON EDGE
SLATE
SANDSTONE
OLD JOIST
VERY POOR WALL
B
C
SLATE
GOVT YARD?
GATE?
UNEXCAVATED
LINE OF WIRE FENCE
STONE ACCESS-ORIVE
LARGE FIREPLACE AND HEARTH
PLASTER (TREATMENT) STAIRWAY WALL
OPENING DOOR?
A
UNEXCAVATED
PAVEMENT
DOORWAY
BROKEN AWAY
FOUNDATION
BROKEN AWAY
TRENCH
BUCKTHORN TREES
LETTET
PLANS OF EXCAVATED BUILDINGS AT JIREH BULL'S
TGH Jr
NMI

FIGURE 3.

B
A

In the extreme southwest corner was another pocket of charcoal, and here two joists, one across the building, the other at right angles, were marked by the charcoal remains of them, while a continuous layer represented the floor. A small mass of melted lead was found here, and also a quantity of nails.

At the west of the building was a thin wall, or rather the foundations of such a wall, which may have been an enclosure for a yard. It ran 30 feet westward and turned toward the south. There was mortar in the south wall of this house, but a good deal of the work was laid dry. There was very little stone apart from that still in place in the walls, and the work was quite rough. The north wall was especially poor.

South of the house B, about 20 feet away, was a small structure with heavy walls. This building, which we have called house C, is best described by the plan. It forms three sides of a rectangle and measures 16 feet from south to north. It thus has two side walls and a back wall, and against the back wall is a fireplace of which the hearth, with the foundation thereof, has long ago disappeared. South of the fireplace is a place for the stairs or the ladder which served as a stairway. Across both fireplace and stairway is a rough foundation which probably carried an old sill or a line of joists.

There is mortar in the outer walls of this building. The south wall shows, at the corner, where it meets the end wall, a bond-stone or "toother" as if it had once gone on further toward the west.

No well has yet been found. It is almost certain that one existed in the enclosure. A spring still flows several hundred feet to the west, another at the northeast and still another at the southeast; but all are too far away.

For years the buildings must have served as quarry for the farm. It is known that they were still used 80 or 100 years ago for the building of stone walls. Only the smaller stones were left, and those which were so piled up as to be troublesome to get out. The outer wall of which Winthrop speaks was probably the first to go. Then the stones from the others were taken till the masonry was cut down to the level of the ground where it was soon covered by earth and grass.

It may be in order now to make some suggestions as to the history of the various buildings the ruins of which we have unearthed. These will be subject to revision in the light that further investigation, not only upon the site, but in the town and State records, may throw upon the whole matter.

That there have been three houses on the land is evident. Possibly there was once a fourth.

The first house excavated, "A," is the latest. It was probably built after Bull came back to the site when the war was over, or by his son after Jireh's death in 1684. It is of a lean-to type, closely resembling the Eleazer Arnold house in Lincoln.

The house which Capt. Waite Winthrop saw and described was what we have called the western building and have designated as "B" on the plan. This had on the east what may have been a courtyard or terrace, which still retains part of its paving. This house was probably one room deep, with a center chimney, on either side of which was a room and behind which was a stair. This placing of the stairs behind the chimney was an old English or perhaps a Welsh plan, as can be seen in any book of plans of English cottages. The western end of this house may well be an addition. It cuts across the foundation of the old wall, which seems like a part of the curtain, which we found still further west. It is possibly the house sold to Jireh Bull by William Bundy, October 27, 1663. (R. I. Land Ev. II, 320.)

The south building may be the oldest on the place. It looks to be a stone fireplace end for a small wooden house, such as the Carr house was on Conanicut Island before it was rebuilt. More excavation, however, has yet to be done at the east of this fragment.

Winthrop says of Bull's at Pettaquamscutt "which is a convenient larg stone house with a good ston wall yard before it, which is a kind of small fortyfycation to it."

The large court enclosing all the buildings could hardly be called small. That at the east of the house would be before it to one approaching from the lower slope of the hill, and this was probably the original approach, for Bull was of Newport

and came and went in a boat. The last we know of him before the burning of the house is told by Roger Williams in his letter to Governor Winthrop, dated July 27, 1675: "Sir, just now comes in Sam Dier in a catch from Newport, to fetch over Jireh Bull's wife and children and others of Pettaquamscutt."

That Bull returned to this farm after the war is certain, since he had Church of England services held there in 1683 by Rev. Mr. Spear, as is proved by the deposition of Henry Gardiner in 1738.

Jireh Bull came to Pettaquamscutt in 1663, perhaps earlier. On October 27 of that year he bought of William Bundy a twenty acre house lot stretching up the hill from the river, which formed the eastern bound. On the south it was bounded by a lot Bull already had, and on the north by "A Lott granted Rowse Helme." On the west it was bounded by land "not Layd out which said Lott hath a hous upon it." (R. I. Land Evidence, Vol. II., p. 320.)

In 1668, on June 4, for £28 the Pettaquamscutt purchasers deeded to Jireh Bull 500 acres, 20 of which formed a house lot bounded north "by a Lott formerly granted unto William Bundy & now in possession of sd Jireh Bull on the east by Pitticomscutt river on ye south by a Lott granted unto William Haviland & now in Possession of Jireh Bull." This is apparently the lot which Bull had south of Bundy, as mentioned in the latter's deed, and which he was then holding, though he received no deed of it till five years later.

On one of these three lots these houses probably stand. We may be able, in the later and more complete report which we shall make to the Society, to place these old lots accurately on the plat of the present farm, as well as to speak more confidently of the buildings themselves.

LIST OF ROGER WILLIAMS' WRITINGS

The writings of Roger Williams, which were unpublished at the time of his death, are listed chronologically in the following table. The fourth, fifth and sixth columns contain references to where the writings have been printed, and the last column gives the present location of the originals. "N" signifies Narragansett Club Publication vol. 6. The other abbreviations are obvious.

List of Roger

1629		To Lady Barrington		
1629	May 2	" " "		
[1632]		" John Winthrop	Plymouth	N-1
[1635]		" Church at Salem		N-71
[1636]		" John Winthrop		N-3
[1636]	October 24	" " "	Providence	N-7
[1636 or 7]		" " "	New Providence	N-14
[1637	May]	" " "	" "	N-16
["	"]	" " "	" "	N-20
["	"]	" " "		N-21
["	" 13]	" [Henry Vane]		N-23
["	June 2]	" John Winthrop	New Providence	N-27
["	" 21]	" " "	" "	N-32
["	July]	" " "	" "	N-35
["	" 10]	" " "	" "	N-37
["	" 10]	" " "	" "	N-40
["	" 11]	" " "		N-45
["]	" 15	" " "	New Providence	N-46
["]	" 21	" " "	" "	N-49
["	" 31]	" " "	" "	N-52
["]	August 20	" " "	" "	N-55
"	September 12	" Richard Collicut		N-59
["	Oct. or Nov.]	" John Winthrop		N-60
["]		" " "		N-65
["	Oct.]	" " "		N-66
["]	October 28	" " "		N-70
["]	November 10	" " "		N-78
["]	" 20	" " "		N-82
[1638]	January 10	" " "	Providence	N-84
["]	February 28	" " "	"	N-86
"	March 24	Town Evidence		
["]	April 16	To John Winthrop	"	N-89
["]	May 22	" " "	"	N-94
["]	May 27	" " "	"	N-96
["	June]	" " "	"	N-99
["	"]	" " "		N-101
["	"]	" " "	"	N-106
["]	July 23	" " "	"	N-108
["	August]	" " "		N-110
["]	" 14	" " "	"	N-115
["]	September 10	" " "	Narragansett	N-117
["	Sept. or Oct.]	" " "		N-120
["	September	" " "		N-125
"	October 8	Initial Deed		
["]	December 30	To John Winthrop	Providence	N-127
["]		" " "	"	N-129
[1639]	May 2	" " "	"	N-131
["]	May 9	" " "	"	N-133
["	August]	" " "		N-135
["]		Civil Compact		
[1640]	July 21	To John Winthrop	Providence	N-137
"	August 7	" " "	"	N-140
"	March 8	" " "	"	N-141
1643		" Lady Judith Barrington	London	
1645	June 22	" John Winthrop, Jr.	Narragansett	N-143
"	" 25	" " "	Providence	N-144
1646	February 21	Warrant to Thos. Hopkins		
1647	May 16	Instruction to Commissioners		
"	" 28	To John Winthrop, Jr.	Cawcawmsqussick	N-146

Williams' Writings

N.E.H. & G.R.	43–316	Carpenter 16	British Museum
"	43–318	" 18	" "
M.H.S.C.	4–6–184		Pilgrim Society Plymouth
			M.H.S.
"	4–6–186		Original lost
"	4–6–233		M.H.S.
"	4–6–239		" Winthrop 2–107
"	3–1–159	R.I.H.S.C. 3–137	Destroyed by fire
"	4–6–241		Lost
"	4–6–242		M.H.S. Winthrop 2–108
"	4–6–189		" " 2–96
"	4–6–191		" " 2–97
"	4–6–194		American Antiquarian Society
"	4–6–195		M.H.S. Winthrop 2–98
"	4–6–197		" " 2–98
"	4–6–198		" " 2–99
"	4–6–202		
"	4–6–203		M.H.S. 013–213
"	4–6–205		" Winthrop 2–99
"	4–6–212		Lost
"	3–1–162	Knowles 134	Destroyed by fire
"	4–6–211		Sold by Dodd, Mead & Co., 1899
"	4–6–207		C. F. Winthrop
"	4–6–212		M.H.S. Winthrop 2–102
"	4–6–214		" " 2–102
"	3–1–165	Knowles 123	Destroyed by fire
"	4–6–217		M.H.S. Winthrop 2–103
"	4–6–220		" " 2–103
"	4–6–221		" " 2–104
"	4–6–223		" " 2–104
R.I.C.R.	1–18		City Hall, Providence
M.H.S.C.	4–6–226		M.H.S. Winthrop 2–105
"	4–6–244		" " 2–109
"	4–6–246		" " 2–109
"	4–6–229		" " 2–105
"	3–1–166	Knowles 149	Destroyed by fire
"	4–6–230		Lenox, N.Y.P.L.
"	4–6–231		M.H.S. Winthrop 2–106
"	3–1–170	Knowles 153	Destroyed by fire
"	4–6–248		M.H.S. Winthrop 2–110
"	4–6–250		
"	3–1–173	Knowles 157	Destroyed by fire
"	4–6–252		M.H.S. Winthrop 2–111
R.I.C.R.	1–19	P.R. 15–86	P.T.P. 0120 Copy
M.H.S.C.	4–6–256		M.H.S. 35–12
"	4–6–254		" Winthrop 2–111
"	4–6–257		Lost
"	4–6–259		M.H.S. Winthrop 2–113
"	4–6–261		"
P.R.	1–1		Prov. Rec. 1–1
M.H.S.C.	4–6–263		M.H.S. Winthrop 2–114
"	4–6–265		Miss Duncan
Winslow Hy. Unm. p. 55		N.E.H. & G.R. 4.216	Lost
			George D. Smith
M.H.S.C.	3–9–268	Knowles 207	M.H.S. Winthrop 2–114
"	4–6–266		
P.R. 15–9			P.T.P. 08
P.R. 15–9			" 09 Copy
M.H.S.C.	3–9–268	Knowles 209	

1647	August 20	To John Winthrop, Jr.	Cawcawmsqussick	N–147
1648	" 31	" Town of Providence		N–149
"	September 11	" John Winthrop, Jr.	"	N–152
"	" 23	" " " "	"	N–153
"	October 10	" " " "	"	N–155
"	November 7	" " " "	"	N–158
["]		" " " "	Narragansett	N–159
["	December]	" " " "		N–161
["	January]	" " " "	Cawcawmsqussick	N–166
"	" 29	" " " "	"	N–168
["	February]	" " " "	Narragansett	N–163
"	March	" " " "	Cawcawmsqussick	N–170
["	"]	" " " "		N–171
"	April 15	" " " "	Narragansett	N–173
["	April or May]	" " " "		N–174
["	April]	" Mrs. "	Narragansett	N–177
"	May 9	" John " Jr.	"	N–178
"	" 13	" " " "		N–179
"	" 26	" " " "	"	N–180
"	June 4	Deputies of Providence	Providence	
"	" 13	To John Winthrop, Jr.	Cawcamwsqussick	N–181
"	August 26	" " " "	Narragansett	N–185
"	September 13	" William Field		
"	" 24	" John Winthrop, Jr.		
"	October 25	" " " "	Narragansett	N–186
"	December 9	" " " "	"	N–187
1649	February 16	" " " "	"	N–190
"	" 24	" " " "	"	N–192
["]		" " " "		N–193
"	March 20	" " " "	"	N–194
[1650	May]	" " " "		N–195
["	June]	" " " "		N–197
"	October 9	" " " "	Narragansett	N–200
"	" 17	" " " "	"	N–203
["	"]	" " " "		N–205
"	February 22	" Robert Williams	"	N–206
[1651	August]	" John Winthrop, Jr.		N–210
["	"]	" " " "		N–213
"	"	" Governor Endicott		N–214
"	October 6	" John Winthrop, Jr.	Narragansett	N–228
"	"	" Gen. Court of Mass.		N–231
1652	April 20	" John Winthrop, Jr.	Whitehall	N–234
"	September 8	" Gregory Dexter	"	N–235
["]		" Mrs. Sadlier	"	N–237
["]		" " "	["]	N–242
["]		" " "	"	N–245
1653	April 1	" Town of Prov. & Warwick	Belleau	N–253
1653–4	February 8	Vane to Colony of R. I.	"	N–257
1654	July 12	To John Winthrop, Jr.	Providence	N–258
["	August]	" Town of Providence		N–262
"	" 27	Providence to Vane	Providence	N–266
"	October 5	To Gen. Ct. of Mass.	"	N–269
"	" 9	" John Winthrop, Jr.	"	N–277
"	November 2	" Town of Providence	Portsmouth	
[1654–5	January]	" " " "		N–278
1654	February 15	" John Winthrop, Jr.		N–280
1655	March 23	" " " "	Providence	N–287
"	" 1	" " " "	"	N–289
"	April 26	" " " "	"	N–291
"	Nov. 15	" Gen. Ct. of Mass.	"	N–293

M.H.S.C.	3-9-269	Knowles 210	
Backus	1-204	Knowles 214	P.T.P. 015
M.H.S.C.	3-1-178		Destroyed by fire
"	3-9-270	Knowles 215	
"	3-9-271	" 218	M.H.S. 20-40
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Abstracts from Volume I of the Rhode Island Land Evidences in the State Archives

[1] [Blank.]

[2] This present Deed or writtinge made in the Fower and Twentith yeare of the Reigne of our Soverraigne Lord Charles . . . . . Wittnesseth, That wheras there is a percell of Land Contanninge Forty Acres of Land bounded on the West End by the Highway on the East side of the mill, on the North Side by Joshua Coggeshalls Land on the South side by the Land of Mr William Jefferey, and on the East End by the highway to the Comon as alsoe another percell of Land Containinge two acres more or less lyinge on the west side of the said mill higway bounded on the North and West by the Land of James Rogers and on the south by Mr. William Jeffereys land and East on the aforesaid highway, which said two percells of Land . . . . being the proper Inheritance and possession of James Rogers of Newport in Rhode-Isl. in the province of providence in New-England. The said James Rogers.....doth.....sell the said two percells of Land..... unto Richard Knight of the same Towne..... In Wittnes whereof the Sayd James Rogers hath sett to his hand and seale this prsent sixteenth day of January. Ann. Dom. 1648. in the presence off us The marke

I R

William Dyre Gen. Recordr James Rogers

I doe promise and ingadge my selfe to make the fence that hath been in Controversy betwixt Richard Knight and my selfe betwixt this and March next and to maintaine the same for ever.

Witnes my hand hereunto the Sixth of June 1650

Wittnesses

Peter Talmann William Jefferey

Nathanell Britten

Newport the 8th day of February 1648. ..... I Richard Knight of Newport doe ..... inverce and ingage to my wife Sarah Knight that I will not sell ..... any of that Tract of Land latly bought of James Rogers and Robert Griffin but doe..... Intaile it upon her and my heires forever, but Especialy to her and my Eldist sonn if any and in case wee have no sonn to my Eldist daughter to be my and her proper heire after my death and if a sonn he shall have it at The age of one and Twenty yeares if I have left my beinge in this life, and if noe sonn then the Eldist daughter shall have it at Sixteene yeares of age provided alwaies that the thirds of the Land and the best and convenientest roome in the house is to be my wifes, duringe her life, and then to returne to the heire ..... But if there be more then one Sonn the daughters are noe heires soe long as any of the male be liveinge, but if noe sonn or sonns or if the sonn or sonns die without Ishue, then the Eldist daughter then livinge shall be the Right heire, But this is more Largely declared that if the Eldist sonn dye without Ishue the next shall injoy it, But if the first have children whether sonns or daughters and alsoe the rest that are herein appointed to be heires, And this have I done the day and yeare above written, to avoyd strife because my sonn in ole England shall have nothing to doe herein nor have any Right to any Land of mine in New-England. In testimony hereof I put to my hand this day and yeare aforesaid.

Signed in the
pressence off Richard Knight
John Downeing
his D marke
Robert Spink
R his marke

[3].....I Cogamaquoant one of the chiefe Indian Sachims or prince of the Narragansetts in the Collony of Rhod-Island ..... have for ..... Tenn pownds in peage Eight the peny in hand by me the aforesaid Cogamaquoant Received from Richard Knight & Henry Halls both of the Towne of Newport..... wherwith I the sayd Cogamaquoant doe..... dis-

charg the said Richard Knight and Henry Halls of all debts ..... I .... doe..... sell..... unto the said Richard Knight & Henry Halls their heires..... a certain percell of Land Scittuate and lyinge in the aforesaid Narragansetts Cuntry neere or adjoininge unto the Land Formerly Sould by me unto Mr. John Porter and Mr Samll Wilbore &c at pettacomscutt and is by Esteemation two Miles Square be it more or less beinge butted and bounded as Followeth Vizt. on the East side from a place called in Indian Qumatumpick, southward to a place called chippachuat and soe westerly to a place called Quowachauck and from thence northward to a place called Winatompick and soe to extand from thence upon a straight line unto the first boundery, ... to be Houlden of our Royall Soverraigne Lord Charles the Second..... not in Capett nor by Knights service but in comon Soccage after the manner of East Greenwich in the County of Kent..... Further I the said Cogamoquant doe .... bind myselfe..... in the sum or Bond of Five hundred pounds Starl of good and lawfull mony of England or to the vallew therof that the Land mentioned in this deed is a good Reall and firme Estate unto the said Richard Knight and Henry Halls ..... and that the said land is cleere and free from all intailments deeds of sale leases mortgages and all other alienations of what nature or kinds whatsoever..... and to cleere and remove or cause to be removed at or before the first of march next after the date hereof Every Indian or Indians Inhabiting there on and not to suffer for the future any Indian to dwell or plant upon the aforesaid Tract..... this ninteenth day of January and in the yeare of our Lord god one Thousand Six hundred Sixty and fower.....

in pressence of
John Archer
The marke of
Alse Archer
Richard Bulgar

The marke of
Cogamagooant
The marke of Wotomer
an Indian
Cobsounk his marke
an Indian

[4] Noumto. Univrsi, prputs me Henrycum Button de Buckland in Com. Southt Armr teneriet fermiter obligary Nicholas Easton de lymington in Com. prd Tanner in ducentis libris bonet Legati monete angt Soluend eidem Nicholas Easton aut suo certo aturnato Executor vealassigna suis ad qua quidem solucoriem bene et fidelit faciend obligo and hered Executor et administrator meos firmiter prputs Sigillom eo sigillat dat visisimo sexto die Junu Anno Regnie dm nor Jacobi dei grat angli fraunce et hiberni Regis fidei defensor & decimo quarto et stotie Quadragesimo Nono 1616. [Know all men by these presents that Nicholas Easton of Lymmington in the County of Hants, Tanner, holds and formally binds me, Henry Button of Buckland in the County aforesaid, Gentleman, to the sum of two hundred pounds of good and lawful English money to be paid to the said Nicholas Easton or his authorized attorney, executor or assignee, to the good and faithful execution of the payment I bind myself, my heires, Executor and Administrator, formally in witness whereof I affix my seal, given the 26th of June in the fourteenth year of the reign of our Lord James by the grace of God, King of England, France and Ireland, defender of the Faith, ... 1616.]

The Condicon of this obligation is such that if the above bownded Henry Button..... soe long as he the said Henry Button his heires or assignes shall or may lawfully in joy..... the prfitts of certaine Copie hold lands in pennington in the County of South t. specified..... and agreed upon betweene the said William Dolinge Elizabeth his wife and Nicholas Easton of the one part and the said Henry Button of the other part dated the day of the Date hereof ..... shall well and truly pay yearly the sum of Eleven pownds of Lawfull English mony .....
in the pressence of

Henry Button

Edward Button Edward Keiylway
Thomas Hurst Edmund Barnes.

[5].....I John Porter of pettacomscutt in the Collony of Rhod-Island.....for.....the sum of Four hundred pownds starling..... paid by Richard Smith of Newport in the Collony aforesaid merchant..... have ..... sold ..... unto the said Richd Smith ..... a certaine percell of Land lyinge and beinge within the bounds of the Towne of portsmouth, on Rhod-Island in the Collony aforesaid Containinge by Esteemation two hundred and forty Acres more or less Bounded on the north by Land now or late in the posession of Mr William Baulston or his assignes, on the west by the sea, on the south by Land now or late in the posession of Thomas Hazard or his assignes, and on the east by the Comon, together with all and Singular the houses..... In wittnes whereof I the said John Porter have hereunto sett my hand and Seale (as alsoe Horrud porter the wife of me the said John porter ..... the six and Twentith day of September ..... Anno. Dm. 1671

John porter

in the pressents of
(the word Baulston
being Interlyned)
Francis Brinley
John Almy
Richard Baily

I Hurrud porter doe consent to the bovesd Deed and doe Release all my Right intrest and Title in the abovesaid premises Notwithstandinge my jointure or Dower made me by my now Husband before Marriage with me. Wittnes my hand and seale this thirty day of Sept 1671

Wittnes.....
Samuell Wilson
Georg Hicks
his marke
Georg Gardner
his marke

The mark of
Horad Porter

New Books of Rhode Island Interest

Roger Williams, by Mary Emery Hall, is an attractive biography published by The Pilgrim Press. It is a pleasantly written narrative biography which holds the interest, and does not aim to present new facts, but rather to assemble the fruits of more minute researches into a readable book, which will serve in a few pages to give a comprehensive picture of the founder of Providence.

Margaret La Farge has written an article upon *Old Newport,* which appeared in the November Scribners. The interesting illustrations are by Vernon Howe Bailey.

Among the Out Islands, a charming account of a cruise in the Bahamas, *written by the Effendis for Colonel Sam* (Nicholson), is an attractive privately printed booklet.

A Syllabus for Physical Education by Miss Gertrude B. Manchester, has been issued as one of the Rhode Island Educational Circulars.

The second installment of Professor Delabarre's minute study of Dighton Rock has appeared in print under the title, *Middle Period of Dighton Rock History.*

In connection with the Great War, beside *A Few Lines of Recent American History* which the Providence Journal issued, an entertaining reprint of Mr. Rathom's vivid "Toronto speech" was printed at Pomfret, Conn., for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Lloyd Champlin Eddy, Jr., of Barrington has published a patriotic song, *Fair Country of the Stars and Stripes,* with music by D. Eddy.

Courtney Langdon's book of poems, entitled *Sonnets on the War,* has been published by Preston & Rounds and is being sold for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Rev. Henry M. King's address on *John Eliot and Roger Williams,* which he delivered at Roxbury, has been issued in pamphlet form. An article by Dr. King on Brown University, containing an account of the Chinese Convention held there

last summer, appeared in the *Baptist World* for November, 1917.

The *Atlas of the Metropolitan District of Providence* is a valuable addition to local cartography. It is a folio issued by the Richards Map Co. of Springfield.

The historical section of the 1917 *Rhode Island Manual* has been revised to be in harmony with the latest findings in regard to the early Colonial officers, the dating of the Indian deeds, and the sessions of the Assembly.

Prof. Wilfred H. Munro's *Tales of an Old Sea Port* has been issued by the Princeton University Press. It includes a general sketch of the history of Bristol, an account of the voyages of the Norsemen, so far as they may have been connected with Narragansett Bay; and personal narratives of some notable voyages made by Bristol sea-captains.

Notes

The regular business meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society was held on October 9th, 1917. The following new members were reported:

Mr. Charles T. Aldrich
Mrs. C. C. Allen
Mr. Joseph Balch
Miss Jane W. Bucklin
Mrs. Clarkson A. Collins, Jr.
Mr. W. A. H. Comstock
Mr. Jeffrey Davis
Prof. E. B. Delabarre
Mr. Walter A. Edwards
Mr. Lawrence L. Gillespie
Mr. Arthur Henius
Mr. Edward C. Joyce
Mr. Russell W. Knight
Mr. George R. Parsons
Dr. Lewis B. Porter

Since the October meeting the following persons have been admitted to membership in the Society:

Mr. Edward E. Arnold
Mrs. Ralph V. Hadley
Mr. Walter M. Murdie
Prof. St. George L. Souissat

At the October meeting, the first record book of New Shoreham was exhibited. This book has been repaired by the Emery process and handsomely rebound. The work was done

under the direction of the Society, and the expense was defrayed by the Society of Colonial Dames of Rhode Island.

The Society issued to its members in December the *Proceedings at the Dedication of a Tablet to the Memory of Major Samuel Appleton* that took place last year.

On November 15th the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution met at the Rhode Island Historical Society, and the President General of the National Society delivered an address.

Two Celebrations were held on Saturday, November 17, 1917. At Little Compton a commission appointed jointly by the States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts unveiled a monument to Col. Henry Tillinghast Sisson, 5th R. I. Artillery. Exercises commemorative of the 200th anniversary of Barrington, the 250th anniversary of Swansea, and the 264th anniversary of Sowams were held at the Barrington Town Hall by the Barrington Historic-Antiquarian Society. An account of these proceedings, together with a picture of the statue of Col. Sisson, appeared in the Providence Journal for November 18th.

The three-story building at 12-16 South Main Street was demolished during November. It is said to have been 140 years old and formerly served as a court house and as a post office. An account of it appeared in the Providence Magazine for December, 1917.

The Eleazer Arnold house in Lincoln, which is described by Norman M. Isham in his *Early Rhode Island Houses,* page 41, has been presented to the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, provided that they raise the sum of $3000.00 for its maintenance and preservation.

The Jireh Bull garrison house at Narragansett, which was burned by the Indians on December 15, 1675, is being excavated under the supervision of Mr. Norman M. Isham, whose report on the work appears in this number of the COLLECTIONS. The Rhode Island Historical Society has collected part of the money used for carrying on this work.

The following members of the Society died during the year:

Hon. E. Benjamin Andrews
Mr. Walter H. Barney
Mr. Nathan B. Barton
Mr. Daniel Beckwith
Hon. Jonathan Chace
Mr. Frank B. Grant
Mr. George Humphrey
Miss Mary E. Knowles
Mr. Dexter B. Potter
Mr. James M. Ripley
Mr. Charles M. Smith

The sword and hat of Commissary Charles Lippitt of Revolutionary fame have been loaned to this Society by the Hon. Charles Warren Lippitt. Oil portraits of Ulysses Holden, Seth Draper, Mary Eliza Draper and Hadwen Draper, her brother, were loaned by Mr. E. H. Draper.

A colored lithograph of Magnus' View of Providence (about 1852) has been presented by Col. George L. Shepley.

The Society has had an exhibition during the autumn of all the known views of Rhode Island which were made before 1800.

On November 20th Mr. Charles R. Stark delivered a lecture on "The Pequot War," and on December 11th Mr. Charles Carroll delivered a lecture on "The Evolution of Public Responsibility for Education in Rhode Island."

Genealogical Section

Additions to Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island contributed by George Andrews Moriarty, Jr.

ACRES—RATHBONE—John Acres of Newshoreham on 16 Oct. 1674 deeded land at Newshoreham to his brother, John Rathbone now residing at Hammersmith at Newport on Rhode Island. (1 Book New Shoreham records.)

TOSH—ROSE—On September 17, 1662 Thomas Faxon of Braintree sold to John Williams of Barneby Street, Camberwell, London, land on Block Island "now in possession of William Toys and Dormat Rose Scotish men, tenants of Thomas Faxon". (Suffolk Deeds IV, Book, folio 54-55.) This refers to William Tosh and Dormat Rose. Dormat appears to be a corruption for Dermot. William Tosh or-

Toys is evidently the William McIntosh who was a passenger of the Sarah and John. They were Scotch prisoners sent over by Bex and Co. after Dunbar to work in the Braintree Iron Works.

BALL—HALL—Will of Edward Ball 16 Aug. 1714 mentions daughters, Mary Hall and Elizabeth Hall. By reference to Austin p. 90, family of Henry Hall, it will be seen that Mary was the wife of Edward Hall of Westerly, while his brother John Hall of Westerly married Elizabeth Ball. John Hall has no children given in Austin, but his will at Charlestown made in 1754, proved in 1764, shows he had Peter, John, George, Nathan, Thomas, Mary married to ..... Harvey, Jenny, Patience married ..... Adams, Margaret, Freelove, Diana, Elizabeth, and Sarah married ..... Tucker. The Westerly and Charlestown records also show that Edward Hall and Mary (Ball) left issue.

It seems probable that William Hall of Portsmouth and Henry of Newport and Westerly (fathers of the above John and Edward respectively) were sons of John Hall of Portsmouth in 1641 who was of Newport in 1655.

BENNETT (*Robert*)—Jonathan Bennett of Newport married Anna, daughter of Hon. John and Anna (Alcock) Williams of Newport and Block Island. (See Newport Deeds and Crapo's "Certain Comeoverers," v. 2, p. 1009.)

BORDEN—Richard Borden from Cranbrooke in Kent married Joan Fowle. The family was long settled at Hedcorn in Kent.

SHEFFIELD—Major Nathaniel Sheffield married 1st Mary Chamberlain of Hull. (Suffolk Deeds in Boston where he and she sold land in Hull.)

Ichabod Sheffield is probably a nephew of William Sheffield of Dover, N. H., and later of Sherburn, Mass., as in 1658 he was taxed with him in Dover, N. H. William was brother of Edmund Sheffield of Braintree. It seems likely that William and Edmund were brothers of Joseph of Portsmouth, R. I., in 1643, and that the latter was father of Ichabod. There is also good reason to believe that Edmund, William and Joseph

were children of an Edmund and Thamazin Sheffield of Sudbury, England.

COGGESHALL—John Coggeshall, Jr. The third wife of John Coggeshall, Jr., was Mary Hedge, daughter of Capt. William Hedge of Yarmouth, Mass., and widow of Samuel Sturgis of Yarmouth.

DODGE—1648 Tristam Dodge was of Ferryland Newfoundland. (Aspinwall, p. 127-8).

EARLE—Ralph Earle. The maiden name of his wife was Joan Savage. (Sewell's Diary.)

GEORGE—Peter George of Braintree, Oatmeal-maker, married the widow of Simon Ray and daughter of Thomas Rowning of Hundon in Suffolk, Eng. (Aspinwall.)

GOULDING—Roger Goulding died in Barbadoes and his will is there recorded, proved 1 March 1694-5. (See my Barbadian notes in N. E. H. & G. Register, 1913, p. 363.

HANNAH—Robert Hannah was at Portsmouth previously to going to Kingstown.

KENYON—Roger Kenyon was not son of John Kenyon of Kingstown, but of Roger Kenyon, Esq. of Peele in Lancashire, England. (See 1 Book New Shoreham Records and N. E. H. & G. Register, 1913, p. 297.)

KNIGHT—Richard Knight was early of Hampton, N. H., where he built the mill in Dec. 1641. In 1645 Richard Knight, "late of Hampton, now at Rhode Island," is mentioned. (Essex Quarterly Court Files.)

From the Archives of the Society

The following letters written by George Washington are not included in either Spark's or Ford's edition of Washington's writings, nor are they mentioned in the Library of Congress Calendar of the Correspondence of George Washington, which was prepared by Mr. Fitzpatrick. Both letters are from the Olney collection which was acquired in 1917.

" Philadelphia 31st Janry 1782.

Sir

Having forwarded, under a flying seal, to your care, Dis-

patches of immense consequence, on the subject of compleating the Regt of your State to the Establishment, I must request you will lose no time in delivering them to His Excellency the Governor; and that you will use your utmost influence to have this business put upon such a footing as will be attended with the desired success.

As I am certain, from your experience in service, and the knowledge you have of our present circumstances & prospects you are convinced that the events of the ensuing Campaign will depend principally upon the exertions of the States, this Winter, in filling the Army & making provision for its support; I have only to authorize & desire you to devote your whole time, attention, & abilities (as far as possible) to the accomplishment of these interesting objects—to consult & advise with the Legislature, or such persons as they may please to appoint for the purpose—to enforce the Arguments I have made use of—and suggest whatever may occur to you as obviously calculated to promote the public interest.

To make ample calculations as to the numbers, to establish effectual checks as to the quality of the Recruits, to interest every body in obtaining them by a fixed time, to oblige the Delinquents (should there be any) to pay in a summary mode, what will be actually sufficient to hire the Men, and to cause the Men to be hired instantly, are matters which cannot escape your consideration — It will also be necessary to give every assistance in your power, towards making the Minuter arrangements for collecting & forwarding the Recruits, who are to be sent on to the Army at the expence of the State, by the Resolution of Congress of the 18th of Decr. which I request may be done as speedily as possible after they are inlisted, in any numbers from 10 to 100 or upwards — this will not only tend to prevent desertion but to inure them to a Camp life & give them the habits of discipline before the opening of the Campaign, which we hope will be at an early period.

I have enclosed to you a Copy of the last Letter from the Financier to me, on the subject of Supplies; you will readily

perceive this is an object of equal importance with the former — it is the pivot on which the success of our operations must turn — Unless the States should comply with the Requisitions of Congress, you see how our prospects will fade, and all our hopes may be blasted — I wish you to make the best use you can of it. urge, importune, persevere — and be so good as to let me know, as frequently & explicitly as may be, the situation of affairs in your State, and what aid of Men & Money may be expected from thence

I am with great regard
Sir
Your Most Obedt Servant
GO. WASHINGTON

Col. Olney.—"

"Mount Vernon 4th Aug. 1799

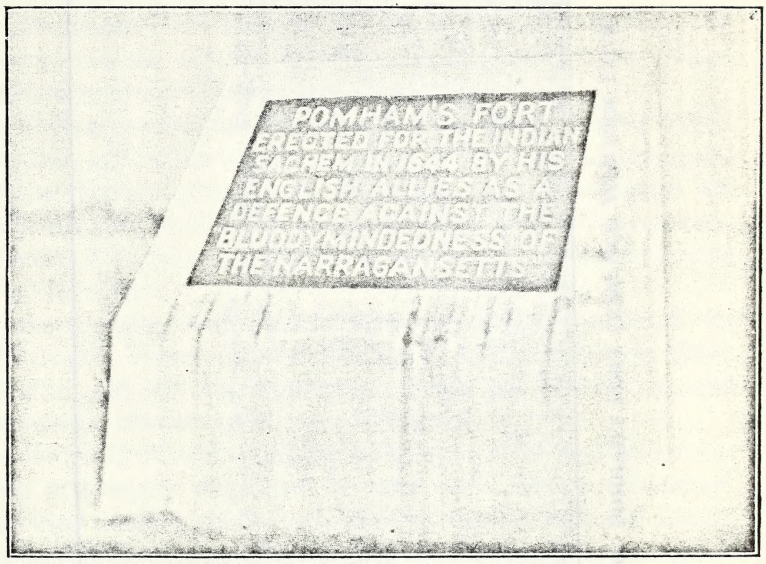
Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 13th Ulto., accompanying the oration of Mr. Maxcy, has been duly received, and for your politeness in sending me the letter, I pray you to accept my thanks.

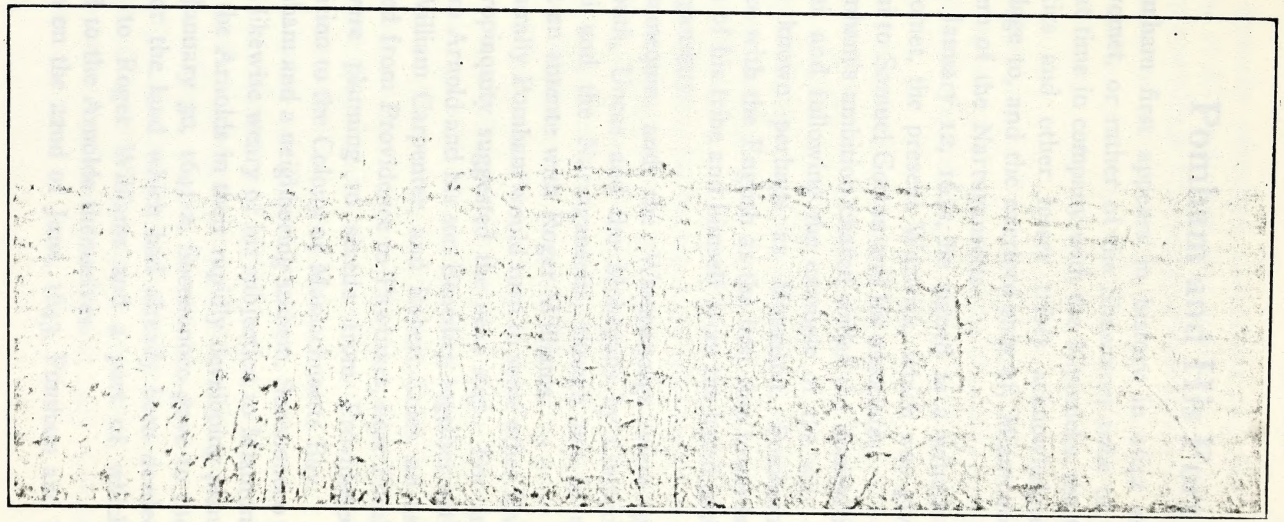
The sentiment expressed by that Gentleman on Government, and tendency of such conduct as is opposed to the Public functionaries in our own, are too just not to carry conviction to every well disposed, and reflecting mind.— With very great esteem— I remain

Dear Sir
Your Most Obedt Servt
GO. WASHINGTON

Colo Jerh Olney.—"



SLATE TABLET ERECTED AT POMHAM'S FORT
WARWICK, R. I.



VIEW OF POMHAM'S FORT FROM OLD WARWICK COVE

Pomham and His Fort

Pomham first appears in history in 1642 as Sachem of Shawomet, or rather of the Shawomet tribe of Indians, who at that time in company with the Nipmucks, the Cowesets, the Niantics and other lesser tribes acknowledged a sort of vassalage to, and the overlord-ship of, Miantonomi, the chief Sachem of the Narragansetts.

On January 12, 1642, he signed as a witness the deed of Shawomet, the present Warwick, which was given by Miantonomi to Samuel Gorton and his associates.

Pomham's ambition chafed under the domination of Miantonomi, and following the example of the wily Ousamequin, better known perhaps as Massasoit, Pomham sought an alliance with the English as the first step towards the emancipation of his tribe and himself from the hated authority of the Narragansetts.

Ousamequin and the Wampanoags were protected by Plymouth, Uncas and the Mohegans by Connecticut, Miantonomi and the Narragansetts, though not in alliance, had almost an entente with Roger Williams.

Naturally Pomham would turn to some other English colony, and propinquity suggested the next step. For at this period William Arnold and his son Benedict, together with his son-in-law, William Carpenter, and Robert Coles, an associate, had removed from Providence to Pawtuxet, near Pomham's home, and were planning to secede from Providence and seek annexation to the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

Pomham and a neighboring sachem, Soconoco of the Pawtuxets, likewise weary of his subjection to Miantonomi, readily joined the Arnolds in their rapidly developing plan.

On January 30, 1641-2, Soconoco gave to the Arnolds a deed for the land which had already been deeded by Miantonomi to Roger Williams and a part of which had been granted to the Arnolds themselves.

Then on the 22nd of June, 1643, Pomham and Soconoco

Pomham and His Port

both formally submitted themselves and their lands to the Colony of Massachusetts Bay at Boston before the Governor and an assemblage of other prominent public men.

These two sachems ruled between 200 and 300 men, and their action upon this occasion was virtually equivalent to a declaration of independence from the suzerainty of Miantonomi.

The next step in Pomham's program was a joint complaint by Socononoco and himself to the Massachusetts Bay authorities of some "injurious and unjust dealing" of Gorton's followers.

Massachusetts Bay issued warrants for Gorton and his followers to appear before the Boston Court and answer the charges of the two sachems.

Randall Holden replied on behalf of the Shawomet settlers and wrote among other things, to quote his own words, "Indeed Pumham is an aspiring person, as becomes a Prince of his profession, for having crept into one of our neighbours houses, in the absence of the people, and felloniously rifled the same, hee was taken comming out againe at the Chimney-top." Similar accusations were made against Socononoco.

Roger Williams had gone to England to procure a charter for the Colony, and Massachusetts Bay took advantage of his absence to march against Gorton and the Shawomet settlers, and to avenge with the sword the wrongs that Pomham and the Arnolds claimed to have received at their hands. The jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay was established over Pawtuxet, and the past as well as the present authority of Miantonomi was called into question.

The absence of Roger Williams also made possible the murder of Miantonomi, which was a crushing blow to the power of the Narragansetts. The old Canonicus at the suggestion of Gorton sought to save his power and prestige by voluntarily subjecting himself and his tribe directly to the King of England on May 24, 1644, a proceeding which served to considerably complicate the Indian and Colonial political situation.

Fearing the consequences of the submission of the Narragansetts, Pomham prevailed upon the Massachusetts General Court five days later to pass an act which should provide him with actual as well as technical protection.

The act reads: "The Court taking into consideration the present condition of Pomham and Socononoco and their friends that are joined to them and their men, that belong unto them, of what dangerous consequence it might be unto us; if we should altogether neglect them and leave them to the cruelty and bloodymindedness of the Narragansetts, these two Sachems having sent unto us, for aid, if we fail them, we break our Covenant with them, whereby the name of God will suffer and religion will be evil spoken of and the whole nation will be odious in their sight; besides it will probably cause not only them; but all the rest of the Indians, that have put themselves under our jurisdiction and consequently protection to fly off from us and to fall to our enemies and set themselves against us. The court therefore doth desire, that there may be forthwith ten English men well armed sent unto them, according to the Sachems request and that they may there build the Indians a strong house of pallizado and be a guard unto them, for such a season as shall be agreed of, the Indians finding them victuals which they have promised to do."

The earliest handiwork of man now extant in Rhode Island is the ramparts of this fort which still remain on the easterly shore of old Warwick Cove, at the end of a point which juts out into the cove a few hundred feet north of the railroad bridge.

The earthworks trace the outline of two ovals, the larger of which lies to the north. The waters of the cove are on the north, west and south of the fortifications, while formerly a heavily wooded impenetrable marshy thicket separated it from the mainland on the east. The trees have long since been cut away and a wagon road has been built across the northern end of the marsh, so that the peninsula is now an easily accessible and smiling pasture, broken only by the grass-grown ramparts of the old fort.

Mr. J. A. Foster, the owner of the property, has very kindly permitted the Rhode Island Historical Society to erect a cement monument inlaid in which is a slate tablet inscribed:

POMHAM'S FORT

ERECTED FOR THE INDIAN SACHEM IN 1644 BY HIS ENGLISH ALLIES AS A DEFENCE AGAINST THE "BLUDDYMINDEDNESS" OF THE NARRAGANSETTS

The placing of this fort so that it would command the only navigable approach to Shawomet, while the Arnolds at Pawtuxet commanded the land trail from the North, is significant and seems to show that Massachusetts Bay, the Arnolds and Pomham were really planning to defend Shawomet, which they had already depopulated, rather than to ward off a Narragansett attack.

Still, the Narragansetts were certainly smarting under the murder of their Prince, and belligerent tendencies were inflamed rather than appeased by the actions of the United Colonies of New England.

A crisis was reached in August, 1645, when Standish and Gibbons marched against the Narragansetts at the head of armed troops. A Commission was sent by the United Colonies as a last resort, for the dangers of a severe war were now realized. Luckily Roger Williams had returned to Providence and he acted not only as interpreter but as a mediator.

War was averted and a treaty was signed August 27, 1645, whereby Pessicus, Sachem of the Narragansetts, among other agreements, by implication renounced any authority over Pomham and Soconoco.

Pomham in the course of three years had gained the immediate goal of his ambition. He had become an independent Sachem protected by the English of the United Colonies.

Pomham continued to reside on what is now known as Warwick Neck, and harrassed the English inhabitants of Warwick "to the yearly damage of fifty, eighty and one hundred pounds."

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Claiming the protection of Massachusetts Bay, he carried on his brigandage without fear of serious consequences.

He next comes into prominence in 1656, when one of Ousamequin's household retinue, a sachem named Nawwushawsuck, instigated by Plymouth Colony, laid claim to Warwick. Open hostilities between the followers of Pomham and those of Nawwushawsuck were daily threatened during the spring of 1656. In describing Warwick Neck, which was Pomham's home at this time, Williams wrote:

"Please you to be informed that this small neck (wherein they keep and mingle fields with the English) is a very den of wickedness, where they not only practice the horrid barbarities of all kinds of immoralities, idolatries, conjurations, but living without all exercise of actual authority, and getting store of liquors (to our grief) there is a confluence and rendezvous of all the wildest and most licentious natives and practices of the whole country." A truly vivid picture of Pomham's court!

Williams endeavored at this time to mediate between Warwick, Pomham and Massachusetts Bay, which still acted as Pomham's protection in violation of the Royal Charter of 1643.

The negotiations failed, and the "ulcerous business," as Williams picturesquely described it, continued for nearly a decade. Finally in 1665 Sir Robert Carr, one of his Majesty's special Commissioners, took the matter under consideration. Meanwhile Pomham had busied himself in secretly forming an Indian confederacy, partly to enable him to maintain his possessions and partly doubtless with an eye toward future aggrandizements.

John Eliot, the apostle of the Indians, took up Pomham's cause and stated that Pomham "had suffered much hard and ill dealings from some English."

The Royal Commissioners nevertheless decided that Pomham must leave "the Neck," but that he could go either to Pessicus, with whom he seems to have become reconciled, or to Massachusetts Bay. The town of Warwick was ordered to

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pay him an indemnity of twenty pounds. But after he received the money he still refused to move away.

Pomham rose to a place of power and influence under the young Canonchet and is one of the principals named in the treaty of October 18, 1675.

The victorious Connecticut troops returning from the Swamp fight stopped at Warwick and burnt Pomham's town, which contained near 100 wigwams. A few of his followers under one of his captains named Quaqualh offered some slight resistance. Five of his men were killed and Quaqualh was wounded in the knee.

In January Pomham, with both men and powder, joined Canonchet in North Kingstown or Exeter, and on March 9th attended the Grand Council at which Philip and Canonchet met for the first time during the war.

Pomham took a leading part in organizing and mobilizing the tribes in the Connecticut valley, and, according to Drake, took part in the disastrous battle at the Falls on May 19. Pomham and the remainder of his followers retired to Dedham Woods, where they were attacked by Captain Hunting on July 25, 1676. Fifteen Indians were killed, and "Pomham after he was wounded so as that he could not stand upon his legs, and was thought to have been dead, made a shift, (as the soldiers were pursuing others,) to crawl a little out of the way, but was found again, and when an Englishman drew near to him, though he could not stand, he did, (like a beast,) in rage and revenge, get hold on the soldier's head, and had like to have killed him, had not another come to his help, and rescued him out of the enraged dying hands of that bloody barbarian," as Mather tells us. Pomham's son was captured at this time and sold into slavery.

Hubbard said that Pomham "was one of the stoutest and most valiant sachems that belonged to the Narragansetts," and when his death was reported at Boston, a contemporary chronicler wrote: "If it be so, the glory of that nation is sunk with him forever."

H. M. C.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

COLLECTIONS

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The Society assumes no responsibility for the statements or the opinions of contributors.

The Old County House in Providence

By HOWARD W. PRESTON

At the June session, 1729, the General Assembly of Rhode Island divided the colony into three counties, Newport County with Newport as the county town, Providence County with Providence as the county town, Kings County with South Kingstown as the county town. It further provided that "there being a necessity for County Court Houses and Goals upon the Main . . . . it is enacted That there be appointed a Committee of three persons out of each Town upon the Main to find out and appoint a Place in Each County upon the Main Suitable and convenient for the Erecting and building a County Court house and Goal and that Thomas Fry, Job Greene, Wm. Smith, Philip Tillinghast, Wm. Jencks, Benjamin Green, Moses Lippitt, Thomas Spencer, and Pardon Tillinghast or the Major part of them be a Committee for the County of

Providence . . . . And that the said Committees meet on the Second Wednesday of July next for the Accomplishing Said Affair, and if the Weather or Sickness Hinder, to Meet the next Fair Day, the Committee for the County of Providence at James Olney's in Providence . . . . It is further Voted & Enacted that Wm. Smith and Philip Tillinghast be a Committee for the County of Providence . . . . for the Erecting and building a County Court House & Goal . . . . and Draw upon the General Treasurer for a Sufficiency of Money to accomplish the Same." (Ms. Schedule, June, 1729.)

The committee met and reported to the Assembly, which in October, 1729, "Voted that the Return of the Committee for appointing the Place where the County House & Goal for the County of Providence Shall be Accepted of by this Assembly." (Ms. Schedule, October, 1729.)

The location selected was the lot on Meeting Street, in Providence, where the old Brick School House now stands, then the property of William Page, blacksmith, who on December 24, 1729, "in Consideration of the Good-will and affection I have towards the promoting and Erecting a County House in said Towne," deeded to Major William Smith, one of the committee appointed "to build said County House: A Certain small Lott of Land to sett said house on . . . . Containing about sixty foot in breadth and is bound on the West side with the Lott of Land whereon the Quacors Meeting house stands and from thence to extend eastward Sixty foot: and is bounded on the northwest and northeast Corners with Stones Stuck in the Ground which Stones are Sett fifty two foot South from the South Rainge of Richard Waterman's Lott, and from Said Stones to extend Southward holding the full breadth of sixty foot to the highway that Ledes from the Towne Street Into the Neck . . . . for the building and erecting of a County Court house on: and any other housing or other buildings that there shall or may be Occation for, to the use benifet and behoofe of the Colony: aforesaid from Generation to Generation forever. (Prov. Deed Book No. 8, p. 277.)

The town of Providence in town meeting January 27,

1729-30, voted to pay out of the town treasury a sum additional to that allowed by the colony "so that said house might be made so Large as to be Servable for the Townes Publick use. The which was voated by paper. And Granted by Eighty three Voate Cleare." The town also voted "that the said house should be built fourty foot Long and thirty foot wide and eighteene foot Stud betwext Joynts," and further "that there shall be a chimny or two built in said house from the Chamber flower and upward." (Town Meeting, Record No. 4, p. 27.)

The location selected by the committee appointed by the Assembly for the combined Colony and Town House was evidently not satisfactory to all the townsmen. Accordingly the Assembly at its February meeting repealed the act passed at the last session, appointing the place for setting the county court house in Providence, and voted that it "be left to the town of Providence to be determined in a town meeting to be called by the assistants of said town whether the said house shall be set upon Capt. James Olneys land or at the place appointed by the committee hereto-fore appointed for that purpose." (R. I. Colonial Records, Vol. 4, p. 432.)

A special town meeting was therefore held March 27, 1730, as the record says, "to determine by voate where the County Court house should be sett wheither at Mr. William Page's or att Capt. James Olney's. Coll. Nicholas Power Chosen Moderator. Voated by paper and the voate Carryed it that the said house should be att Mr. William Page's Lott, being the place that was appoynted by the Committee." (Town Meeting Record, No. 4.)

Some objection may have been made to the size of the Page lot, as the grantor on April 16, 1730, increased the depth of the lot from 60 to 80 feet. (Providence Deed Book 8, pp. 277-8.)

The opponents of this southern location made one more move, and at the town's quarter meeting April 27, 1730, presented the following petition:

"Wee the subscribers freemen of the Towne of Providence: Considering and finding the Land of William Page of Said Providence where the Towne voated the County House should

be sett is an Estate taile and not Docked and that the heirs of William Olney to whome said estate is Entailed may Recover the Same and the Towne may Loose the money they shall Dispose in building there of: and may prove very mischevos to the whole County as well as to said Towne in being Deprived of theire buildings by said Olney's Heirs: There fore wee doe hereby Protest against the said Towne of Providence Paying out of there Town Treasury any money towards building any addition to the said County house or ordering money to be paid toward the same." (Town Meeting Record No. 4, pp. 24-5.) That the title was not considered clear is shown by the additional deed of Page the next year and by the docking of the entail by the customary legal procedure in 1754 under the statute of 1730.

The path leading by the lot selected for the County House, possibly an Indian trail, had been in use since the early days of the settlement, but apparently had not been officially laid out. The town now appointed a committee to lay out "County House Way." They with the assistance of Daniel Abbott, the surveyor, on the fifth of March, 1730-1, "bound out the highway that Ledes up into the Neck by the County house" from the "Towne Street to the highway at the head of the Town Lotts." (Town Meeting Records No. 3, p. 194.)

The committee now proceeded to erect the building, which was not ready for occupancy when expected, for the town's quarter meeting April 27, 1731, "being Called by Warrant to the County Court house but be Reason of that being Cluttered with the workmens being In finishing of it: the Town having Liberty meet in the Quakers Meeting house that is Close by." (Town Meeting Record No. 4, p. 32.) However, it was soon finished, for the next town meeting, June 7, 1731, was held there. (Town Meeting Record No. 4, p. 35.)

Major William Smith's accounts for building the County Court House and Goal in Providence, amounting to £664, 9s., were reported by the auditing committee to the Assembly in June, 1731, and the balance ordered to be paid out of the General Treasury (R. I. Colonial Records, Vol. 4, p. 452.)

To secure the colony against loss by defect in title William

Page declared, September 28, 1731, that when he purchased of William Olney, senior, and William Olney, junior, the property of which the County House lot was a portion, William Olney, junior, gave him "another Deed of another Peice of Land in Case there should be any failure in the Deeds that his father and himself had Signed to me of the afore Mentioned Lotts of Land, then the Second deed should take Effect and be of force to convey the same Land therein Contained." Page proceeded to covenant in case the Colony or trustees should be disturbed in their Quiet and Peaceable possession they should have the benefit of this second deed of William Olney, junior, and "enter upon so much of the Land therein Mentioned and Contained as will make restitution for the Damage they shall sustain thereby." (Providence Deeds Book 10, p. 326.)

The building was known by various names, "the County House," "the County Court House," "the Colony House," "the Court House."

In 1739 the Assembly appointed a committee to receive "the Bell the best Coat of Arms & all the Leather Chairs that did belong to the Old Colony House (in Newport) and that the same shall be for the Use of the County House, as Providence." (Ms. Schedule, 1739, August session). Possibly this bell now hangs in the belfry of the old State House. More chairs were ordered in 1742.

Numerous items concerning the Old County House may be gleaned from the records of the town and the colony. Some are accounts for attendance on the Assembly, others bills for firewood, but repair bills are most numerous and almost without exception for setting glass. These bills were generally rendered to the colony, often by the sheriff, and ordered paid by the Assembly, though occasionally the town pays the account, as when at a town meeting October 27, 1736, "It is Voated that a Glaisour shall emediately be Imployed to mend the Glace windows belonging to the County house Chamber and have satisfaction out of the Town's Treasury the Gen'll Assembly being now sitting. (Town Meeting Records No. 4, p. 60.)

But more extensive repairs were sometimes needed. Thus in October, 1736, the Assembly granted the petition of the Sheriff of Providence county, which set forth "the great Necessity of making Seats in one of the Rooms of the County House in Providence for the Conveniency of the House of Deputies setting when assembled in General Court, making Shutters to the lower and back windows of said County House for the preservation of the Glass, getting a convenient Table for said Room," and praying that a committee be appointed to see it done. (Ms. Schedule, 1736, October session.)

The building was used by the colony for the sessions of the General Assembly, and the courts, and by the town for town meetings, but when not needed by either colony or town it was utilized for other purposes. Thus the Assembly at the August session, 1735, granted the petition of George Taylor praying "liberty to keep school in Providence during the pleasure of the General Assembly. Provided he keeps the glass of said house in constant good repair (after the same is once repaired) and erect a handsome sun-dial in front of said house both for ornament and use, and build a necessary house convenient to prevent to nuisance and to serve the public; and the same to be done as soon as conveniently may be." (R. I. Colonial Records, Vol. 4, pp. 511-12.) It was also used for religious services. The General Assembly in February, 1739-40, confirmed the "permission granted by Stephen Hopkins, Richard Thornton and John Rice Jr Esqrs Judges of the Inferiour Court of Common Pleas," "to Capt. James Olney and sundry others of the Baptist denomination in Providence for liberty to meet in the county house in Providence on the First day of the week to worship God . . . . upon good and sufficient security being given to the sheriff of the county aforesaid for repairing and making good all damages that shall accrue to the said house by means of the said parties meeting in the same." (R. I. Colonial Records, Vol. 4, pp. 569-70.)

Once at least it was used for military purposes, for in the accounts presented by the Sheriff of Providence county to the Assembly in October, 1759, is the item:

"1758 May 16 To Cash paid Compton for cleaning the Court House after Soldiers 6-10-0."

This building was also the earliest home of the Providence Library Company, established in 1753. This company, composed of the leading men of Providence, represented to the Assembly in February, 1754, that "being desirious as far as in them lieth to promote useful knowledge," they had sent to England a sum sufficient to purchase a small library and sought the Assembly's permission to erect shelves on the west and north sides of the council chamber for the accommodation of the library, urging further "yet would there be sufficient room for the General Council to set comfortably there and would be so far from being any inconvenience, that on the other hand, it would be an ornament to the house, and afford an agreeable amusement to the members in their leisure hours." (R. I. Colonial Records, V. 378-9.) The books, between five and six hundred, of which the list is still preserved, probably arrived in August the same year, and were placed on the shelves of the council chamber, with Nicholas Brown as librarian, who was to be in attendance Saturdays from two to five. When the Assembly was in session the members had liberty to use the books.

After nearly thirty years service the building was not in the best of condition, and the Assembly at its December session, 1758, ordered the sheriff to shingle, new clapboard, and paint the exterior, put in new sash windows, and repair the lower room and the chamber of deputies. But fire speedily settled the question of repairs, for immediately after the adjournment the house was burned December 24, 1758.

According to the records of the Library Company, "this accident was occasioned thus. The General Assembly Sitting in the Court House the preceeding Week, when the weather was very cold, Large Fires were kept in the Chamber. The Chimneys, not being built from the Ground but founded on the Chambers Floors, were Supported by Timber, to which the Fire communicated itself through the Hearths, and there remained concealed, from Saturday, when the Assembly left the House, until the Sunday following, about Ten o'clock at

Night, when the Inside of the House was discovered to be wholly in Flames. The Fire being got to so great a Heighth, it was impossible to save the House or any Thing in it. One Dwelling House also which stood next to it, was burnt down. The Friends Meeting House and another House which Stood near it, suffered great Damage by the Fire but were saved by the Diligence and great Activity of the People, with the Help of one Water Engine, the only one then in the Town."

The Library Company lost its entire library except about seventy volumes that happened at the time to be in the hands of the subscribers. No records are mentioned as destroyed with the building, as it contained no offices. The headquarters of the colonial government were still at Newport, the secretary's office not being removed to Providence until 1775, nor do the court records for this period seem incomplete.

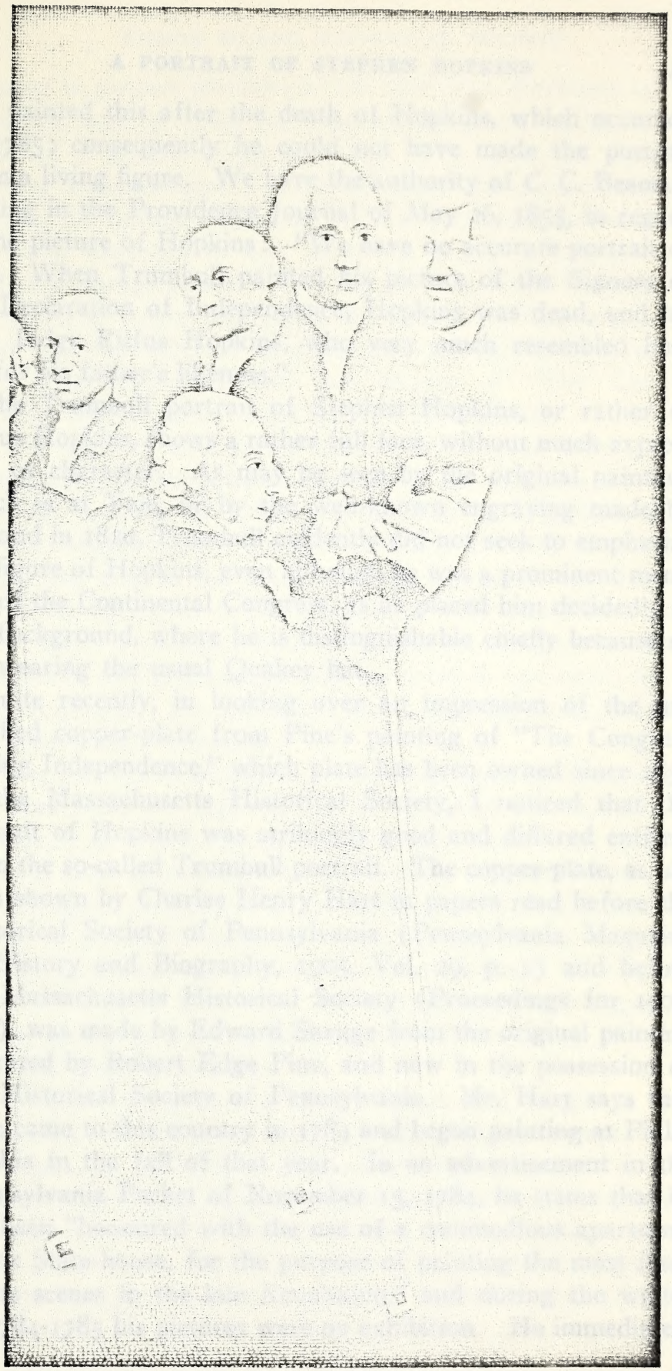
An echo of the fire is found in the Assembly's record of February, 1759, when "Dennis Montaigne a waiter on the Assembly" is allowed payment for "a Lanthorn he kept for the use of the Court which was burnt with the Colony House in Providence." (Acts & Resolves, February session, 1759.)

The Assembly at its May session, 1759, voted that the Court House be in the place where the old one was, but later purchased the lot where the old State House now stands, while the former site abandoned by the colony reverted to the heirs of William Paige.

A Portrait of Stephen Hopkins

By Clarence S. Brigham

William E. Foster in his life of Stephen Hopkins (Rhode Island Historical Tracts, no. 19, pt. 2, p. 198), says: "Sources of information as to Stephen Hopkins's personal appearance are very meagre indeed. He never sat for a portrait, so far as is known, and certainly has left none;—'not even a silhouette,' his niece has declared." The picture invariably given as the portrait of Hopkins is taken from Trumbull's painting of "The Signers of the Declaration of Independence." Trum-



STEPHEN HOPKINS

(See Page 44)

bull painted this after the death of Hopkins, which occurred in 1785; consequently he could not have made the portrait from a living figure. We have the authority of C. C. Beaman, writing in the Providence Journal of May 26, 1855, in regard to the picture of Hopkins: "We have no accurate portrait of him. When Trumbull painted his picture of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Hopkins was dead, and his son, Judge Rufus Hopkins, who very much resembled him, sat for his father's likeness."

The Trumbull portrait of Stephen Hopkins, or rather of Rufus Hopkins, shows a rather full face, without much expression or character. As may be seen by the original painting, which is at Yale, or by the well-known engraving made by Durand in 1820, Trumbull evidently did not seek to emphasize the figure of Hopkins, even although he was a prominent member of the Continental Congress, as he placed him decidedly in the background, where he is distinguishable chiefly because of his wearing the usual Quaker hat.

Quite recently, in looking over an impression of the unfinished copper-plate from Pine's painting of "The Congress Voting Independence," which plate has been owned since 1859 by the Massachusetts Historical Society, I noticed that the portrait of Hopkins was strikingly good and differed entirely from the so-called Trumbull portrait. The copper-plate, as has been shown by Charles Henry Hart in papers read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, 1905, Vol. 29, p. 1) and before the Massachusetts Historical Society (Proceedings for 1905, p. 1), was made by Edward Savage from the original painting executed by Robert Edge Pine, and now in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hart says that Pine came to this country in 1784 and began painting at Philadelphia in the fall of that year. In an advertisement in the Pennsylvania Packet of November 15, 1784, he states that he has been "honoured with the use of a commodious apartment in the State-house, for the purpose of painting the most illustrious scenes in the late Revolution," and during the winter of 1784-1785 his pictures were on exhibition. He immediately

started in making portraits of the illustrious characters of this country, and by 1788, the year of his death, he had nearly finished a picture which he called "The American Congress Voting Independence." After his death the picture was purchased for Savage's Museum in New York, and was evidently finished, although to how large an extent is unknown, by Edward Savage himself. In 1795 the New York Museum was removed to Boston and called the Columbian Museum, and in 1892 the remainder of its collection—the survivors of several fires—was dispersed, and this picture of "The Congress Voting Independence" went back to Philadelphia.

The question now arises whether Pine could have painted Hopkins's portrait between the date of his arrival in this country, the summer of 1784, and the date of Hopkins's death, which occurred July 13, 1785. Although there is no record to show one way or the other, there is no reason why Hopkins could not have gone to Philadelphia, or have seen Pine in some other city. Hopkins was seventy-eight years old at the time of his death, and although he had the palsy in one hand, he was not an invalid. His last illness was a lingering fever, evidently of several days' duration.

The portrait of Hopkins, presumably made by Pine, as may be seen from the reproduction of it, which accompanies this article, is of a striking quality, and much better than the other figures near it, although some of these are unfinished. The whole figure of Hopkins is absolutely in accord with the statement of Asher Robbins, who attended him at the time of his death, and who said in the Providence Journal of August 8, 1836: "I knew him well. His tall and venerable figure, his silver locks, his striking features, full of intellectual character, are still fresh before me."

To show the grouping of the figures and to give a better indication of the appearance of the picture, several of the portraits, in addition to that of Hopkins, are shown in the picture reproduced herewith. The figure seated facing that of Hopkins is that of Charles Carroll, while the one standing facing Hopkins, according to Hart, is that of George Read. When Savage made the copper-plate from the original picture

is not known, but he left it unfinished at the time of his death in 1817. His son, Edward Savage, tried to sell the plate to the painter, Trumbull, stating that "The Plate is now in a situation that it may be finished in a few weeks." So far as the portrait of Hopkins is concerned, the engraving is a little more clear and satisfactory than the painting. Whether it can be credited as the life-picture of Hopkins, it is certainly far superior to the Trumbull portrait and has a better claim to authenticity.

Chronological Check List of Maps of Rhode Island in the Rhode Island Historical Society Library

Although the earliest map of Rhode Island, as an entity, is the Mumford map of 1720, there are numerous other maps which depict the district at earlier periods. These maps may conveniently be grouped into four classes.

One class are those dealing with the Norse voyages to America, of which the more important are Rafn (in his "Memoire sur la decouverte de l'Amerique au dixieme siecle," 1843) and Beamish (in the Norroena Society's "Norse Discovery of America," 1907). There are no contemporary maps of these Norse voyages, the earliest ones being drawn in the nineteenth century.

No early Indian maps of Rhode Island are known. The most extensive contribution to its Indian cartography is Rider's 1903 map.

For the exploration period, 1500-1616, there are a large number of maps and charts which, however, rarely do more than mention the bay. These maps are discussed at length in Chapin's "Cartography of Rhode Island," 1916. There are a number of Dutch maps of the New Netherlands, which show the district that is now Rhode Island. Many of these maps are practically identical as far as the Rhode Island district is concerned. Photostats of seven of those that are materially

different in regard to Rhode Island are preserved at the Rhode Island Historical Society. They are:

i "Figurative" 1616
ii Jacobz 1621
iii De Laet 1630
iv Blaeu 1635
v Dudley 1646
vi Colom ..... [1648]
vii Visscher 1656

Besides the modern maps that deal with the colonial period, there are a number of English maps of New England and America which show the district about Narragansett bay. Photostats and reproductions of the more important of these have been obtained and are at the Society. They consist in the following maps:

Wood 1634
Seller 1675
Hubbard 1677
Stoughton & Buckley 1678
Morden 1690
Thornton 1695
Mather ..... 1702 (based on Lea.)
English Pilot ..... [1706]
Neal 1720
English Pilot 1731
English Pilot 1758

For convenience, a few maps in other libraries have been included in the following list, which comprises not only maps of the colony and state of Rhode Island, but also maps dealing with the Rhode Island Boundary question, maps showing a section of the state larger than a county, as for instance maps of Narragansett Bay and maps of the island of Rhode Island.

Maps of the southern New England states, or larger groups, even when "Rhode Island" appears in the title, have not been included in this list, unless of some special local interest, as it is believed that they should be listed under New England, United States, or America, as the case may be. In the list

issued by the Library of Congress such maps are placed under the heading of Rhode Island in the index.

Indian Period

1. Rider, Sidney S.

"Map of the Colony of Rhode Island giving the Indian names of Locations and the Locations of the Great Events in Indian History with Present Political Divisions Indicated by Sidney S. Rider. Providence, Rhode Island. 1903." 20½ x 15½. Line cut. In the Lands of Rhode Island as they were known to Caunounicus and Miantunnomu . , . By Sidney S. Rider. Providence. 1904. opp. p. 58. R. I. H. S.

ii Same. Issued as a separate, folded in covers. Cover title, "An Indian map of the Lands of Rhode Island as they were known to Canonicus and Miantinomi when Roger Williams came here in 1636. By Sidney S. Rider (1903). Edition limited 220 copies. R. I. H. S.

2. King, George Gordon.

Map showing the Indian names of places in Rhode Island, mss. Exhibited at Newport Historical Society. Owned by Dr. Roderick Terry of Newport.

Colonial Period

3. Isham and Brown.

"A Map of the State of Rhode Island" (1636-1725). 13 x 10¾. In Early Rhode Island Houses. By Norman M. Isham and Albert F. Brown. Providence. 1895. Folded in pocket. R. I. H. S.

ii Blue Print. R. I. H. S.

4. Arnold, James N.

A map of Part of the State of Rhode Island showing original purchases. 8 x 7½. In Arnold's "Narragansett Tribe of Indians," Newport, 1896. R. I. H. S.

5. Richman, Irving B.

Territorial Growth of Rhode Island, 1636-1683. 17 x 15. In Richman's "Rhode Island, its making and its meaning." 1902. Vol. 1. R. I. H. S.

ii Same. In 1908 edition. R. I. H. S.

1642

6. Woodward & Saffery.

"A description of the extent of the bounds of Massachusetts Bay Patent . . . . the 14th of the 4th month 1642. By Nath. Woodward (and) Solomon Saffery." Original on page 1 of Book marked "Collonial 1629-1720" & numbered 2 and 3 (1866) in Secretary of State's Office, Boston, Mass.

ii Manuscript copy. Massachusetts archives. Vol. 3, page 1.

iii Manuscript copy, 10¾ x 16¼. R. I. H. S.

iv Reduction in "Historical Collections" by Holmes Ammidown, 1874. Vol. 1, page 294. R. I. H. S.

v Reduction in Bowen's "The Boundary Disputes of Connecticut," 1882. R. I. H. S.

vi Reduction. In Mass. Hist. Soc. 1912 edition of Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantations, vol. 2, page 280.

vii Reduction. Surcharged in red over a modern map of the same district, thus locating the places mentioned. In N. E. H. & G. Reg. for April, 1901, page 155.

viii Manuscript copy. British Museum, Add. 15487 fol. 22.

ix Photograph in Hulbert, v. 4, No. 12.

This is the earliest contemporary map that mentions Providence, and the first of the series of boundary maps.

[1683]

7. (Map of Connecticut, showing the western portion of Rhode Island.) The original is in the State Paper Office, London.

ii Manuscript copy in Connecticut State Library.

iii Lithograph, between pages 40-41 in Bowen's "The Boundary Disputes of Connecticut." 1882. 12x18. R. I. H. S.

1703.

8. Map of Rhode Island made by the Commissioners to accompany their agreement of May 12, 1703. The original in

Board of Trade Papers, London, England.

ii Copy in Colonial Boundaries 1, p. 240, in Connecticut State Library.

iii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1720.

9. Mumford, John.

"This is A true and Exact Chart or map of the Bounds and Limits of the Colony of Rhoad Island and Providence Plantations in New England in America Sirveyed & Drawne By John Mumford Sworne Sirveyer, By order of the Generall Assembly, and at their Sessions Held at Newport the 14th of June was approved & alowed of. 1720. Samll Cranston Govr."

Mss. in colors, 30¼x24. R. I. H. S.

ii Line cut reproduction in The Providence Journal for Jan. 28, 1908. R. I. H. S.

iii Manuscript copy in England.

iv Photograph of iii in Hulbert, series 3.

This is the earliest contemporary map of Rhode Island, and was drawn in connection with the Connecticut boundary dispute. It gives our Gould Island in the Seaconnet River as Gold Island, thus distinguishing it from the Gould Island at Newport, which it also gives. Rumstick neck is called Pocanockett alias Sawoomsett (Sowams).

10. Chart of Long Island Sound and its approaches, drawn by British Naval Officers about 1720. Manuscript in Public Record Office, London.

ii In U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Report for 1890. Appendix No. 20. R. I. H. S.

iii Excerpt from ii. 7½x10. R. I. H. S.

This is the earliest chart of Narragansett Bay. It shows not only the depths of water but also the location of buildings. It is rather inaccurate.

11. (Map of Connecticut and Rhode Island Boundary.)

Original in Colonial Boundaries, vol. 1, in Conn. Library.

ii In Bowen's "Boundary Disputes of Connecticut." p. 46. R. I. H. S.

It is merely a rough sketch of the Pawcatuck River.

1726.

12. (Rhode Island.) Copy taken from map annexed to order of His Majesty's Council, &c. 1726. Hulbert third series.

1728.

13. Map of Rhode Island and Connecticut boundary line. Original in England.

ii Manuscript copy in Connecticut archives. Connecticut Boundaries, vol. 1, p. 240.

iii Lithograph of ii, 12x9, in Bowen's "The Boundary Disputes of Connecticut," 1882. p. 45. R. I. H. S.

This map is scarcely more than a rough diagram.

1736-7.

14. Map of the Colony of Rhode Island, &c. 1736-7. Hulbert, third series.

1741.

15. Helme and Chandler.

An exact Plan of the Sea coast of the Continent from Paucautuck River. Eastwards . . . . to Slocums Harbour . . . . By Order of His Majesty's Court of Commissrs. Jas Helme, Wm. Chandler, Surveyrs.

The original was deposited in the New York State Library and was destroyed by the fire of 1911.

ii Official manuscript copy. 46¾x42. State Paper Office, London.

iii Manuscript copy in State House, Boston, Mass.

iv Lithograph of Boston copy of London copy with Borden's line added. Boston, J. H. Buffords. 1845. 30½x27½. In Massachusetts Senate Document No. 14, January, 1848, opp. page 132. R. I. H. S.

v Lithograph by Tappan & Bradford. 30¾x27½. In Bill before the Supreme Court of the United States, December term, 1852, Bill: The Commonwealth of Massachusetts vs. the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Boston: 1852, opp. p. 34. R. I. H. S.

vi Lithograph of section re-drawn. In Arnold's History of Rhode Island, 1859, vol. 2, page 131. R. I. H. S.

vii Manuscript copy of London copy. 46¾x42. In John Carter Brown Library.

viii Manuscript copy of New York copy. In Library of Congress.

ix Photostat of viii. 18¾x17¼. R. I. H. S.

x Manuscript copy. 19½x19½. From Lord Gower's Collection. R. I. H. S.

xi Manuscript copy. In colors. Dated June 25, 1741. 22x20½. Formerly William Clogston's copy, from whom it was purchased by William J. Mackay. R. I. H. S.

xii Reproduction of section. 4x6½. In Kimball's "Providence in Colonial Times." 1912. p. 206. R. I. H. S.

xiii Manuscript copy drawn by Atwater & Schubarth, 1848, in Rhode Island State Library. From copy in office of Boston Secretary of State, which was from London copy. State Library.

xiv Copy of eastern part by Atwater & Schubarth in Providence Journal, 22 Jan, 1848. 13½x7¼.

According to Bartlett (Bibliography of Rhode Island, 1864, p. 34), the original map was to be kept in the office of the Secretary of New York. This map was destroyed in the fire of 1911. A contemporary copy of the New York original was sent to London and is in the British State Paper Office.

Two copies were made from the London copy. One came to the Secretary of State's office in Boston, where it was lithographed. The other is in the John Carter Brown Library. The Clogston-Mackay copy was either a copy made from the original on June 25, 1741, or else a copy of such a copy. The Lord Gower copy was probably made from the London map, while the Library of Congress copy may have been from the New York original. In 1849 Atwater & Schubarth copied the Boston copy, and this is now in the R. I. State Library.

This is really the second map of Rhode Island and gives

important data in regard to the boundary lines. The manuscript copies vary considerably in topography and nomenclature.

1750.

16. Harrison, Joseph.

"A map of the Country Adjacent to the Northern Boundary Line of the Colony of Rhode Island as the same was Run by Commissioners Appointed for that Purpose by the General Assembly of the said Colony in the year 1750." Drawn by Joseph Harrison. 28x18. British Museum. Add. 15457 fol. 24.

ii Photograph 15¾x27¾. R. I. H. S.

iii Photograph of B. M. copy. In Hulbert's "Crown Collection of American Maps."

iv Manuscript copy in office of R. I. Secretary of State.

v Reduction of iv, 4x6¾. In the Monthly Chronicle of events, discoveries, improvements and opinions. Boston. 1841, vol. 2, page 107. R. I. H. S.

vi Same manuscript. 25x18. Canadian Archives, 3877.

1755.

17. Jefferys, Thomas.

"A map of the most inhabited part of New England, containing the provinces of Massachusetts bay, and New Hampshire, with the colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island." London. J. Green. 1755. Four sheets 20¼x19¼.

ii Same mounted, 40x38. R. I. H. S.

iii Same. In Sayer & Jeffery's "general topographical History of North America and the West Indies." 1768. No. 26-29.

iv Same. Dated 1774. Mounted. R. I. H. S.

v Same. In Jeffery's "The American Atlas." 1774. No. 15-16.

vi Same. In Faden's "The North American Atlas." 1777. No. 8-9.

vii Same. In Jeffery's "The American Atlas." 1782. No. 15-16.

viii Same. Photostat of Rhode Island section. R. I. H. S.

This is the first map to show the counties in Rhode Island. Several towns and many place names make their first appearance on this map.

Phillips in his Library of Congress list of maps on America says that this map was "composed from Douglas' map and other particular surveys, and the situations adjusted by astronomical observations by John Green."

1758.

18. Kitchin, Thomas.

A map of the Colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island. 7x9. London, 1758. In London Magazine, April, 1758, v. 27, p. 168.

ii Same. Excerpt. R. I. H. S.

(*To be continued.*)

Notes

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society was held on January 8, 1918. The reports of the various committees were read and officers elected for the ensuing year.

Since the last issue of the Collections the following persons have been admitted to membership in the Society:

Mr. Luther C. Baldwin	Mr. Charles Morris Smith, Jr.
Mr. John F. Street	Mr. Frederick E. Tripp
Mrs. Dexter B. Potter	Mrs. William B. Weeden
Mr. Harold Mason	Mr. Rowland Hazard

Among the recent accessions of the Society is the manuscript genealogy of the Gardiner Family, compiled by Caroline Robinson; a series of thirty-eight photographic reproductions of the Civil War flags, which are preserved in the State House; and a collection of fac-similes of Rhode Island manuscripts which were exhibited at the Jamestown exhibition. Several hundred miscellaneous manuscripts, recently acquired, which deal with the period between 1750 and 1800, have been arranged chronologically, and mounted in three large albums. The extensive collection of Providence and Bristol Custom House Papers has been carefully stored in boxes, made espe-

cially for this collection, which has been placed upon the metal shelving on the second floor of the fire-proof wing of the building.

The following members of the Society died during the last quarter:

Mr. Johns Hopkins Congdon Hon. Rowland G. Hazard
Mr. Charles Read Carr

The Committee on Marking Historical Sites has placed a tablet on the south facade of the Old Market House, showing the height to which the water rose in the great September Gale of 1815.

The Eleazer Arnold house in Lincoln has been placed in the custody of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. Over $300 has been raised, which is to be used for necessary repairs and for the maintenance of the house. After the war, they expect to raise an endowment fund of $3000.

New Books of Rhode Island Interest

An account by Norman M. Isham of his investigations in regard to the Old State House at Newport has been issued by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, as an illustrated pamphlet, entitled *The Colony House, or the Old State House.*

Miss Maud L. Stevens' paper, *The Romance of Newport,* which deals with William Coddington and the early history of the town, constitutes the principal part of Bulletin, No. 24, of the Newport Historical Society. The Bulletin also contains an illustrated account, by Simon Newton, of the Postage Stamp Currency used in Newport during the Civil War.

Mr. Albert Mathews has edited the journal of William Loughton Smith, who accompanied Washington on his tour in 1790-1791. This appears in the Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings for October, 1917, and also as a separate Reprint. Pages 35 to 39 contain Smith's account of the Journey from Newport to Providence and of the occurrences that

took place in those towns. Although this account has been printed before, it is not easily accessible.

The Providence Journal for December 30, 1917, contains an account of the Whipple Tavern in Providence, and the issue for January 13th an account of the underground railway by which slaves were smuggled north previous to the Civil War.

Professor Walter G. Everett has issued a comprehensive work upon ethics, entitled; *Moral Values.*

The Reverend Henry M. King's *Gathered Fragments* contains reprints of a number of his articles which have appeared in magazines and a few which have not previously been printed.

A biographical sketch of John R. Rathom appeared in the World's Work for December as an introduction to a series of articles which were to follow. The first of these articles, entitled *Germany's Plots Exposed,* appeared in the February issue of the World's Work.

The first volume of Courtney Langdon's translation of Dante has been issued. This volume comprises the Inferno, and it is planned to have it followed by other volumes, comprising the translation of Purgatorio, and the translation of Paradiso; and a fourth volume of notes upon the entire poem.

Exit, a poem by George T. Marsh, appears in the March issue of Scribners.

La Ilustracion Espanola y Americana of Madrid for August 8th and for October 30th, 1917, contains an illustrated account, describing the residence of Ely E. Palmer of Providence, who is now United States Consul at Madrid.

The Unmarried Mother is the title of a study of social conditions by Rev. Percy Gamble Kammerer of Grace Church.

A critique of the literature of to-day, entitled *Some Modern Novelists,* appreciations and estimates, is by Helen Thomas Follett, and Wilson Follett, of the English Department of Brown University.

Abstracts from Volume I of the Rhode Island Land Evidences in the State Archives

(Continued from January)

[6] This Indenture made the Eighteenth day of October in the ninth yeare of the raigne of our Soverraigne Lord Charles .....Betweene Henry Tew of Maidforde in the County of North'ton yeoman of the one part and William Clarke of priors Hardwicke in the County of Warr. yeoman of the other part Witnesseth that for and in Consideration of a marriage by the grace of god shortly to be had and Sollemnized Betweene Richard Tew Sonn and heire apparant of the said Henry and Mary Clarke one of the Daughters of the said William Clarke and for the sum off Twenty pounds of Lawfull mony of England by bond scured to be payd by the said William Clarke unto the said Henry Tew upon the last day of May next Ensuinge the date off these pressents. And for the sum of one hundred and Twenty pounds of Lawful mony England by Bond secured to be paid by him the said William Clarke to him the said Richard Tewe upon the Nine and twentith day of Septembr which shall be in the yeare of our Lord god one Thousand Six hundred and fforty.....It is hereby Mutualy covinnated.....that he the said Henry Tew..... shall.....be seised of.....that Messuage, Tenement, Close and one yardland; and halfe yardland.....Scituate.....in the Towne parish and ffeilds of Maidforde aforsaid, And now in the possession Tenure or occupacon of the said Henry Tew, ...and of and in all that Cottage.....now in the Tenure or occupacon of Nicholas Carey,.....and of and in all that other Cottage.....now in the Tenure or occupacon of Nathaniel Shen.....To the only proper use of the said Henry Tew for and during the tearme of his Naturall life, And Emediatly from and after his decease to the only proper use and behoofe of the said Richard Tewe,.....And for touchinge and Concerninge the said Messuage yardland and half.....To the only use and behoofe of the said Henry Tewe for and during the Terme of seven yeares.....(if the said Henry shall soe long live), And Emediatly from and after the end or other detir-

minacon of the said Tearme of seven yeares to the only use and behoofe of the said Richard Tew.....[7] In Witnes whereof the parties to theis pressents have to theis pressent Indentures interchangeably sett their hands and seales.....

Sealed and Delivered Henry Tewe
in the presence of
William Leeke
Samuell Leeke
John Maior

.....Whereas there is found wanting in a certain lott laid out by mr Noise and some others to John Rathbone and Edward Vose which should have been two hundred and Tenn Acres, And falling short six score and tenn acres. Therefore Know yea that I John Williams Aturney to John Greene Aturn. to the Guardians of the estate of the late John Alcock of Roxbury phissission deceased havinge by their order in Aprile last past ordered me to deliver the said Rathbone and his partner what land shall be found wantinge to them in some Convenient place in the Comon land at Block Island; Therefore Know yea that I have layd out to the said Rathbone sixty Acres of land on the East side of Mill River butting and boundinge with the land of Samuell Deringe south one hundred & Eighty Eight Rod long Buttinge to the sea on the East A hundred and fower Rod to the land of Samuell Hagbourne north a hundred and Twenty fower Rod soe to goe downe to the Mill Brooke Thirty five Rod in Bredth, till it comes to the Land of Samuell Hagbourne and to have a highway through James Sands yard over the mill Brooke soe to run as a drift way through the land of the said Rathbone two Rods wide along by mr Hagbournes Reaves and Dodges land to the now Harbour on the East Side of Block Island. In wittnes whereof I have hereunto sett my hand this Eleventh day of October 1671. John Williams

Wittness
Robert Guthrey
Trustram Dodge

.....Wee whose names are under written doe aprove and allow of John Williams act in deliveringe John Rathbone that land that Joines to Samuell Derings great lott (formerly sold

to Samuell Hagbourne) for his Sixty or Sixty five Acres of land wantinge in his great lott in the South end of Block Island. Wittnes our hands Octor 18; 1671.

Samll Dering his marke
Henry Neale his marke
Phillip Wharton

.....That I Samuel Derin doe Resigne up all my Right Title and intrest to the percell of Land Given to John Rathbone (for Sixty five acres of Land missinge in his great lott) to the Heires of John Alcock and the Company belonginge to Block Island as wittnes my hand this 18th day of October 1671.

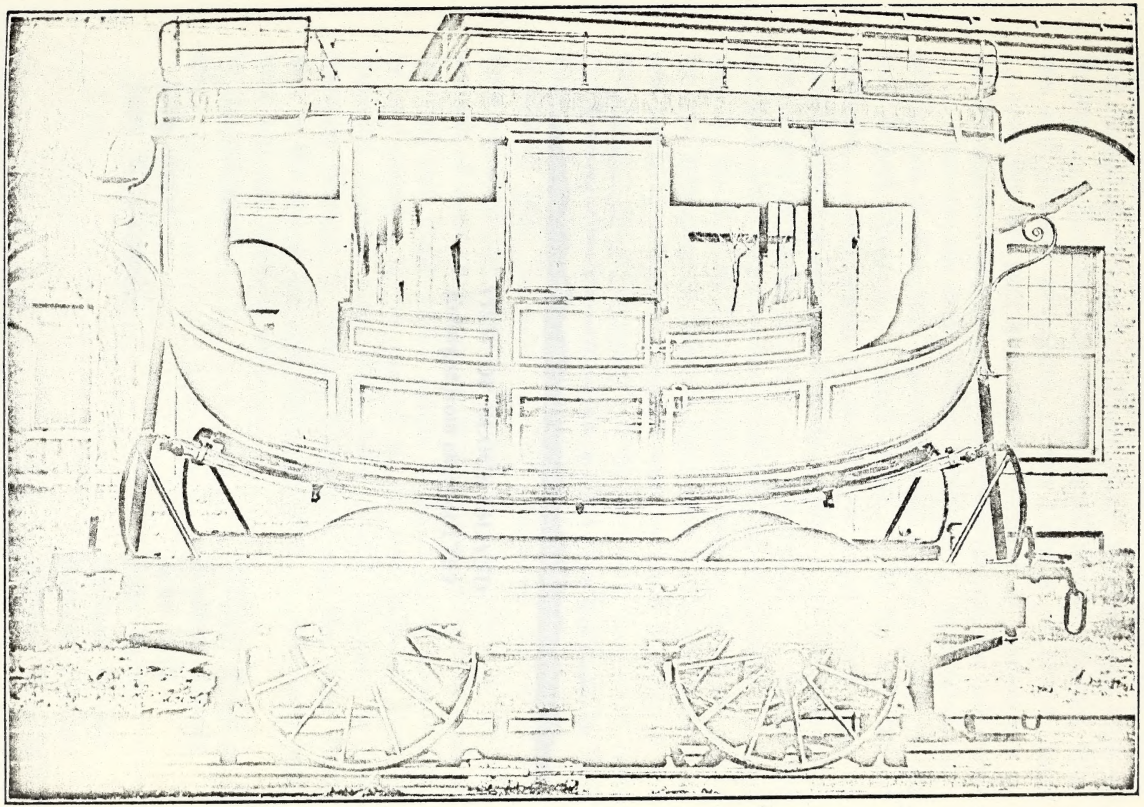
Wittness
John Williams
Henry Neale
his marke

his marke
Samll Derin

[8].....I Mary Dering vid the late wife of Samll Dering Sometimes of Braintree in the County of Suffolke yeoman, Deceased, for and in consideration of the considerable sum of one hundred fforty and five pounds of currant silver mony of New England.....received of Mr. James Sands of Block Island.....doe.....sell.....to James Sands, his Heires..... all that Tract of Land that was the Land of my late deare Husband, Samuell Deringe aforesaid at that time when he made a Lease of the same Lands Anno. 1669 Aprill the ffirst .....Scituate lyinge and beinge in Block Island in the Collony of Rhod-Island.....Alwaies saveinge and Reserveinge the said Lease.....to the Grantees or Leasee.....untill the full time and tearme therin mentioned.....It being formerly by my said deare Husband lawfully purchased of mr John Alcock late of Roxbury phisician deceased.....the Lease aforesaid to Trustram Dodge Senr, Trustram Dodge Junr and William Dodge.....And further I the said Mary Deringe Doe further sell to the said mr James Sands all that part of the stock of Cattell and other Utencills of Husbandry mentioned in the Lease of the first of Aprill 1669 with all the increase.....In wittnes wherof I the said Mary Deringe have herunto put my hand and affixed my seale 11 : 9 mo : Anno 1671.

in presence of us
Cornelius ffisher
Samuell Hunting

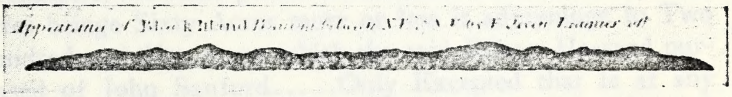
Mary Dering
her marke seale



BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD CARRIAGE

In use about 1840

From original photograph in the possession of Col. George L. Shepley



VIEW OF BLOCK ISLAND

Enlarged from chart of 1789

[9].....This Deed.....bearing date the two and Twentieth Day of Sept.....1671 betweene William Brenton and Benedict Arnold of Newport on Rhod-Island Merchts John Hull of Boston.....Mercht, John Porter Samll Wilbur Samuell Welson and Thomas Mumford of the Collony of Rhod-Island .....of the one part and Robert Hassard of portsmouth in the Collony of Rhod-Island &c Shipp-wright on the other part .....That wee the said William Brenton.....in consideration of the sum of ffive and Twenty pounds starll.....paid by the said Robert Hassard.....have sould.....to the said Robert Hassard.....two peecis or percells of Land Containinge by Esteemation five hundred & sixty Acres.....in the Narragansitt Cuntry or Kings province.....one percell.....beinge five hundred Acres more or less is bounded on the north by a high-way on the East by Saugawtuckett River on the south partly by land belonging to Edmund Shearman & Samson Shearman and partly by a high-way on the west by Land layd out to the purchassers, the other percell of the said ffive hundred & sixty Acres beinge Sixty Acres more or less is adjoyninge to Two Hundred and fifty Acres which the said Robert Hassard purchased of John Sanford.....Only Excepted that is at any time hereafter any Minneralls shall be Discovered in the said percells of Land or Either of them the said Minneralls shall be devided into Eight equall shares or parts seven wherof shall be and remaine to the use of us the said William Brenton, Benedict Arnold, John Hull, John Porter, Samuell Wilbur, Samuell Welson, & Thomas Mumford, and the other Eight part to the use of the said Robt. Hassard.....wee have hereunto sett our hands & seals.....

in the presence
off
John Albro
John Winchcombe

William Brenton
Benedict Arnold
John Hull
John Porter
Samuell Wilbur
Samuell Welson
Thomas Mumford

Genealogical Section

Additions to Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island contributed by George Andrews Moriarty, Jr.

LAKE—David Lake was son of Henry of Portsmouth in 1652. This Henry was brother of Deacon Thomas Lake of Dorchester, Mass., and Henry had formerly lived in Dorchester. David had a brother Thomas who lived in Portsmouth and Tiverton, where he married and raised a numerous family, but no notice of him appears in Austin.

Deacon Thomas Lake of Dorchester in his will 25 Oct. 1678, proved 14 Nov. 1678, left the residue of his property to the children of his brother Henry, Thomas (being named for him) to have 5 more than the rest. On 15 June 1709 David Lake sold his share of the Dorchester lands to Zachery Butts, and the children of Thomas Lake conveyed to him their father's share of the grant made to David and Thomas Lake for services in Philip's War by Plymouth Colony for the purpose of trying out the title and call him their "honoured uncle" (Taunton Deeds).

Rev. Nathaniel Mather of Dublin wrote to his brother, Rev. Increase Mather, 31 Dec. 1684, concerning the latter's book, "Remarkable Providences," and asked why he did not include the case of H. Lake's wife, to whom the Devil appeared in the form of a favorite child, and who was executed as a witch. As Nathaniel Mather left New England in March, 1651, this execution must have happened shortly before, and this will explain the sudden removal of Henry in 1652 to Portsmouth, R. I. and 12: 11mo: 165½ there is an entry in the Dorchester records providing for bringing up the child of Henry Lake, and again an item concerning the children of Alice Lake.

We have therefore:

I.....Lake in England

issue:

1. Henry.
2. Thomas, Deacon of Dorchester Church.

II Henry married Alice, she was executed for a witch before 12:11:165½. Henry removed about this time to Portsmouth.

Genealogical Section

He was also a short time in Warwick, and later of Dartmouth, issue:

1. David.
2. Thomas.
3. A child dead by Dorchester records, 27: 10: 1653.

SAYLES—John Sayles, born 1633, d. 1681, of Providence, R. I. Married Mary Williams, daughter of Roger.

He is probably the son of John Sayles of Boston.

On 1 April, 1633, he was bound as a servant to John Coggeshall. His daughter Phoebe was also bound to Mr. Coggeshall. He was of Charlestown in 1630, and a church member. It is to be noted that John Sayles of Providence named a daughter Phoebe.

WAIT—Thomas Wait. Dec. 14, 1669, the Portsmouth town council divided the Estate of Thomas Wait among his wife Ellen and his children Samuel, Thomas, Benjamin, Reuben, Jeremiah and Mary. Thomas and Jeremiah were under 21.

Joseph Wait died Aug. 25, 1665, but the division above shows that he left no issue to represent him in the division of the estate of Thomas Wait and there was no William Wait of Rochester, son of Joseph. Mr. Austin mistook the name Wright for Wait or Weight in the Rochester Records.

SAMUEL WAIT. Mr. Austin confuses certain entries in the records that belong to his son with him. He died at Portsmouth in February, 1677, and administration was given to his widow. On March 30, 1693, his son Samuel sold, as Mr. Austin states, to William Burrington land in Portsmouth, but Mr. Austin makes the sale to have been transacted by Samuel, Sr. Had he turned the page he would have found that James Sampson of Dartmouth and his wife, Hannah, released her one-third interest in the land sold by their son, Samuel Wait. This shows that his widow, Hannah, married James Sampson of Dartmouth, of Mayflower stock.

BENJAMIN WAIT. He is not given by Austin among the children of Thomas Wait. He removed to Hadley, Mass., and married Martha Leonard. He was slain at the taking of Deerfield in 1704. On 3 Feb. 1703-4 William Rooker assigned

(Continued on page 68)

Report of the Treasurer

GENERAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1917.

EDWARD K. ALDRICH, JR., *Treasurer, in account with the* RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. For current account, viz.:

DR.

CASH ON HAND January 1, 1917:

Cash on hand	$230 00	
In R. I. Hospital Trust Company	287 00	
" Providence Institution for Savings	832 00	
" National Exchange Bank	455 36	
		$1,804 36
Receipts from Annual Dues	$1,076 00	
" " Life Membership	50 00	
" " State Appropriation	1,500 00	
" " Rental of Rooms	29 00	
" " Interest and Dividends	3,097 00	
" " Books	1,155 87	
" " Newspaper Account	76 98	
" " Investments	100 00	
" " Publications	17 50	
" " Special Funds, viz.:		
Binding Greene Papers	25 00	
Olney Papers	1,850 00	
Jireh Bull House	125 00	
Roger Williams Papers	150 00	
		9,252 35
		$11,056 71

EDWARD K. ALDRICH, JR., *Treasurer, in account with the* RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

JANUARY 1, 1918.

LIABILITIES.

Permanent Endowment Fund:		
Samuel M. Noyes	$12,000 00	
Henry J. Steere	10,000 00	
Charles H. Smith	5,000 00	
Charles W. Parsons	4,000 00	
William H. Potter	3,000 00	
Esek A. Jillson	2,000 00	
John Wilson Smith	1,000 00	
William G. Weld	1,000 00	
Charles C. Hoskins	1,000 00	
Charles H. Atwood	1,000 00	
		$40,000 00
Publication Fund:		
Ira B. Peck	$1,000 00	
William Gammell	1,000 00	
Albert J. Jones	1,000 00	
William Ely	1,000 00	
Julia Bullock	500 00	
Charles H. Smith	100 00	
		$4,600 00
Life Membership Fund		4,200 00
Franklin Lyceum Memorial Fund (principal only, accrued interest not drawn)		734 52
		$49,534 52
Cash		7,727 66
		$57,262 18

CR.

Ashes	$34 70	
Binding	210 73	
Books	876 90	
Dues	2 00	
Electric Lighting	10 17	
Expense	342 81	
Furniture and Fixtures	81 95	
Fuel	438 75	
Gas	6 37	
Grounds and Building	169 34	
Insurance	225 00	
Investments	553 10	
Janitorial Services	246 24	
Newspaper Account	163 73	
Printing	5 75	
Salaries	3,244 58	
Special Funds:		
Binding Greene Papers	53 20	
Jireh Bull House	113 17	
Olney Papers	1,851 00	
Roger Williams Papers	155 02	
Supplies	130 91	
Telephone	46 68	
Water	8 76	
Publications	185 58	
		$9,156 44
Cash on hand December 31, 1917:		
Check	$125 00	
Liberty Bond	500 00	
In R. I. Hospital Trust Company	287 00	
" Providence Institution for Savings	832 00	
" National Exchange Bank	156 27	
		1,900 27
		$11,056 71

ASSETS.

Investments:		
$6,000.00 Bonds, Minneapolis, Lyndale and Minnetonka Railway	$5,850 00	
$3,000.00 Bonds, Lacombe Electric Company	2,835 00	
125 Shares New York Central Railroad	12,500 00	
111 " Pennsylvania Railroad	7,188 45	
30 " Lehigh Valley Railroad	2,112 50	
6 " Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company	241 85	
40 " Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company preferred	3,900 00	
55 " American Telephone and Telegraph Company	7,123 61	
50 " Merchants National Bank	1,800 00	
45 " Blackstone Canal National Bank	1,050 00	
54 " Providence Gas Company	4,705 50	
Mortgage P. A. and H. A. Cory	3,075 00	
10 Shares Duquesne Light Company	1,060 00	
$1,000.00 Bond Denver Gas and Electric Company	950 00	
$1,000.00 Bond Columbus Railway, Power and Light Company	970 00	
		$55,361 91
Cash on Hand (Check)	$125 00	
In R. I. Hospital Trust Company	287 00	
" Providence Institution for Savings	832 00	
" National Exchange Bank	156 27	
Liberty Bond (3½%)	500 00	
		1,900 27
Total Assets		$57,262 18

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD K. ALDRICH, JR.,
Treasurer.

PROVIDENCE, January 7, 1918.

Examined vouchers and securities compared and found to agree.

HORATIO A. HUNT,
THEODORE W. FOSTER,
ARTHUR P. SUMNER,
Auditing Committee.

A Partial List of the Rhode Islanders who gave their lives for their Country at the Capture of Havana in 1762

Lieut. Asa Bowditch, Commanding the 2nd Co.
2nd Lieut. Thomas Rose, 1st Co., Detached.
Corporal Ichabod Randall, 7th Co.

Privates, 7th Co.

Oliver Burdick	Pomp Greenman
Nathan Bromley	Stephen Potheague
Daniel Billings	Amos Todd
Abner Chace	Thomas Ross, Jr.
Robert Clarke	Daniel Robbins
Edward Clarke	Levi Skesick
Peter Crandall	Daniel Sowers
Caleb Clarke, Jr.	Edmond Smith
Stephen Clarke	Isaac Thorn
James Hammer	Robert Trim
Tucker Hall	John Waggs
Joel Maxson	Elisha Lanphere

(Concluded from page 63)

to Thomas Wait of Seaconnet and Benjamin Wait of Hadley forty acres in Brookfield (Hampshire Deeds C, folio 73). On 24 May 1717 the sons of Benjamin Wait sold the land and warranted it against their uncle, Thomas Wait, brother of the aforesaid Benjamin. (Hampshire Deeds III, folio 439.)

THROCKMORTON. 4: 8 mo: 1660 certificate signed by Mrs. Williams, Rebecca Throckmorton, Sarah Whipple and Mary Mowry as to a child born in Providence. (Middlesex, Mass., Court Files.) This gives us the name of the wife of John Throckmorton.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

COLLECTIONS

Vol. XI July, 1918 No. 3.

WILFRED H. MUNRO, *President* EDWARD K. ALDRICH, Jr., *Treasurer*
HOWARD W. PRESTON, *Secretary* HOWARD M. CHAPIN, *Librarian*

Please address communications to Howard M. Chapin, Librarian
68 Waterman Street, Providence, R. I.

The Society assumes no responsibility for the statements or the opinions of contributors.

John Greene of Newport and Narragansett

By LOUISE PROSSER BATES

Among the papers collected by Gen. George S. Greene, while compiling the history and genealogy of the family of Surgeon John Greene of Warwick, is the following communication sent to him March 8, 1876, by Hon. John Caleb Greene of Troy, N. Y., a copy of which is deposited with the Root Manuscript Collection at the Rhode Island Historical Society in Providence:

THE TRADITION

"The Greenes of Greenend, Middletown, formerly Newport, R. I."

"It has been handed down for several generations, that shortly after the Pequot War (1637), no other date being given, three brothers, William Green or Greene, John and

Judge John C. Greene of Troy, N. Y., was correct in his conjecture that the first two generations had been confused.

In regard to the John Greene of East Greenwich, born June 6, 1651, who had children recorded in East Greenwich, James, John and Jane, in 1685, 1688, 1691, and who has been confounded with Lieut. John Greene of Newport, he is probably the man who is reported by descendants to have changed his name from Clarke to Greene for some reason. He leased land of David Shippee of East Greenwich, November 27, 1685, and is called "John Greene, now residing in said Colony" (i. e., Rhode Island). His wife was Abigail Wardell, or Wardwell, whose father, Usal Wardwell, was of Bristol, R. I. The Usal, Wardwell and Enfield Greenes, of whom there are many in the succeeding generations, belong to this family.

THE REAL STORY

The first we know of John Greene is what he tells about himself when testifying before the Rhode Island General Court in 1679 concerning the land of Richard Smith in Narragansett. He says that when Richard Smith established his trading house in Narragansett about 1637 he was living with Smith, and that when a few years later the Narragansett princes confirmed the land to Smith he was present and saw the ceremony. Smith and Greene had both made their headquarters in Newport for several years, before settling fully in Narragansett or Quidnissett, Smith "coming and going himself," as Roger Williams says, "and his children and servants." Smith had been admitted an inhabitant of Newport in 1638 and was elected a lieutenant there in 1644.

[R. I. Colonial Records.]

Both Richard Smith and Roger Williams were greatly interested in propagating the gospel among the native Indians, who were very numerous. In March, 1644, Williams obtained from the Earl of Warwick a patent for the Narragansett lands in which he states that "divers well affected English inhabitants of Providence, Portsmouth and Newport have adventured to make a nearer neighborhood and society with the great body

of Narragansetts and have purchased and are purchasing among the natives some other places which may be convenient both for plantation and the building of ships." Roger Williams himself established a trading house at Narragansett which was purchased by Smith in 1651, John Greene bought land at "Greene's Harbor" later so called, and Caleb Carr, land he sold to John Greene in 1651. The plantation had grown to such importance in a few years that May 19, 1647, the General Court of Rhode Island assigned the care and government of the trading houses in Narragansett to Newport.

[Potter's Narragansett, p. 47.]

John Greene was interested not only in the Quidnessett lands but in other sales of territory that were taking place about the same time. February 20, 1647, David Greenman and his brother Edward sold to John Greene, husbandman, of Newport, twenty-two acres of land near the endship or village called Greenend, bounded on the southwest side by the road leading from Newport to Portsmouth. This is now known as the East Main Road.

June 6, 1651, Walter Cunnigiave of Newport and his wife Elizabeth sold to the same John Greene of Newport eighty acres of land in Newport, near unto or in the hamlet of Greenend, abutting on the common highway leading from Greenend to Newport Mill on the west, and on the east by the Great Common. [Newport Deeds.]

On January 3, 1651, Caleb Carr of Newport (evidently one of the "well affected English inhabitants" interested in the Narragansetts) sold to John Greene of the same place one hundred acres in Narragansett abutting on Quidnessett or Greene's harbor. [North Kingstown Deeds.]

In 1655 John Greene's name was in the list of the freemen of Newport. He was a commissioner from Newport to the General Court, 1655-56-57-58-60. [Colonial Records.]

March 10, 1656, several inhabitants of Rhode Island, at that time simply the present Island of Rhode Island, entered into an agreement to purchase the islands of Conanicut and Dutch Island. Richard Smith of Narragansett and John Greene of

Newport were among the purchasers, each buying one-fortieth of the purchase. [Jamestown Records.]

John Greene is said to have been the first man who improved his land there and immediately sowed hay seed where he intended to build his house. The land was purchased April 17, 1657. In January, 1661, Greene sold his purchase, half to John Sanford of Newport and half to Caleb Carr of Newport. Carr's half was bounded north with land of Joseph Clark, and is important because its record furnishes the absolute proof that John[1] Greene of Newport and John[1] Greene of Narragansett or Quidnissett were one and the same person.

September 25, 1685, Joseph Clark, above, of Newport, sold the land which was bounded south by Caleb Carr's land which was formerly in possession of "John Greene, sr., of Narragansett, now deceased," to Francis Brinley.

[Jamestown Records.]

It will be remembered that when John Greene bought the Conanicut land he was called John[1] Greene of Newport, and when the adjacent owner, Joseph Clarke, sold his land, he refers to the same Greene as "John Greene, sr., of Narragansett, deceased."

But to go back to the Narragansett lands. This country aroused the interest not only of Rhode Island but also of Massachusetts and Connecticut settlers. Troubles with the Indians and disagreements as to boundary lines had led to the employment of Major Humphrey Atherton of Boston in negotiations between the Indians and the English, and he made use of the influence he thus acquired to make purchases for himself and his associates, totally disregarding the law of the colony of Rhode Island that purchases of the Indians by those outside the colony should not be considered valid. He obtained a mortgage of the Indians upon the Narragansett lands, foreclosed it and took possession. This act led to many complications, for the mortgage included the lands already possessed by the "well affected English inhabitants" of whom Roger Williams had spoken.

However, a compromise was effected. A meeting of a committee of the Atherton Company was held at Boston, March

23, 1660, and they decided to lay out the northern tract of the Atherton purchase for a plantation. Those inhabitants of Rhode Island (Island of Rhode Island) who already had a grant of lands there, were to be included "provided they will give up all the writings they have received from any of us concerning the same, and give us a discharge upon the said writings, that thereby we may have power of ourselves to lay out as we see cause the remainder of the said land."

[Fones's Records, p. 17.]

It was ordered that those who had allotments in the town were to engage to build upon them within two years, and settle upon them themselves, or cause someone else to do so. If they sold they must sell only to those of whom the Company approved.

This northern tract of land lay between the land of Mr. Richard Smith northward and the River or Brook called Stony River, along the English (Pequot) Path and so to the sea. It was to be divided into forty shares. Twelve of the shares were to be reserved to the Atherton Purchasers, and the other twenty-eight shares were at the disposal of the "well affected English inhabitants" who had bought land there, and they or "the major part of them" were appointed a committee to take in such inhabitants to themselves as they shall judge suitable neighbors to such a society." [Fones's Records.] Two of these Rhode Island settlers were Mr. Caleb Carr and John Greene of Green[end].

John Greene does not appear on the Newport records after 1660, and he obeyed the directions and built at Quidnissett within the required two years, for Richard Smith speaks of his house in 1663.

A meeting of the Atherton Committee was held at Narragansett, July 2, 1663. It was agreed to send to Mr. Thomas Gould, John Greene and the rest of the inhabitants there to meet and decide under which government they chose to be placed, Rhode Island, Massachusetts or Connecticut. They chose to be under the jurisdiction of Connecticut. May 14, 1664, Richard Smith wrote to the committee complaining that John Greene, sr., had been taken from his house at Quidnissett

by a warrant from Rhode Island. He was carried to Newport and called before the court to answer for his adhering to the government of Connecticut. His answers gave offence, but he begged pardon and the court promised him as a freeman of Rhode Island the protection of the colony.

[Colonial Records.]

Differences of opinion in regard to the jurisdiction to which Narragansett belonged still continued, together with agitation concerning the western boundary line, and in May, 1671, the General Assembly ordered the governor to hold a court in Westerly and other places in Narragansett to see how the inhabitants stood regarding their fidelity to the King and the Colony of Rhode Island. Court was held at Aquidneset May 19 and 20. Among the persons who took the oath of loyalty were John[1] Greene and his sons, Henry[2] Greene and Daniel[2] Greene.

January 1, 1672, John Greene of Quidnissitt was one of the men engaged in the Fones' purchase, which was confirmed to the twenty-four partners in 1677. In October, 1677, 5000 acres in Narragansett were appropriated for a town to be called East Greenwich, 500 acres near the shore were to be divided into house lots of ten acres each, and 4500 acres were to be divided into farms of ninety acres each. There were to be fifty proprietors, and the previous twenty-four Fones partners were to be included in the number of the fifty East Greenwich proprietors.

July 27, 1679, John Fones, in behalf of himself and his partners, wrote to John Spencer of the East Greenwich purchase asking for a meeting the next day at East Greenwich to discuss the decisions of the General Assembly at their meeting in May, 1679. Among the signers of the letter were John Greene and John Greene, jr. Town lots and ninety-acre farms were drawn soon after. John Greene, sr., drew the ninth house lot in the first ten-acre division, and a ninety-acre farm, the third farm, in the second division. Edward Greene sold both these pieces of land to George Vaughn and in the deeds states that they descended to him by will of his father, John Greene, deceased. [East Greenwich Deeds.]

John Greene, jr., called at the time Lieut. John Greene of Newport, had a special meeting of the townsmen of East Greenwich called, May 14, 1685, when as a Fones purchaser he was recognized as a townsman and was allowed to draw his lot and farm. He drew the sixth ten-acre lot in the second division and the nineteenth farm in the second division. The lots were laid out June 18 and recorded June 19, 1685.

[East Greenwich Deeds.]

May 1, 1690, John[2] Greene of Newport sold to Giles Peirce the ten-acre lot in the second division, for goods and money.

February 13, 1707/8, Thomas Langford and wife Sarah of East Greenwich sold to Zachariah Jenkins of Barnstable a ninety-acre farm, the nineteenth farm in the second division of East Greenwich. No deed has yet been found which explains how this farm belonging to Lieut. John Greene of Newport came into the possession of Thomas Langford and his wife Sarah.

John[1] Greene of Quidnissett was appointed Conservator of the Peace for Narragansett, 1678-79. On July 29, 1679, wearied with the differences about the government of Narragansett which "had been so fatal to the prosperity of it and had caused so much animosity in people's minds," he and forty-one others of Narragansett petitioned the King to put an end to the difficulties.

In 1682 he seems to have begun to settle up his affairs. On February 4, 1682, Edward Greenman acknowledged, for himself and brother David, the deed he had given Greene to land in Newport in 1647. Greene and his wife Joan deeded to their sons, Daniel[2] and James,[2] land in Quidnisset in return for thirty shillings a year paid by each of them so long as either parent lived. This was March 24, 1681/2. He left a will, as is shown by the deeds of his son Edward, but it was doubtless destroyed in the North Kingstown fire. He died before September 25, 1685.

The children of John[1] Greene and his wife Joan were Lieut. John[2] Greene of Newport;

Henry[2] Greene of Quidnisset and "New Gearsey";

Daniel[2] Greene of Quidnisset;

James[2] Greene of Quidnisset;
Benjamin[2] Greene of Quidnisset;
Sarah[2] Greene, who married Thomas Flounders about 1668. Flanders was executed October 26, 1670, for the murder of Walter House. Edward Greenman and John Greene of Newport had charge of his estate for the widow and her child.

Peter Easton's Notes

Peter Easton, son of Nicholas, was born in 1622. He came to Rhode Island with his father in 1638, married Anne Coggeshall in 1643, and subsequently held the offices of Commissioner, Deputy, Assistant, General Treasurer and Attorney General. He died February 12, 1694. Upon a blank leaf of an almanac which was printed in Cambridge in 1669, Peter Easton wrote the following memoranda:

"Sinc road Iland was planted 31 1638
[Sinc] nuport began may first 30 1639
[Sinc] Peter Easton maried Nov 15 1643 26
[Sinc] the windmill was built Aug 2 1663 6
[Sinc] the first hous built in nuport in May 1639 30
[Sinc] this Iland planted by English — 1638 31
[Sinc] we came to new England May 14 1634 35
[Sinc] I was Borne years forty seven 47

The pointers were Southeast the
first of January at midnight just
February the 14 the pointers are South at
midnight."

This almanac is now in the library of the American Antiquarian Society. A photostat copy of the manuscript notes has been presented to the Rhode Island Historical Society by Mr. Clarence S. Brigham.

A more extensive series of historical notes was made by Peter Easton in a copy of the 1669 edition of Morton's "New

England's Memorial," which he bought on November 19th of that year. This volume is now in the possession of Thomas G. Hazard, Jr., of Narragansett. Some of these notes were reprinted in the Newport Mercury for December 26, 1857, and January 2, 1858.

The items which have a local interest are as follows:

"Peter Easton his Booke bought at Boston for 3s 6d 1669 November 19.

1634. 25 of march this yeare we came aboard the ship at Southhampton to come for New England—Peter Easton, John Easton and their father.

14 of May Nicholas Easton with his two sones Peter & John came ashore in New England.

This year the Eastons wintered at Ipswich one whole winter and the sumer before Part of it.

1635 The begining of this year we came to Nubury.

On Saterday night forty year after came much the like storme blew downe our windmill and did much harme the 28 of august 1675.

This year the Eastons went in the spring to Newbeire then caled agawom and ther builded and planted this was the first seattling of that towne lying on the south side of the Merymake River in New England.

1638 In the begining of this yeare we N. E. J. E. P. E. went to winaconit now hamton and built there. in the begining of this year 1638 the Eastons left Newbery and went and builded at winaconeck now caled Hamton beyond merimack and this was the begining of the year March but beeing put by our purchas by the Disension in the contry when Mr Vane was turned out from beeing governor they went unto Road Iland in June and builded at Porchmuth at the cove and planted there this yeare 1638 15d 4m.

1639 This year 1d 3m we came to newport. In the begining of May this year the Eastons came to Newport in Road Iland and builded ther the first English building and ther planted this year and coming by boat they lodged at the Iland caled coasters harbour the last of Aprill 1639 and the first of

May in the morning gave the Iland the Name of Coasters harbour and from thence came to Newport the same Day.

1641 this year bulls marsh was a fier.

1643 this year the 15 of November Peter Easton was maried to An Coggeshall of Newport.

1644 This year the 12 of November yong Nicholas Easton was borne at Newport in 1644.

1645 This year Peter Easton came to live at the end of the beach at the east end thereof.

1654 This year friends first began in the north of old England.

1657 This year friends came over first to Plimouth John Rows Christopher Houlder Robert fowler Robert houghon.

1663 this year we built the first windmill. I had the Quinsey when Samuell Newman dyed of it P. E. 5d 5m 1663

1665 This Aprill 13th day Peter Easton went to the new country to view the new purchas wherof I was one of the purchasers.

this year 1678 19d 11m Peter Easton had the dry Belly ake very sore which continued on till the 1688 now 4d 1m."

New Books of Rhode Island Interest

The Merchants National Bank has issued a 65-page illustrated pamphlet entitled *"Old Providence."* It contains brief accounts of the more interesting of the old houses and buildings in Providence.

Mr. A. B. Slater's exhaustive study on the local issue of Providence Postage stamps has appeared as an illustrated article in Meekeel's Weekly Stamp News, April 13, 1918.

The Rhode Island Historical Society has issued a special publication entitled *"A List of Rhode Island Soldiers and Sailors in the Old French and Indian War* 1755-1762." It is compiled by the librarian; and contains between 3000 and 4000 names, together with a brief account of the services of each man.

"Cameo Portraiture in America," by Howard M. Chapin, has been issued by The Preston & Rounds Co. It contains an

account of George O. Annable, the Providence sculptor, who cut cameo portraits here about 1850.

"John Pory's Lost Description of Plymouth Colony," has been published by the Houghton Mifflin Co. It is edited with an introduction and notes by Champlain Burrage and is reprinted from a volume in the John Carter Brown Library.

"The New Horizon of State and Church" is the title of a new book by President William H. P. Faunce.

A new edition of Arthur C. Miller's *"How to Keep Bees"* has been issued by the Rhode Island State Board of Agriculture.

Two patriotic songs by Providence men have recently been printed; one entitled *"My Rhode Island"* is by W. H. Peters, and the other *"The Old Flag's Calling You"* is by Edward A. Cranston.

A patriotic address delivered on Washington's birthday before the General Assembly of Rhode Island by Senator Colt has been issued in pamphlet form in white covers.

An illustrated study of Providence Houses by Norman M. Isham constitutes the latest number of the White Pine Monographs.

The Newport Historical Society has published eight addresses on the *Early Religious Leaders of Newport* in an octavo volume of 184 pages.

Notes

Corporal Gorton T. Lippitt, the youngest member of the R. I. H. S., was awarded in March, 1918, the Croix de Guerre, the highest honor that France can bestow upon an American. He volunteered for an especially dangerous piece of work and was slightly wounded on March 18th while accomplishing the work.

The following persons have recently been admitted members of the Society:

Mr. Robert H. I. Goddard.
Mr. Patrick H. Quinn.
Miss Maud Lyman Stevens.
Mr. Robert W. Taft.

Mr. William A. Viall.

During the past quarter the Society has received a number of important gifts. Miss Mary Hazard presented a silver cup marked T. F. which belonged to Thomas Fenner and was mentioned in his inventory of 1719. She also presented a number of early manuscripts pertaining to the Fenner family. Mr. P. A. Coggeshall presented a large collection of Newport Mercurys which were printed before 1800, and which greatly strengthened our file of this important paper.

The Builders Iron Foundry presented a mass of letters, papers and documents dealing with the early years of the company. This material will serve as a very valuable source for the study of industrial and economic conditions in Rhode Island in the nineteenth century.

A set of encyclopedias that once belonged to Moses Brown is one of our recent accessions.

An extensive file of the Providence Gazette and a large collection of manuscripts and letters relating to the Carter and Danforth families, including a commission signed by Benjamin Franklin, have been received as part of the bequest of the late Crawford Carter Allen of Newport. The remainder of the bequest, a number of oil paintings and some other papers, will under the terms of the testament eventually come to the Society.

The most important genealogical collection that the Society has ever received is that left by Mr. A. T. Briggs of Boston. It is to be known as the "Anthony Tarbox Briggs Genealogical Collection," and consists of many volumes of typewritten and manuscript notes. The names in these volumes are all indexed on cards, which are filed alphabetically in a 54-drawer card filing case. The collection also includes a large amount of correspondence on genealogical subjects, and an extensive file of genealogical clippings from the Boston Transcript. The most important part of the collection is perhaps the series of volumes containing the typewritten copies of gravestone records. Mr. Briggs had the gravestone records of 294 cemeteries in Rhode Island and 22 cemeteries of Rhode Island families in nearby states copied and preserved. These cemeteries are scattered through Coventry, West Warwick, Warwick, East

Greenwich, West Greenwich, Exeter, Richmond, Hopkinton, Westerly, North Kingstown, Cranston, Scituate, Foster and Gloucester.

Many of the stones which he had copied have since been destroyed. The names are in the card index, so that the entire mass of material is easily accessible to the student.

The following members have died during the past quarter:

Mr. Frederic Hayes.

Mr. Stephen Arnold.

Mr. Anthony T. Briggs.

Mr. Eugene W. Mason.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Goddard.

Mr. George Parker Winship has sent us the following note on a book in the Harvard College Library, which gives the names of a number of early eighteenth century Rhode Island booksellers:

"The Vision of Divine Mystery."

Chap. 1. Treats concerning the Melchisedek Order.

Chap. 2. Concerning the Type Temple, with its Antitypes.

Chap. 3. Concerning the Revelations.

Chap. 4. To prove the Doctrine of Perfection, and to detect the Doctrine of Imperfection.

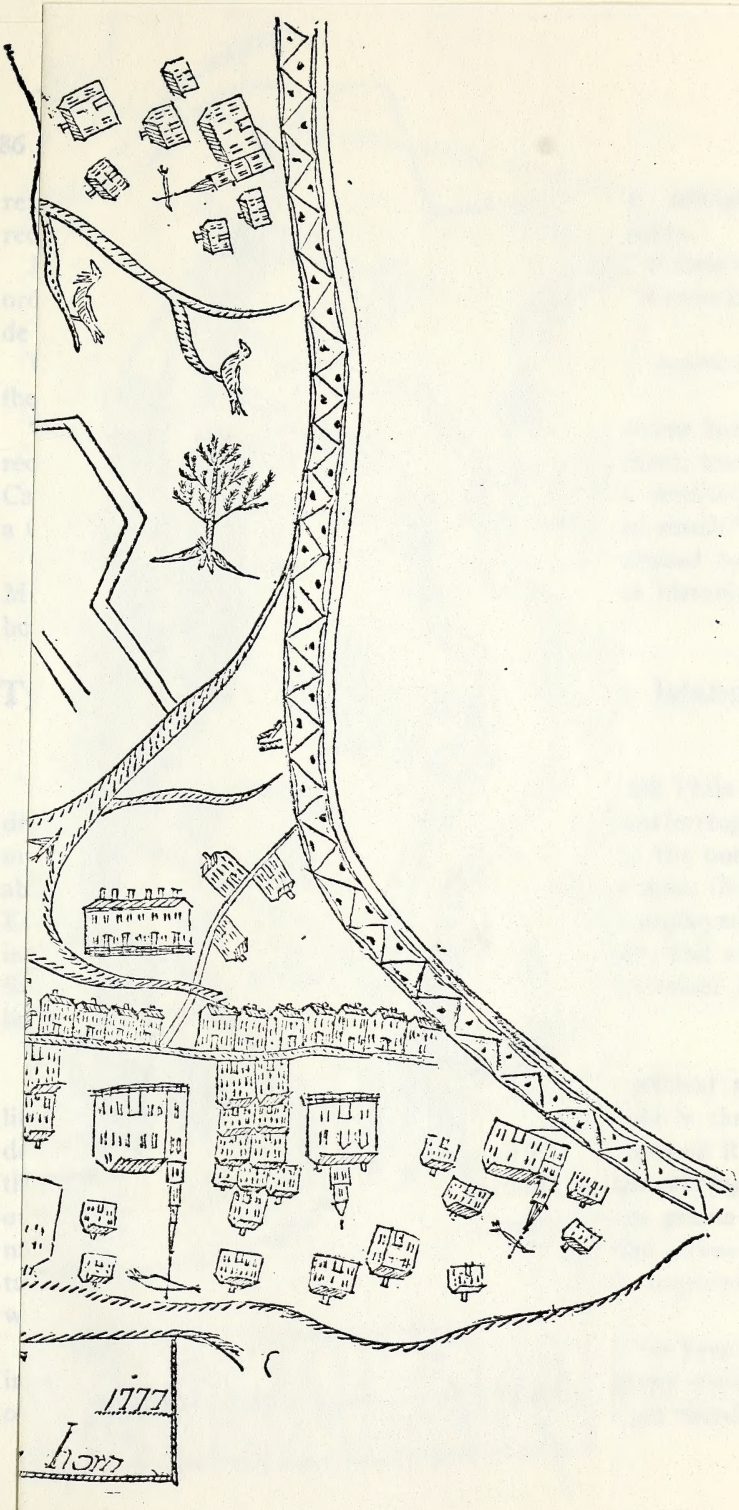
Printed in the year 1732.

16 mo. pp. 87.

[at end:] These Books to be sold by John Angel, Merchant, and Moses Bartlet both of Providence, and Thomas Northup, Ferryman at Boston Neck, and by Peleg Spencer at Greenwich, and by Anthony Arnold, Miller at Smithfield, and Benjamin Bagnal, Watchmaker in Boston."

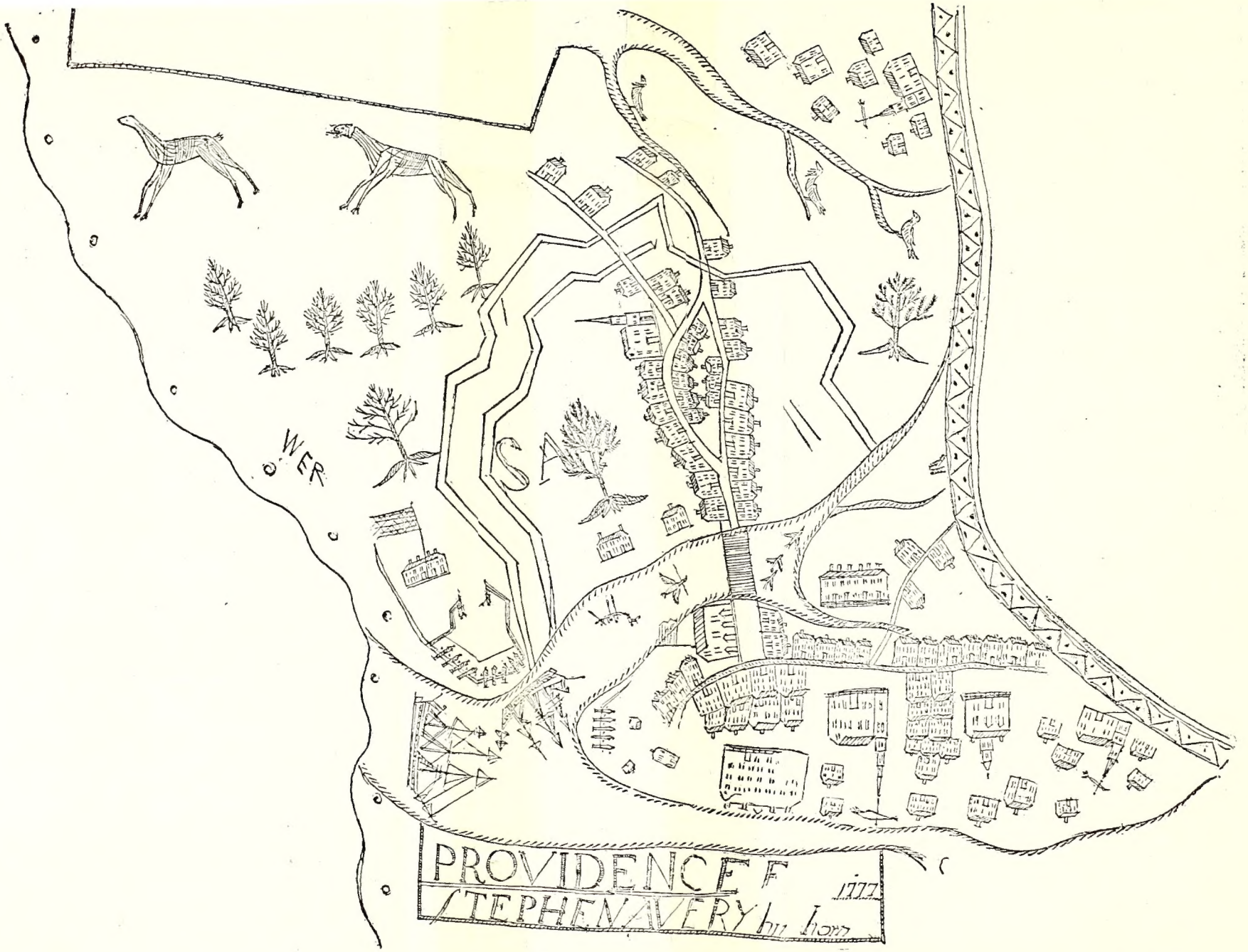
The old paintings in our portrait gallery are being studied by experts in the hope of identifying the painters. Although the investigations have not been concluded, it seems probable at the present phase of the study, that the Joseph Belcher portrait is by Nathaniel Byfield, and that the portraits of Robert Jenkins and his wife are by Joseph Badger.

In the List of Rhode Island Soldiers and Sailors in the Old French and Indian War, it is stated on page 150 that Ebenezer Whiting was probably commissioned Major in 1759. No



l. George L. Shepley

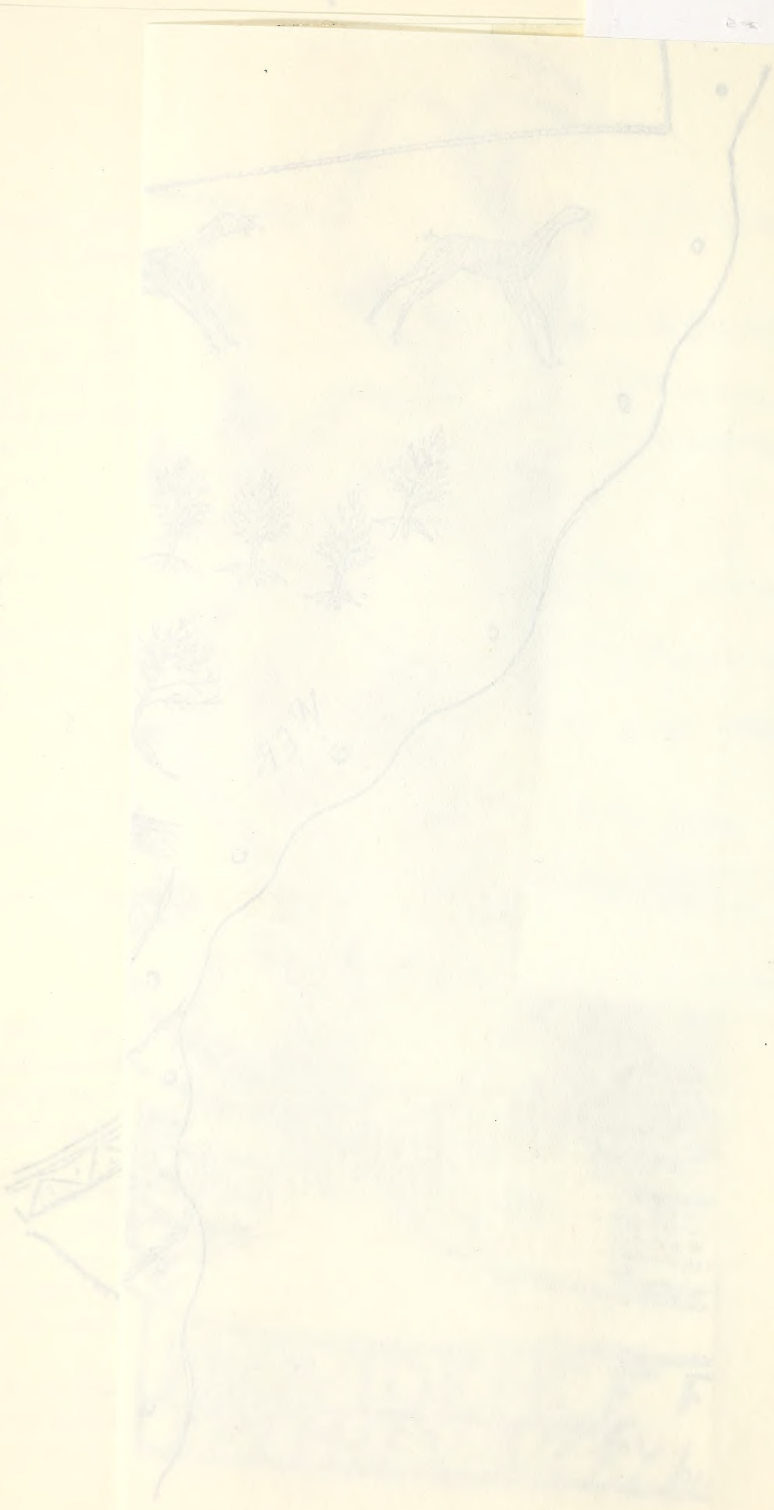
84.85



VIEW OF PROVIDENCE IN 1777

From a carved powder-horn now in the possession of Col. George L. Shepley

84,85



reference to him as Major was found either in the official records of the Colony or in the manuscripts at the Society.

However, the following note in Commissary Wilson's orderly book, which was formerly the property of Frederic de Peyster, settles the question:

Under the date of "29th Sept. 1759 Crown Point" appears the following entry:

"Major John Whitting of the Rhode Island Regiment has received a commission as Lieut. Collo. to said Regiment, and Capt. Ebenezer Whitting of the said Regiment has received a Commission as Major, and they are to be obeyed as shuch."

Gilbert Stuart's birthplace has recently been purchased by Mr. W. R. Greene. He is planning to restore the historic building and occupy it as a residence.

Tyrone Power's Impression of Rhode Island in 1833

On Saturday morning, at 7 A. M. Sept. 28th, quitted Philadelphia; arrived in New York at 2 P. M.; and transferring my baggage from the steamer on the North River to the one about to depart for Providence, and whose wharf lay upon the East River, I had a couple of hours' leisure, which I employed in writing home, for the packet of the 1st of October; and at five o'clock P. M. left the city, in the noblest steam-vessel I had yet seen.

* * * * *

During the night it blew fresh, and the vessel pitched a little, the consequence of which movement was evident in the desertion of the upper deck in the morning. I had noticed it, the evening previous, occupied by sundry little groups reading or chatting, and with more than one couple of merry promenaders: I now made its circuit, meeting with but one adventurer, a lively-looking old gentleman, of whom I inquired where all our passengers were vanished to.

"Most of them in bed yet," said the old gentleman, "or keeping out of the way in one hole or another. If there's any wind or sea, you always find the deck pretty clear till we get round

Point Judith. Once let us get to the other side that hill yonder, and you'll see the swarm begin to muster pretty smart."

I had often heard "Point Judith" mentioned by the New-Yorkers, as the Cockney voyager talks of Sea-reach, or the buoy at the Nore; and here it was close under our lee,—a long, low point of land, with a lighthouse upon it.

We soon after opened the entrance to the fine harbour of Newport, and, as my informant predicted, the deck gradually recovered its population: some came up because they felt, and others because they were told, we had passed Point Judith.

It was about seven o'clock A. M. that we ran alongside the wharf at Newport to land passengers. The appearance of the town, rising boldly from the water's edge, was imposing enough; but trade, judging from the deserted state of the wharves, is now inconsiderable, although formerly of much importance.

After a delay of a quarter of an hour, we once more got under weigh; and one of the chief advantages of a steamer is the ease and facility with which this important movement is effected: nowhere is the management of these immense bodies, in my thinking, so perfect: the commanding position of the wheel, clear of all obstruction, and under the hand of the pilot, whose finger also directs the machinery below, through the medium of a few well-arranged bells,—the absence of all bawling and shouting, and the being independent of transmitted directions, gives these craft facilities which make their movements appear like inspiration.

This system I found prevailing all through the States; and, as far as possible, it would be well to adopt it here. The arrangement of the wheel, or steering apparatus, if I remember rightly, was fully and technically described by Captain Hall. I do not know whether it has in any case been adopted; but if it were enforced upon our crowded rivers, there would, I feel assured, be fewer accidents.

The fogs of the Sound, in this passage,—a highway as much travelled as the Clyde,—and indeed on all the great American rivers, are only to be paralleled by a London specimen about Christmas, in addition to the former being more frequent;

yet accidents arising from running foul are of very rare occurrence, although the desire to drive along is yet stronger than with ourselves.

The river up to Providence is of a breadth and character to command the voyager's attention, but offers little in detail to repay him for it. With the exception of the time devoted to breakfast, which a supply of newly-caught fish, taken on board at Newport, rendered a positive treat to me, I paced the upper deck, according to my custom, until we arrived at Providence, a very thriving place, seated on a commanding ridge, and already having, as viewed from the river, an air and aspect quite city-like.

Here we found a line of coaches drawn up upon the wharf, awaiting our arrival. I had already secured a ticket for the Mail Pilot: and in a few minutes the luggage was packed on; the passengers, four in number, were packed in; and away we went, rolling and pitching, at the heels of as likely a team of four dark bays as I would wish to sit behind. At our first halt, I left the inside to the occupation of my companions,—a handsome girl, with, "I guess," her lover, and a rough specimen of a Western hunter or trader, who had already dubbed my younger companion Captain and myself Major, and invited us both to "liquor with him." I declined, but the Captain, to his evident satisfaction, frankly accepted his offer; and whilst I mounted the box, and the horses were changing, they entered the house together.

Taken from "Impressions of America, during the years 1833, 1834, and 1835." By Tyrone Power, Esq. Volume I, pages 90, 93, 94, 95, 96 and 97.

View of Providence, 1777

Hitherto the earliest general view of Providence has been considered to be William Hamlin's engraving of the east side of the Providence River, showing the shipping and houses south from Planet Street. This engraving was made in 1798. Col. George L. Shepley has recently obtained a powder horn on which is carved a still earlier and far more interesting view

of Providence. The carving is signed Stephen Avery and is dated 1777, twenty-one years before the Hamlin engraving was made. The Avery carving is a bird's eye view of the town, showing the principal streets, and also reproducing roughly the more important buildings.

The College Building (University Hall), the First Baptist Meeting House, St. John's Church and the Old State House are clearly shown, the latter with the cupola in the centre instead of at the front where it was placed in subsequent alterations. The Market House is shown with two and a half stories, the extra story not at that time having been added. On the west side of the river the most striking features are the Congregational Church, the predecessor of the Round Top, and the lay-out of Westminster, Weybosset and High Streets. Weybosset bridge is shown crossing the river as it did at that time north of the Market House. A fort is shown at Fox Point, and another just across the river to the west of it. Animals, birds and vessels are scattered about the picture, as ornaments to fill vacant spaces, a device common among early map-makers. A large building is shown on the tongue of land between the Woonasquatucket and Moshassuck Rivers, which is perhaps the only extant picture of the "Work House" or Poor House.

It was found impossible to photograph successfully the faint carving on the discolored powder horn, so a facsimile drawing, minutely faithful in detail, was made by Mr. Percy J. Callowhill of Attleboro. This drawing is reproduced in this issue of the Collections. The Stephen Avery who cut the view on the powder horn was probably a revolutionary soldier, and either Stephen Avery of Stonington, son of Charles, who served about New York in 1776 and may have been transferred to Providence in 1777, or Stephen Avery of Norwich, son of Charles, who served in Capt. Lamb's company in 1777 or 1778 and may have been stationed at Providence.

Chronological Check List of Maps of Rhode Island in the Rhode Island Historical Society Library

(*Continued from p.* 55.)

1776.

19. A map of Connecticut and Rhode Island, with Long Island Sound, &c. 7x9. In the Gentleman's Magazine, London, November, 1776, v. 46, opp. p. 525. R. I. H. S.

ii Same. Excerpt. R. I. H. S.

1776.

20. Des Barras, J. F. W.

A Chart of the Harbour of Rhode Island and Narragansett Bay. By J. F. W. Des Barras. July 20, 1776. 41x28½.

Original in U. S. Engineer Dept. at Newport.

ii Same. Reprint made in 1881 from original plate. R. I. H. S.

iii Same. In the Atlantic Neptune. (1781.)

iv Same. Photograph. R. I. H. S.

v Reduced lithograph 6¼x4¼. R. I. H. S.

The Evening Bulletin, Providence, 2 Aug. 1881, contains a long account about the compilation, printing and reprinting of this chart. R. I. H. S.

1776.

21. Putnam, Lieut.-Col.

"Map of the Narra Gansett Bay, by Lieut-Col. Putnam, Jan. 7, 1776, presented to his Excellency, George Washington, Esq."

This map is listed on page 206 of "The Spark's Catalogue," but Justin Winsor states that "it is not among the maps at Cornell University." Narr. & Crit. Hist. of Amer., v. 6, p. 601. No copy located.

1777.

22. Blaskowitz, Charles.

A Topographical chart of the Bay of Narragansett in the Province of New England, with all the isles contained therein, among which Rhode Island and Connonicut have been par-

ticularly surveyed. By Charles Blaskowitz. London, 1777. 37x25. In Faden's "The North American Atlas," 1777.

ii Same. With place of imprint omitted. In Faden's "Atlas of battles of the American Revolution." (1845).

iii Same. Excerpt. R. I. H. S.

iv Photograph of i. R. I. H. S.

v Manuscript copy in colors by Lewis Peckham in 1808. 37x25. R. I. H. S.

vi Manuscript copy in colors 16½x13½ in Library of Congress. Faden Col. No. 89.

1777.

23. Blaskowitz, Charles.

("The French Blaskowitz.") Plan de la Baie de Narraganset dans la Nouvelle Angleterre. Levé par Charles Blaskowits et publié a Londres en 1777. Dressé . . . par ordre de M. de Sartine . . . 1780. (In French.) 23x16 R. I. H. S.

ii Same in "Neptune Americo Septentrional . . . (1780).

iii Reduced photograph in vol. 1, p. 9 of Mason's inlaid extra illustrated, "Reminiscences of Newport." R. I. H. S.

iv Reduced in Mag. of American History, July, 1879, p. 424. R. I. H. S.

Revolutionary Period

24. Isham, Norman M.

A Map showing the Revolutionary Fortifications in R. I. 11x9 Line cut in Field's "Revolutionary Defences in Rhode Island," opp. 148. R. I. H. S.

1778

25. Denison, J.

(Map of the island of Rhode Island, showing Military operations in Sullivan's Expedition of 1778.) Manuscript in colors. 19x39¾. In R. I. Sec. of State's office.

ii Reduced line cut 3¾x7. In Stone's "Our French Allies," p. 109. R. I. H. S.

iii From Stone. In Winsor's Narr. & Crit. Hist., vol. 6, p. 598. R. I. H. S.

iv Reduced line cut 8½x17¾ in Field's "Revolutionary Defences of Rhode Island," opp. p. 142. R. I. H. S.

1777-8

26. Denison, J.

(Map of the Military Operations in 1777-8 on Rhode Island.) Manuscript. In Massachusetts Historical Society.

ii Lithograph. 21x18. In Mass. Hist. Soc. Proc., vol. 22, p. 350. R. I. H. S.

iii Lithograph of section of same. 7¼x23¾. In Cullum's "Historical Sketch of the Fortification Defences of Narragansett Bay." 1884, Plate II. R. I. H. S.

iv Photograph of iii, inlaid in the extra illustrated edition of Mason's "Reminiscences of Newport," p. 282. R. I. H. S.

v Same. Photostat of iv. 4x13. R. I. H. S.

Field states that there may have been three of these manuscript maps. One is in R. I. Sec. of State's Office, (23); one is in the Mass. Historical Society (24), and one was sent to Connecticut. This may be the one now in Massachusetts Historical Society.

1778

27. Cullum, George W.

Map of Narragansett Bay, R. I., 1778. 11x6¾. In Cullum's "Historical Sketch of the Fortification Defenses of Narragansett Bay." 1884. R. I. H. S.

1778

28. Dennis, Benjamin L.

Map Island of Rhode Island showing battle lines.

ii Line cut 6x4 in Providence Journal June 21, 1908, 4th sec. R. I. H. S.

iii Same as ii, excerpt scrap book. v. 16, p. 18. R. I. H. S.

1778

29. Foge, Edw.

Plan of Rhode Island. The Harbour, the Adjacent Islands and Coast. Edw. Foge, Lieut. of Artillery 1778. Manuscript. In British Museum. Crown. CXX. 42.

ii Photograph. 13¾x7¼. R. I. H. S.

iii Photograph. 11x6. In Hulbert, v. 5, No. 16. Winsor gives the name as Edw. Page.

1778

30. Lewis, S.

A Map of Part of Rhode Island, shewing the Positions of the American and British Armies at the Siege of Newport, and the subsequent Action on the 29th of August, 1778. Philadelphia (1778). 16½x10. In John Marshall's "Life of Washington." Philadelphia, 1807.

ii Same. Excerpt. R. I. H. S.

iii Same. In Atlas to Marshall's "Life of Washington." 1832.

iv Reduced facsimile. Line cut 4¾x2¼. R. I. H. S.

v Lithograph 11x6¾. In R. I. Hist. Tracts, No. 6, 1878. R. I. H. S.

vi Line Cut. In Narr. & Crit. Hist. of Amer., v. 6, p. 596. R. I. H. S.

1778

31. Attacks upon Rhode Island, Aug. 4, 1778. Manuscript in colors. 15x21. 1778. In Library of Congress. Faden Col., No. 88.

ii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1778

32. Plan de Rhode Island et les differentes Operations de la flotte Francoises et des troupes Americaines commandées par le Major General Sullivan . . . 1778. Manuscript in colors. 14x30. Inset. References. In Library of Congress.

ii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

iii Same. Manuscript. In Spark's Collections at Cornell University.

iv Same as iii reproduced in Narr. & Crit. Hist. of Amer., v. 6, p. 602. R. I. H. S.

1778

33. The Siege of Rhode Island, taken from Mr. Brindley's house, on the 25th of Aug., 1778. 5x8½. In The Gentleman's Magazine. Feb., 1779, v. 49, opp. p. 101. R. I. H. S.

This is a view and not a map, but is included in "A List of Maps of America" issued by the Library of Congress.

1778

34. A Map of the bay of Narragansett with the islands therein and part of the country adjacent. Manuscript in colors. 17x13 (1778). In Library of Congress. Faden Col. No. 87.

ii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1778

35. Carte des positions occupées par les troupes Américaines après leur retraite de Rhode Island, le 30 Aout, 1778.

In Spark's Collection at Cornell University.

ii Same. Entitled "Lafayette's plan of Narragansett Bay, 1778," in Narr. & Crit. Hist. of Amer., v. 6, p. 600. R. I. H. S.

1778

36. Kitchin, Thomas.

A map of the Colony of Rhode Island: with the adjacent Parts of Connecticut, Massachusetts Bay, &c. By Thos. Kitchin, Senr. 7x9½. In The London Magazine, 1778, v. 47, p. 513.

ii Same. Excerpt. R. I. H. S.

1778

37. Le Rouge, G. L.

Port de Rhode Island de Narraganset Baye. Publie—par le chevalier des Barras, Londres 1776. Traduit de l'Anglais et augmenté d'après celui de Blaskowitz. Publié a Londres en 1777. Paris 1778. Inset plan de Newport. Two sheets 27¼x19¾ each. In Le Rouge's Pilote Americain Septentrional. Nos. 11-12. Inset Map of Newport. This is Jeffrey's 1774 map recut with additions in French.

ii Photostat. Four sheets. R. I. H. S.

1780

38. Lodge, John.

An Accurate Map of Rhode Island, Part of Connecticut and Massachusetts, Shewing Admiral Arbuthnot's Station in Blocking up Admiral Ternay. (1780). Jno. Lodge Sculp. 10½x15. In the Political Magazine, London, 1780, v. 1, opp. p. 692.

ii Same. Excerpt. R. I. H. S.

1780

39. A New and Accurate Map of Connecticut and Rhode Island from the best Authorities. (1780). 10x13. In the Universal Magazine, London. Oct., 1780, v. 66, opp. p. 169.

ii Same. Excerpt. R. I. H. S.

1780

40. Plan de Rhodes-Islands et position de l'Armée Francoise a Newport. (1780). Manuscript. 21x44. Rochambeau 38. In Library of Congress.

ii Photostat in R. I. H. S.

1780

41. Plan de la ville, port et rade de Newport avec une partie de Rhode Island occupée par l'armee Francaise . . . (1780). Manuscript in colors. 23x24. Rochambeau 39 in Library of Congress.

ii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1780

42. Plan de la ville, du port, et de la rade de New-port et Rhode Island. Débarquement en 1780. Manuscript. 19x38. Rochambeau 40 in Library of Congress.

ii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1780

43. Plan de la position de l'armée Francaise autour de Newport et du mouillage de l'escadre dans la rade de cette ville, 1780. Manuscript in colors. 46x58. Rochambeau 41 in Library of Congress.

ii Photostat in R. I. H. S.

1781

44. Plan de Rhode Island. 38½x20 ms. in colors, showing position of French forces in 1781. R. I. H. S.

1781

45. The Defences of Newport, R. I., 1781, from a French Mss. chart. Engraved. Names in French. 15x6. G. L. Shepley.

ii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1782

46. Marche de l'armeé Francaise de Providence a la riviere du Nord. Three sheets manuscript (1782). Rochambeau 42-44 in Library of Congress.

ii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1782

47. (Cote de York-town a Boston. Marches de l'armeé.) Manuscript in colors 17x65 (1782). Rochambeau 65 in Library of Congress.

ii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1782

48. (Different camps de l'armeé de York-town a Boston) 10½x36½ (1782). Rochambeau 64 in Library of Congress.

ii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1789

49. Clark, Matthew.

Chart of the Coast of America from New York to Rhode Island, and from George's Bank to Rhode Island. Printed for and sold by Matthew Clark. Boston. Octbr. 1789. L. O. C. 3667.

ii Photostat of Rhode Island section. R. I. H. S.

This chart also contains a view of the coast line.

1794

50. Morse, J.

A Map of Rhode Island. 8½x6½. In Morse's "The American Geography," 1794, opp. p. 338.

ii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

This is the earliest printed map of the State of Rhode Island.

1795

51. Harris, Caleb.

A map of the State of Rhode Island; taken mostly from Surveys by Caleb Harris. Harding Harris, delineavt. Saml Hill, Sculpt. Boston. Engraved for Carter and Wilkinson, Providence, 1795. 21¼x15¾. R. I. H. S.

ii Same. Reprints struck from the old plate. These can be distinguished by the paper. There were two issues of restrikes. One set was made from a transfer in March, 1895. R. I. H. S.

iii Reduced halftone 5¾x4¼. In Field's State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. 1902. Vol. 1, p. 271. R. I. H. S.

iv In Rhode Island Imprints. 1914 and 1915 edition. Struck from same plate as iii. R. I. H. S.

v Same. Reduced half tone 5¾x4¼ misdated 1798. From Prospectus of Field's book. (cf. iii). R. I. H. S.

This map is usually described as the earliest printed map of Rhode Island. It is the first map of Rhode Island printed in the state and the first map of Rhode Island published as a separate map, although the Morse map of 1794 which appeared in The American Geography is really the earliest printed map of the state. However, the Morse map is much smaller than the Harris map and is evidently based on earlier maps and adds nothing to geographical knowledge, while the Harris map is based on original surveys and gives much detail not shown on any previous maps.

The original plate is preserved at R. I. H. S.

1795

52. Harris, Harding.

The State of Rhode Island; compiled from the Surveys and Observations of Caleb Harris. By Harding Harris. J. Smither, Sculp. (n. p. n. d.) 13¾x9¼.

ii Same. In Carey's American Atlas, 1795, No. 7. R. I. H. S.

iii Same. In Carey's American Atlas, 1796, No. 7.

iv Same. In Carey's General Atlas, 1796, No. 29. R. I. H. S.
v In Carey's General Atlas, 1802, No. 29.
vi In Carey's General Atlas, 1809, No. 7.
vii In Carey's General Atlas, 1814, No. 10.
viii In Carey's General Atlas, 1818, No. 10.
ix Excerpt from Carey's General Atlas, No. 10. R. I. H. S.

This is really a variant edition of the Harris map, No. 51.

1795

53. Scott, Joseph.

Rhode Island. 6x7½. In the United States Gazetteer. Philadelphia, 1795.

ii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1796

54. Harris, Harding.

Rhode Island and Connecticut, 7½x12¾. In Morse's "The American Universal Geography." 3d ed. 1796. Pt. 1, p. 433.

This map is a reduction of the larger Harris map.

1796

55. Tanner, B.

The State of Rhode Island, from the latest surveys, 1796. B. Tanner del't & sculpt. 17x13. Engraved for the American edition of Winterbotham's America. In Reid's edition of Winterbotham's "The American Atlas," 1796, No. 8.

ii Same. Excerpt. R. I. H. S.

This map is based on the earlier maps of Harris.

1797

56. Sotzmann, D. F.

Rhode Island entworfen von D. F. Sotzmann. In colors, 14x19. Hamburg, 1797.

ii Same. Photostat. R. I. H. S.

This is the first map of Rhode Island to give soundings. These are based on Blaskowitz's chart.

(1798-1800)

57. Payne.

Rhode Island. Engraved for Payne's Geography. Published by J. Low, New York, 9 7/16x7⅜.

Samuel Mann's Revolutionary Memoranda

A series of almanacs were recently sold at auction in Boston which contained on their margins manuscript notes made by Samuel Mann of Wrentham during the Revolution. The memoranda which relate to Rhode Island are as follows:

1777

"Return from Warwick Campain, 3 weeks 1 day, stationed at the house of Mr. Wells" (January); "May 21 was Draughted into the Continental Army and Paid £5;" "30th day (Sept.) marched in the Expedition for Rhode Island;" "Oct. 2 arrived at Sokonet;" "Samuel Man Returned from Sokonet Rhode Island Expedition, 31 days;" Thanksgiving "Gen. Gates his Victory over the British Hessian Troops at Ticonderoga, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne," etc. The death record includes five from small pox, of which three are of persons "inoculated" and one "died the natural way at home."

1778

"2d Town meeting: Wrenth, Parrish set off for a town by the Name of Franklin" (Feb. 20); "The first week in June: Foxborro' Township, 'c. Dark Swamp is incorporated into a Township and obtains the name of Foxborrough;" (May) "24: the regulars landed from Rhode Island and Plunder the town of Bristol, Burn the Houses and carry off some captives;" "Count Estaigne Vice Admiral of France arrives with a powerful fleet in concert with America anchors at Point Judith a8 day" (July) with notice of Estaigne's captures of British ships of war, with merchandize bound to New York to supply our enemies; "The Bloody Battle of Rhode Island, 29 day (August); Admiral Estaigne arrives in Charles River and fortifies George's Island;" "Bedford burned by the Regulars, 6 day" (Sept.); "The important Battle of Monmouth, Gen. Washington and Sir Henry Clinton, 28 day (June), and local events." (From Libbie's catalogue.)

Samuel Mann's Revolutionary Memoranda

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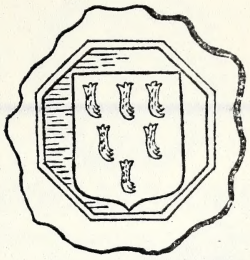
1777

"Return from Warwick Campain, 3 weeks 1 day; stationed at the house of Mr. Wells" (January); "May 27 was Drumbed into the Continental Army and Paid 8$;" "30th day (Sept.) marched in the Expedition for Rhode Island;" "Oct. 2 arrived at Solopet;" "Samuel Mas Returned from Colonel Rhode Island Expedition, 31 days;" Thanksgiving "Gen. Cuses his Victory over the British Hessian Troops at Tiverton, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne" etc. The death record includes five from small pox, of which three are of persons "inoculated" and one "died the natural way at home."

1778

"2d Town meeting: Wrenth, Parish set off for a town by the Name of Franklin" (Feb. 20); "The first week in June: Foxborry' Township, 'c. Dark Swamp is incorporated into a Township and obtains the name of Foxborough;" (May) "24: the regulars landed from Rhode Island and Plunder the town of Bristol, Burn the Houses and carry off some captives;" "Count Estaigne Vice Admiral of France arrives with a powerful fleet in concert with America anchors at Point Judith as day" (July) with notice of Estaigne's captures of British ships of war, with merchandize bound to New York to supply our enemies; "The Bloody Battle of Rhode Island, 29 day (August); Admiral Estaigne arrives in Charles River and forties George's Island;" "Bedford burned by the Regulars, 6 day" (Sept.); "The important Battle of Monmouth, Gen. Washington and Sir Henry Clinton, 28 day (June), and local events." (From Libbie's catalogue.)

The Sweet Seal

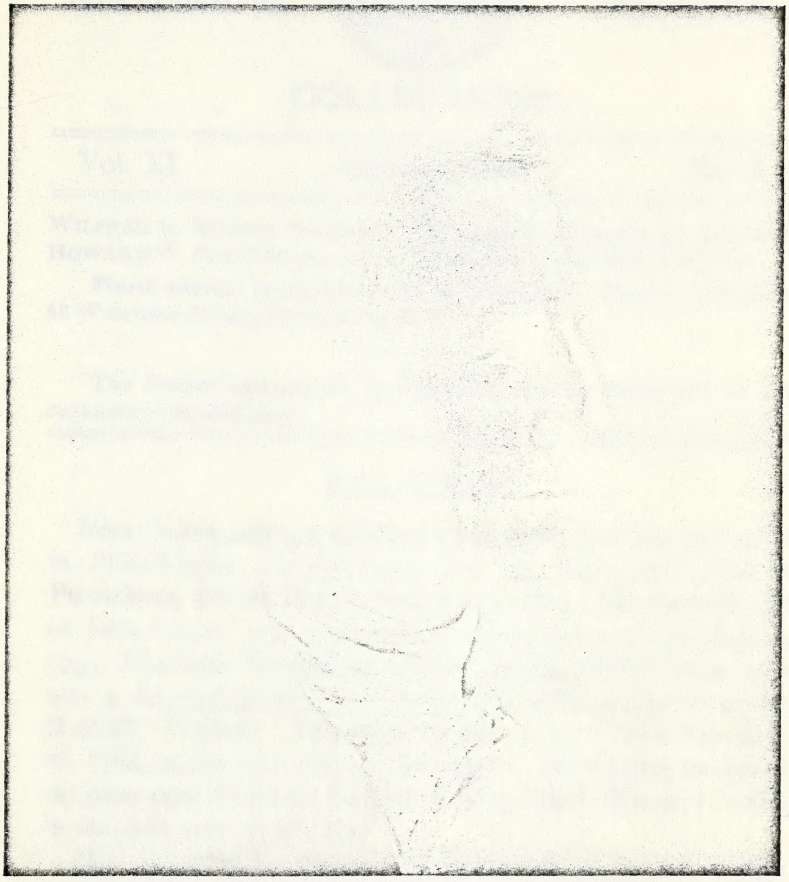


JAMES SWEET'S SEAL

The seal, of which a reproduction appears above, was used upon a letter dated at Warwick June 19th, 1662, and written by James Sweet. (Prov. Town Papers 0127). The heraldic device is "6 bears (or lions) paws erased 3, 2, 1."

James Sweet was born about 1622 and was the son of John Sweet of Salem and Providence and his wife Mary, who later married Ezekiel Holliman. James Sweet married Mary Greene about 1654. James Sweet probably inherited the seal from his father and it is possible that it may serve as a clue in tracing the English ancestry of John Sweet. No such arms are given in Papworth, nor under the name of Sweet or Swett in Burke, but as there is no complete list of English arms, this is not surprising.

The Society
5/1910
Contin.



PORTRAIT OF JOHN CARTER
Painted by Samuel Brown

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

COLLECTIONS

Vol. XI October, 1918 No. 4.

WILFRED H. MUNRO, *President* EDWARD K. ALDRICH, Jr., *Treasurer*
HOWARD W. PRESTON, *Secretary* HOWARD M. CHAPIN, *Librarian*

Please address communications to Howard M. Chapin, Librarian, 68 Waterman Street, Providence, R. I.

The Society assumes no responsibility for the statements or the opinions of contributors.

John Carter

John Carter, printer, publisher, journalist, patriot, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1745, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, August 19, 1814. He was the son of John Carter, who was born in 1713, and married, July 3, 1733, Elizabeth Spriggs in Christ Church, Philadelphia, and was a descendant of John Carter, an early settler in upper Norfolk, Virginia. Elizabeth Spriggs Carter "died February 20, 1760, in the 47th year of her age." Ann Carter, daughter of John and Elizabeth Spriggs Carter, "died March 1, 1768, in the 26th year of her age."

May 14, 1769, he married Amey Crawford, second daughter of Capt. John and Abijah (Bowen) Crawford, granddaughter of Capt. John and Amey (Whipple) Crawford, and great-granddaughter of Gideon and Freelove (Fenner) Crawford. She was born November 7, 1744, and died December 18, 1806. Her ancestor Gideon Crawford, son of James and Anna (Weir) Crawford, descendant of James Lindsay, first

Earl of Crawford, was born in Lanark, Scotland, December 26, 1651, and died in Providence, October 10, 1707.

In John Carter's Bible, and in his handwriting, is this entry:

"John Carter and Amey Crawford, (2nd Daughter of Capt. John Crawford of Providence) were married on Sunday morning, May 14, 1769, at 8 o'clock, by the Reverend, learned and pious John Graves, Missionary from the Society in England for propagating the Gospel."

In August, 1767, after an apprenticeship with Benjamin Franklin, in Philadelphia, John Carter moved to Providence, and became associated with the Providence Gazette, a weekly publication, at that time, and for many years after, the only paper in the town. November 12, 1768, the business came into his possession, and, excepting the time between November 2, 1793 and May 9, 1799, when William Wilkinson was a partner, so remained until February 12, 1814, when failing health forced his retirement.

The year before, in 1813, friends persuaded him to publish a semi-weekly edition of the Gazette, but the promise of adequate support was small and the venture never materialized.

The history of John Carter is written in the pages of the paper he so long owned and controlled. Its varying fortunes were his, and its far-reaching influence was the result of his able and patient labors. The complications of management increased as the burdens of war grew heavier, but he never faltered, and only laid his task aside when physical ills compelled.

The difficulties besetting the path of newspaper men in those days are frankly stated in the notice of January 1, 1814.

"War prices being attached to every article made use of in the Printing Business, as well as to the common necessaries of life, imperiously compels the Editor of the Providence Gazette (after 48 years' laborious attention to the duties of his profession) to call upon all persons in arrear to him for News-Papers, Advertisements, and other Printing Work, to make immediate Payment, which will highly oblige him, at this crisis of uncommon difficulty. The several accounts will

be prepared; and although small, the aggregate amount would enable him to pay his Paper Maker, meet the demands of creditors he is anxious to pay, and obtain for himself and Family the common comforts of life. These are his objects, and the height of his speculations."

In 1787 this appeal was published.

"The Editor to His Readers: In August next (1787) 20 years will have elapsed since the editor of this Gazette was first concerned in its publication. From some of the subscribers (who still favor him with their custom) nothing has been received during so long a period, and many others remain indebted from five to 15 years. All in arrears for one year or more, are earnestly requested to pay. Those who have been several years indebted are particularly informed, that unless their accounts are speedily and honorably closed, their papers must and will be stopt. He reluctantly observes that for some years passed he has not received from the whole of his subscribers a sufficiency to defray even the charge of paper whereon the Gazette has been printed, which is but an inconsiderable part of the constant incidental expense."

The first John Carter ledger, showing accounts with subscribers during the period from November, 1768, to July, 1775, attests the accuracy of the statements quoted.

William Goddard, original owner of the Gazette, also felt the need of prompt payments, for, on April 26, 1763, he published the following request:

"The great expense of carrying on the Printing Business obliges the Printer hereof, to request those persons who have generously favored him with their custom, and are in arrears for the first half year of this Paper, to pay the same as soon as convenient, that he may be the better enabled to serve them for the future."

From William Carter's diary it appears his father was seized with a paralytic shock, April 30, 1814, that deprived him of the power of speech, and the use of his right arm. In the previous summer a less severe attack interfered with many of his activities.

His long term of service as Postmaster of Providence is evidence of the ever faithful attention he always gave to mat-

ters entrusted to his care. Appointed in July, 1772, he held the office continuously for twenty years, until June, 1792, when he resigned. His Commission was dated September 25, 1775, and was signed by his former employer, Benjamin Franklin, then Postmaster-General.

As a member of the Committee of Correspondence during the Revolutionary period he discharged the duties of the position with credit and distinction.

His valedictory appeared in the issue of February 12, 1814.

"THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE, the first Paper established in this town, has been published by the present Editor for more than forty-five years, during which period he has endeavoured to make it the vehicle of correct and seasonable intelligence; and has spared no pains to effect an object so important. Its columns have ever been open for the reception of temperate discussions of public affairs; respectful remonstrances to government; addresses to those who filled high, responsible stations; and appeals to the people when their independence has been endangered. It has been enriched by the productions of ingenious correspondents; has abounded with original essays on political, literary, moral and religious subjects; and, since the dawn of our glorious revolution, has unceasingly disseminated the orthodox political principles of the WASHINGTON school. In fine, it has ever been the Editor's ardent wish that the GAZETTE should be replete with useful information; that while it arrested the attention of the scholar, it might not be unacceptable to the agriculturalist and merchant; and the convictions that it has generally attained that object, affords him great satisfaction.

"But the effects of a serious indisposition, added to the infirmities of increasing years, render him diffident of his abilities, further to prosecute a laborious occupation, advantageously to himself, and with the approbation of his readers; especially when he considers the present one of the most important eras in the political world, and one that requires for the Editor of a public Paper, who would deserve the patronage of an enlightened and commercial people, the judgement and experience of ripened years, combined with the energy, the activity and the ambition of youth. Upon these considerations, therefore, he has relinquished the Editorship of the GAZETTE and has transferred the Establishment to Messrs. BROWN & WILSON, by whom it will, in future, from this date, be printed and published, and while he em-

braces this opportunity to tender his sincere thanks to the public, for past favours conferred on him, and to wish his old friends and customers prosperity, success and happiness, he would solicit their attention and patronage to his young friends and worthy successors, who are both natives of this town, and whom from an intimate acquaintance (they having both served in his Office as diligent and faithful Apprentices) he can with confidence recommend."

The obituary notice in the Gazette of August 20, 1814, expresses the esteem of his fellow citizens, and the value of his services as a journalist and patriot.

"DEATHS.

"We have the melancholy task of announcing the decease of our worthy predecessor, JOHN CARTER, Esq., who closed his honourable career of life yesterday morning, aged 69 years.—His capability as a correct Printer was sufficiently evinced in the discharge of his Editorial duties as Proprietor of this Paper for upwards of forty-five years.—His merits as a man are duly appreciated by all who had an opportunity of observing his sterling integrity, genuine patriotism, and the pure philanthropy of his nature.

"Mr. Carter was born in the city of Philadelphia, and served his apprenticeship with that distinguished statesman and patriot, Benjamin Franklin, Esq. He commenced the Editorship of this Gazette in the year 1767, in conjunction with Mrs. Sarah Goddard, and from November, in the subsequent year, continued sole Editor until the present year; and during the whole period, his paper was remarkable for accuracy of execution and correctness of sentiment and principle. During the whole of our revolutionary contest, he was the firm champion of his country, and the columns of his paper teemed with sound patriotism and animating exhortations. After that period he manifested himself the true friend of his country, and was zealous in his endeavours to induce the people of this State to adopt the present Constitution of the United States. Attached to that Constitution, he ever defended it from the violence of its first, and of its more modern enemies, and gloried that he was a disciple of WASHINGTON, under whose administration it was preserved spotless. Before the revolution he was appointed Postmaster in this town under the commission of Dr. Franklin, and continued in that office until the year 1792, when he resigned.

"The funeral will be attended to-morrow afternoon, immediately after Divine service, from his late dwelling-house."

The inscription placed by his daughters on the grave stone in St. John's Churchyard, Providence, briefly but aptly tells of his loyalty to the cause of the Revolution, and the high regard in which his memory was held.

"Sacred
To the Memory of
JOHN CARTER, ESQ.
Who departed this life,
at Providence Aug. 19, 1814,
Aged 69 years.
He was a native of Philadelphia, where he
served as an apprentice in the printing
business under Dr. Franklin; he removed
to Providence, in the year 1767;
and became proprietor and editor of the
Providence Gazette, in which ably
conducted paper, he warmly and boldly
advocated the cause of his country,
through the whole period
of the Revolution.
He was highly respected as an editor;
and for his fair and honourable conduct,
in all his relations of life.

Erected by his daughters."

No likeness of him is known to exist, although it has been claimed a pencil sketch by Hoppin was made from life, or, at least, during his lifetime. This, however, is hardly probable as reference is made to securing such a picture in a correspondence in 1853, between his grandson, Nicholas Brown, Jr., one time United States Consul at Rome, Italy, and a son-in-law, Walter Raleigh Danforth, fourth Mayor of Providence. It is possible the Hoppin, who made the sketch, knew his subject, and drew from memory, although there is some reason to doubt even this. The painting executed in Rome about this time by Samuel Brown, was made with the aid of the Hoppin sketch, and suggestions given the artist by Mr. Nicholas Brown, Jr., who was then abroad. Referring to the painting

a grand-daughter, Sophia Barnes Allen (Mrs. Richard Bowen Allen) remarks, in a memorandum in her own handwriting, it is "a good painting but not a correct likeness." It belonged to Mrs. Allen, and from her passed to her son, Crawford Carter Allen, lately deceased, and is in the possession of his widow, Maud Corsi Allen, at whose death it will become the property of the Rhode Island Historical Society. The Hoppin pencil sketch belongs to John Carter's great-great-grandson, John Carter Brown Woods, the gift of Mrs. Crawford Carter Allen. Had he lived a while longer his portrait would surely have been done from life, after the custom of the period, by some of the many artists of the time, whose works adorn, more or less, many homes and galleries in this vicinity. The Rev. John Murray, an eminent Unitarian clergyman of Boston, was said to resemble John Carter so closely that he might be his double, and for this reason arrangements were made in the summer of 1852 to have Dr. Murray's portrait copied by the distinguished Rhode Island artist, James Sullivan Lincoln. Before this was accomplished the pencil sketch was secured and Samuel Brown's work was finished.

A suggestion of resemblance in the Hoppin sketch and the engraving of the Murray portrait explains the desire to secure a copy of the latter, and shows the Samuel Brown painting to be an ideal and not a likeness.

The three pictures in this issue were made from the Samuel Brown painting, the Hoppin pencil sketch and the engraving of the Rev. John Murray, published in the Memorial History of Boston, 1881, Osgood & Co.

JOHN CARTER BROWN WOODS.

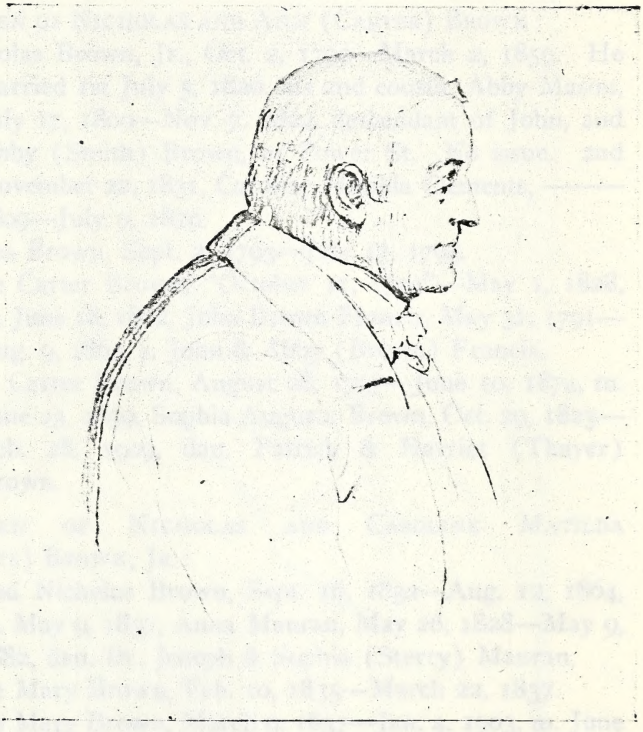
JOHN CARTER DESCENDANTS.

THE CHILDREN OF JOHN AND AMEY (CRAWFORD) CARTER, ACCORDING TO MEMORANDA IN JOHN CARTER'S BIBLE, WERE:

1. Ann Carter "born on Monday, Feb. 26, 1770, 6 minutes before 12 at noon". d. June 16, 1798. "She was buried in the North Burial Ground, in the Inclosure of the Brown Family, and her Husband hath erected a hand-

some Marble Monument to her Memory." m. Nov. 3, 1791, Nicholas Brown, b. April 4, 1769—d. Sept. 27, 1841, son Nicholas & Rhoda (Jenckes) Brown.

2. Benjamin Bowen Carter, (M. D.) "born on Monday, Dec. 16, 1771, at 2 P. M." "died in the City of New York on Sunday Morning, April 24, 1835, at ½ past 1 Oclk. A. M."
3. John Carter, Jr. "born on Sunday, March 27, 1774, at ½ past 3 in the morning." "died Tuesday, February 21, 1815, about 11 o'clock before noon." "He was interred in the Episcopal Church Yard, funeral Service by the Reverend Nathan B. Crocker."
4. Crawford Carter "born on Friday, Nov. 10, 1775, at ½ past 4 P. M." "died on Monday, January 11, 1779, at 8 in the Morning."
5. (Son) Carter "born on Thursday, March 20, 1777, at 12 at night—not named, having survived only 14 Hours." "Died March 21, 1777, at 2 in the afternoon."
6. Rebecca Carter "born on Saturday, August 22, 1778, between 6 and 7 in the morning." "died June 20, 1837, at 5 to 7 P. M." m. Sept. 20, 1801, Amos Throop Jenckes, b. July 4, 1778—d. "Havana, Cuba", July 8, 1809, son of John & Freelove (Crawford) Jenckes.
7. James Carter "born on Thursday, September 14, 1780, at 1 in the morning." "supposed to be dead. The last heard of him he was in the Privateer Paul Jones about 1812."
8. Crawford Carter "born on Monday, March 11, 1782, at 1 in the morning." d. July 27, 1868.
9. (Daughter) Carter "born on Wednesday, June 4, 1783, not named, having lived only 3 months and 5 Days." d. Sept. 9, 1783.
10. William Carter "born on Monday, Nov. 9, 1785, at 11 in the morning." "died at St. Francisville (Louisiana) about the 10th August, 1821, (as per Letter from that place.)"
11. Huldah Maria Carter "born on Saturday, April 14, 1787,



PORTRAIT OF JOHN CARTER
Pencil sketch by Hoppin

PORTRAIT OF JOHN CARTER
Pencil sketch by Hoppin

at 2 in the afternoon." "died November 13, 1842, at 8 o'clock A. M."

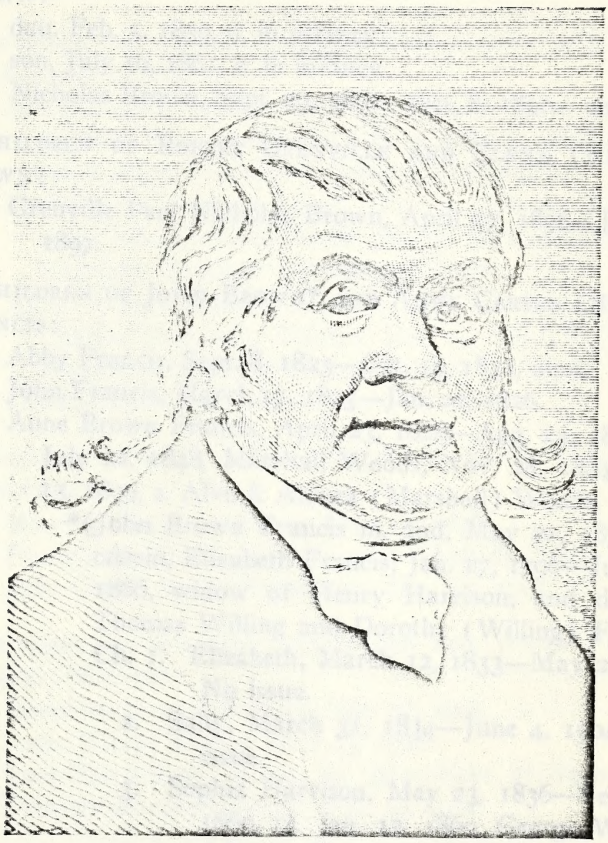
12. Elizabeth Ann Carter "born on Thursday, March 11, 1790, at 8 o'clock in the morning." "died at her residence, No. 9 Meeting St., Feb. 3rd, 1876, at 8 o'clock in the morning." "m. at St. John's Church, June 12, 1811, Walter Raleigh Danforth," b. Apr. 1, 1787—d. Aug. 11, 1861, fourth Mayor of Providence, s. Job & Sarah (Coy) Danforth.

CHILDREN OF NICHOLAS AND ANN (CARTER) BROWN:

1. Nicholas Brown, Jr., Oct. 2, 1792—March 2, 1859. He married 1st July 5, 1820, his 2nd cousin, Abby Mason, July 17, 1800—Nov. 7, 1822, descendant of John, and Abby (Smith) Brown, of Power St. No issue. 2nd November 22, 1831, Caroline Matilda Clements, ——— 1809—July 9, 1879.
2. Moses Brown, Sept. 2, 1793—July 17, 1794.
3. Anne Carter Brown, "October 11, 1794"—May 1, 1828, m. June 18, 1822, John Brown Francis, May 31, 1791—Aug. 9, 1864, s. John & Abby (Brown) Francis.
4. John Carter Brown, August 28, 1797—June 10, 1874, m. June 23, 1859, Sophia Augusta Brown, Oct. 29, 1825—Feb. 28, 1909, dau. Patrick & Harriot (Thayer) Brown.

CHILDREN OF NICHOLAS AND CAROLINE MATILDA (CLEMENTS) BROWN, JR.:

1. Alfred Nicholas Brown, Sept. 16, 1832—Aug. 12, 1864, m. May 9, 1857, Anna Mauran, May 26, 1828—May 9, 1882, dau. Dr. Joseph & Sophia (Sterry) Mauran.
2. Anne Mary Brown, Feb. 10, 1835—March 22, 1837.
3. Anne Mary Brown, March 9, 1837—Jan. 4, 1903, m. June 30, 1860, Rush Christopher Hawkins, Sept. 14, 1831, s. Lorenzo Dow & Louisa Maria (Hutchinson) Hawkins. No issue.
4. John Carter Brown, March 16, 1840—Feb. 19, 1907, m. April 16, 1869, Ann Crawford Allen, dau. Crawford & Sarah Senter (Crocker) Allen. No issue.



REV. JOHN MURRAY
He was said to have resembled John Carter

5. Caroline Matilda Clements Brown, Oct. 28, 1841—April 6, 1892, m. June 17, 1876, N. Paul Bajnotti. No issue.
6. Robert Grenville Brown, June 17, 1847—Feb. 7, 1896, m. June 17, 1895, Elena Rhodes, dau. James Aborn & Rosa Marina (da Costa) Rhodes.

Children of Alfred Nicholas and Anna (Mauran) Brown:

1. dau. Feb. 5, 1859, d. in infancy.
2. son, July 16, 1861, d. in infancy.
3. Nicholas Brown, Sept. 23, 1862—Oct. 8, 1891. unm.

Children of Robert Grenville and Elena (Rhodes) Brown:

1. Grenville Paul Nicholas Brown, April 27, 1896—Jan. 30, 1897.

Children of John Brown* and Anne Carter (Brown) Francis:

1. Abby Francis, Sept. 8, 1823—Oct. 19, 1841, unm.
2. John Francis, March 17, 1825—Jan. 22, 1826.
3. Anne Brown Francis, April 23, 1828—Aug. 24, 1896, m. July 12, 1848, Marshall Woods, Nov. 28, 1824—July 13, 1899, s. Alva & Almira (Marshall) Woods.

*(John Brown Francis m. 2nd, May 22, 1832, his cousin, Elizabeth Francis, Jan. 27, 1796—June 14, 1866, widow of Henry Harrison, and dau. of Thomas Willing and Dorothy (Willing) Francis.
Ch. 1. Elizabeth, March 12, 1833—May 2, 1901. No issue.
2. Sally, March 31, 1834—June 4, 1904. No issue.
3. Sophia Harrison, May 23, 1836—Sept. 23, 1860, m. Jan. 12, 1860, George William Adams, Oct. 15, 1834—Oct. 13, 1883, s. Seth & Sarah (Bigelow) Adams. No issue.
4. John Brown, Feb. 11, 1838—Feb. 24, 1870. No issue.)

CHILDREN OF MARSHALL AND ANNE BROWN (FRANCIS) WOODS:

1. Abby Francis Woods, May 27, 1849—March 10, 1895, m. Oct. 15, 1873, Samuel Appleton Brown Abbott, Mar. 6, 1846, s. Josiah Gardner & Caroline (Livermore) Abbott.
2. John Carter Brown Woods, June 12, 1851, unm.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL APPLETON BROWN AND ABBY FRANCIS (WOODS) ABBOTT:

1. Helen Francis Abbott, July 29, 1874, m. June 8, 1897, Maurice King Washburn, Oct. 3, 1872, s. Roscoe Stetson & Mary Fessenden (Sayles) Washburn.
2. Madeleine Livermore Abbott, Nov. 2, 1876, m. Nov. 27, 1900, John Ormsbee Ames, Jan. 9, 1872, s. William & Harriette Fletcher (Ormsbee) Ames.
3. Anne Francis Abbott, Sept. 8, 1878, m. Dec. 2, 1903, Charles Alexander Kilvert, Jan. 14, 1874, s. Samuel Whalley & Elizabeth (Dun) Kilvert.
4. Caroline Livermore Abbott, April 25, 1880.

CHILDREN OF MAURICE KING AND HELEN FRANCIS (ABBOTT) WASHBURN:

1. Maurice King Washburn, May 18, 1898.
2. Francis Washburn, Dec. 12, 1902—Aug. 24, 1903.
3. John Carter Brown Washburn, Dec. 11, 1903.

CHILDREN OF CHARLES ALEXANDER AND ANNE FRANCIS (ABBOTT) KILVERT:

1. Elizabeth Francis Kilvert, Feb. 27, 1905.
2. Anne Woods Kilvert, May 13, 1908.
3. Jean Dun Kilvert, March 16, 1910—Sept. 27, 1910.
4. Priscilla Marshall Kilvert, Feb. 19, 1912.

CHILDREN OF JOHN CARTER AND SOPHIA AUGUSTA (BROWN) BROWN:

1. John Nicholas Brown, Dec. 17, 1861—May 1, 1900, m. Sept. 8, 1897, Natalie Bayard Dresser, dau. George Warren & Susan Fish (LeRoy) Dresser.

2. Harold Brown, Dec. 24, 1863—May 10, 1900, m. Oct. 4, 1892, Georgette Wetmore Sherman, dau. William Watts & Annie Derby Rogers (Wetmore) Sherman. No issue.
3. Sophia Augusta Brown, April 21, 1867, m. Oct. 7, 1885, William Watts Sherman, Aug. 4, 1842—Jan. 22, 1912, s. Watts & Sarah Maria (Gibson) Sherman.

Children of John Nicholas and Natalie Bayard (Dresser) Brown:

1. John Nicholas Brown, Feb. 21, 1900.

Children of William Watts and Sophia Augusta (Brown) Sherman:

1. Irene Muriel Augusta Sherman, June 9, 1887, m. Sept. 8, 1910, Lawrence Lewis Gillespie, Dec. 23, 1876, s. George Lewis & Rhobie (McMaster) Gillespie.
2. Mildred Constance Sherman, July 3, 1888, m. Nov. 25, 1911, Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, The Baron Camoys, Jan. 28, 1884.

Children of Lawrence Lewis and Irene Muriel Augusta (Sherman) Gillespie:

1. dau. Sept. 1, 1913—Sept. 3, 1913.
2. Eileen Sophia Augusta Gillespie, Dec. 21, 1915.
3. Phyllis Irene Rhobie Gillespie, July 31, 1917.

Children of Lord and Lady Camoys:

1. Hon. Ralph Robert Watts Sherman Stonor, July 5, 1913.
2. Pamela Nadine Sophia Stonor, Jan. 12, 1916.

Children of Amos Throop and Rebecca (Carter) Jenckes:

1. Moses Jenckes, Oct. 25, 1802—buried Oct. 29, 1802.
2. Francis Carter Jenckes, Dec. 6, 1803—d. in Mexico, . . . m. Jan. 18, 1837, at Havana, Cuba, Senorita Mercedes Martos Montecino.
3. Nancy Carter Brown Jenckes, Aug. 17, 1805—Jan. 1, 1807.

4. Moses Hays Jenckes, April 5, 1808—April 10, 1808.
5. Amos Throop Jenckes, May 15, 1809—Nov. 8, 1882, m. Emily Jane Copeland, Oct. 19, 1826—Feb. ——, 1896, dau.. Thomas K. & Jennie (Bates) Copeland.

Children of Amos Throop and Emily Jane (Copeland) Jenckes, Jr.:

1. John Carter Brown Jenckes, July 26, 1851—June ——, 1864.

Children of Walter Raleigh and Elizabeth Ann (Carter) Danforth:

1. Francis Lippitt Danforth, March 18, 1812—April 29, 1867, unm.
2. Walter Raleigh Danforth, June 7, 1813—Oct. 6, 1826.
3. Charles Danforth, Aug. 1, 1815—July 5, 1901, m. Julia F. Ward.
4. James Danforth, May 1, 1818—Oct. 18, 1862, unm.
5. George Danforth, June 1, 1820—Nov. 12, 1821.
6. Maria Elizabeth Danforth, Sept. 9, 1821—Oct. 31, 1832.
7. William Carter Danforth, Feb. 23, 1824—Sept. 27, 1876, unm.
8. Sophia Barnes Danforth, Aug. 16, 1826—Nov. 6, 1905, m. June 1, 1852, Richard Bowen Allen, Feb. 11, 1823—Mar. 4, 1906, s. Howard & Patience (Bowen) Allen.
9. Andrew Jackson Danforth, Dec. 30, 1828—Nov. 17, 1887, m. Sept. 22, 1850, Caroline Augusta Hopkins, Oct. 25, 1832, dau. John & Sarah Gardiner (Knowles) Hopkins.
10. Sarah Danforth, April 16, 1831—Nov. 24, 1834.

Children of Charles and Julia F. (Ward) Danforth:

1. Walter Raleigh Danforth,
2. Charles James Danforth, m. Anzonette R. . . .
3. Sarah Danforth,
4. Andaleen Marciuel Danforth, m. April 21, 1881, Abby A. Wilmarth.
5. Elfried Josapha Danforth,

In the will of Charles Danforth, probated in Providence, mention is made of grandchildren, viz:

1. Timothy N. Danforth, Butte City, Montana.
2. Robert Danforth, Parkersville, West Va.
3. Clair Danforth, Parkersville, West Va.
4. Frances Danforth, Parkersville, West Va.
5. Charles Danforth Torrence, Minneapolis, Minn.

CHILDREN OF RICHARD BOWEN AND SOPHIA BARNES (DANFORTH) ALLEN:

1. Walter Bowen Allen, May 21, 1856—Dec. 24, 1856.
2. Crawford Carter Allen, June 20, 1861—Jan. 18, 1917, m. St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, London, England, Feb. 18, 1909, Maud D'Arc Corsi, dau. Count Corsi of Rome, Italy, and Countess Marie Helena (Caulcott) Corsi of Kensington, England. No issue.

CHILDREN OF ANDREW JACKSON AND CAROLINE AUGUSTA (HOPKINS) DANFORTH:

1. John Hopkins Danforth, March 22, 1852—Aug. 28, 1852.

More Tales from Bristol

Since the publication of the "Tales of an Old Seaport," in November last, a number of important papers dealing with the Bristol ships have come to light. Mr. Charles E. Lauriat, Jr., the well-known bookseller of Boston, has in his possession a copy of the Articles of Agreement for the fifth cruise of the Privateer Yankee, together with a list of the officers and crew. The Articles differ but slightly from those published on pages 215 and 216 of the "Tales". The officers and crew were as follows:

Elisha Snow, Commander; Thomas Jones, Second Captain; Samuel Burton, First Lieutenant; John Smith, Second Lieutenant; Francis Elliott, Third Lieutenant; Joseph Stephens, Surgeon; Golden Dearth, Captain's Clerk; Rufus Burr, Prize Master; Joseph Diaz, Prize Master; Preston Daggett, Prize Master; Peter Carpenter, Prize Master;

William Ricker, Prize Master; ——— Chase, Prize Master; Sampson Gullifer, Boatswain; William Mathews, Boatswain's Mate; Edmund Eldridge, Boatswain's Mate; Henry P. Bowers, Lieutenant Marines; Stephen G. Allen, Lieutenant Marines; John Carter, Gunner; Joshua Stutson, Carpenter; Michael Shreeve, Stewart.

John Swan, Allen Beebe, Cyrus Simmons, Lefavour Diman, George Grace, John Wilson, Justus Davis, Cornelius Saunders, John White, John Brownslow, Charles Sargant, John Tabor, Thomas Chapman, Benjamin Handy, Thomas Fullerton, John Salsbury, James Brayton, Thomas Smith, John Dickinson, John Reeves, Samuel Wood, James Hoar, William Brayton, Lyman Parsons, Henry Cooms, John Bacon, Jeremiah Goff, Joshua Champlin, Peleg Miner, Peter Andrews, John Brown, Jr., Joseph Jane, Lewis Cranston, John Ellis, James Carr, William Eddy, Daniel Barnaby, Thomas Crapon, James Barnes, James Williams, Henry Crapon, Samuel Cole, John Champlin, Silvanus Goff, David Keary, Robert Cottrell, Benjamin Oxx, Charles C. Wilson, Luther M. Borden, Gardner Winslow, Newport Wallace, John Waldron, Jack Jibsheet, Cuffee Cockroach, Anthony Lamb, Samuel Parker, John Green, John Jack, Charles Battis, Daniel Battis, John Battis, John Lewey, Jabez Emmery, David Deed, Simon Hawkins, Elisha Hunnings, Enoch Bowen, Henry Pike, John Buckley, William Jane, Alfred Barton, Nathan Ladd, Simon Hale, Mateas Hosman, William White, James Hoy, Holmes Hill, Otis Tripp, Giles Cornall, Peter Arman, Clark Weaver, Robert D. Hall, Joseph Carey, Jonathan Wood, Thomas Chambers.

The document is dated Bristol, March 14, 1814. Allin Bourne, Notary Public, attests the copy July 16, 1814.

Two interesting things are to be noted in this list; one is the spelling, now obsolete, of the word stewart, the other the fact that only five of the one hundred and six men had middle names.

On page 210 of the "Tales" the statement is made that "the

tonnage of the Prince Charles of Lorraine is not known." For forty years I have sought for information on that subject. A few weeks ago, while examining a lot of loose papers in the office of the Rhode Island Secretary of State, Mr. Howard M. Chapin, the Librarian of the Historical Society, chanced upon a scrap of paper bearing the signature of Simeon Potter. He at once recognized its value. It reads as follows:

"These certify that the Sloop Prince Charles of Lorain, burthen ninety tons or thereabouts, whereof Simeon Potter is Commander, owners Sueton Grant, Peleg Brown, Nathaniel Coddington, Jr., and the said Simeon Potter, is fitted and found in manner following, viz.:

10 Carriage Guns with Ammunition sutable.

Six Months of Provisions.

Officers' Names.—Daniel Vaughan, Lieutenant; John Sholley, Second Lieutenant; Benjamin Monroe, Master; Michael Phillips, Mate; Thomas Griffiths, Gunner; William Brown, Boatswain; John Bonfield, Carpenter.

With eighty men.

SIMEON POTTER.

Newport, September 8th, 1744.

In the records of the Admiralty Court appears the testimony of Reuben Shaler of Middleton, Conn., showing that he was Second Lieutenant of the privateer. Possibly Captain Potter may not have known his name when he signed the certificate. The admiralty records also show that Joseph Spinney was the ship's Carpenter, and that he deserted. It should be noted that the name of the First Lieutenant was Vaughan, and not Brown as printed on page 44 of the "Tales."

W. H. M.

John Greene of Newport and Narragansett

By Louise Prosser Bates

(*Continued from page 78*)

LIEUTENANT JOHN[2] GREENE OF NEWPORT

Lieutenant John[2] Greene of Newport, son of John[1] and Joan Greene, was born probably about 1640. He married Mary Jefferay, daughter of William and Mary (Gould) Jefferay of Newport. She was born March 20, 1642, and died after December 8, 1674, when she was mentioned in the will of her father. Lieutenant John[2] died suddenly at Seekonk, Mass., September 4, 1694.

He was admitted a freeman of Newport ————————, 1668.

October 26, 1670, he and Edward Greenman petitioned the General Assembly that the estate of Thomas Flounders, lately executed for the murder of Walter House at Kingston, after the expenses for the execution were paid, might go to his late wife Sarah (Greene) and her child.

[Colonial Records.]

October 23, 1678, Stephen Saber sued John[2] Greene of Newport for debt. [Newport Court Records.]

John[2] Greene, jr., was one of the partners in the Fones purchase, and thus became a proprietor of East Greenwich. 1678.

[East Greenwich Records.]

Lieutenant John[2] Greene of Newport was chosen surveyor of highways. 1679.

He was one of a committee to locate a fence. 1681.

Lieutenant John[2] Greene and others were appointed a committee to view Peleg Sanford's land to see that it did not encroach on the highway. January 30, 1682/3.

[Newport Town Records.]

James[2] Greene of Kingston was arrested, on suspicion that he had fired the barn of John Fones. His brother, Lieutenant John[2] Greene of Newport, was one of his bondsmen. December 26, 1683. [Newport Court Records.]

Lieut. John[2] Greene was chosen surveyor of Newport; also juryman, July 30, 1684.

Lieutenant John[2] Greene of Newport drew house lot and farm in East Greenwich. May 14, 1685.

[East Greenwich Records.]

He was appointed attorney by Peleg Worthington of Barbadoes and called "friend John[2] Greene of Newport, merchant." February 24, 1686/7. [Newport Records.]

He was summoned to court at Rochester (Kingstown), July 8, 1687.

He sold his East Greenwich town lot to Giles Pearce of East Greenwich, May 21, 1690.

From this time on the name of Lieutenant John[2] Greene disappeared from the Rhode Island records. In 1690 King William's war began and it is probable he went at the head of his soldiers. Returning, he seems to have been at Boston for a while, and was on his way back to Newport when he was taken suddenly ill at the inn of Nicholas Peck at Seekonk and died there. His real estate, according to record and tradition, had been strictly entailed either by his father or himself, and his will, made on his death bed disposed only of personal property. It is found in the Bristol County, Mass., probate records at Taunton, vol. I, p. 103.

"In the name of God, Amen."

"I, John Green of the town of Newport in the Colloney of Road Island and Providence Plantations, mariner, being very sick and week But of perfect understanding, Blessed be God, Doe this fourth Day of September one thousand Six hundred and ninety and four make my Last will and Testament."

"Imp. I give and Bequeath to Elizabeth Allen of Boston liveing at the South end of the town, forty pound in Silver money."

"I give and bequeath unto Nathaniel Allen five pounds in Silver money and likewise five pounds to the father of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Allen. And five pounds to Sarah Allen, the aforesaid fifty-five pounds to be paid by Stephen Squire of Cambridge which was paid to him for part of a sloop wherein I was concerned."

"I give and bequeath unto Dr. James Collins fifteen pounds in money."

"I give unto Benjamin Palmer and his sister Elizabeth the one half of what is in my chest at Benjamin Palmer's."

"I give William Beho twenty pounds."

"I give and bequeath unto my landlord Childs twenty pounds and likewise ten pounds to the children of Mr. Childs."

"It is my wish that the other half that is in my chest after all the legacies be paid and funeral charges discharged be paid unto my fellow soldiers."

"I give and bequeath my pied horse to Thomas Langford and my Black horse to him that keeps the pasture. My two rings I give and bequeath to Mr. Nicholas Peck and his wiffe. I give and bequeath to Dr. Huges two gold buttons. I give unto Dr. James Collins two gold buttons. I likewise do appoint Thomas Way to see me decently buried. I likewise give to Dr. Huges twenty pieces of Gold. I likewise give my arms and wearing apparel unto Benjamin Palmer and likewise my wearing apparel that is with me I give to Dr. Collens. Mr. Allen I pray pay to Mrs. Gold some small matter I owe her. I give and bequeath to Thomas Way one of the largest bars of Gold in my chest and it is my will that Thomas Way shall be my sole executor.

Memorandum. The words (twenty pounds) in the seventeenth line is enterlined before the ensealing hereof. In testimony that this is my will I have sett my hand and seale.

The Coppey of this will was taken by Dr. James Collens from Mr. John Green's mouth before Nicholas Peck, Esq., and his wife and Mr. Childs. And when this will was drawn and read to him and to the best understanding of the persons present [he] was willing to have signed and sealed it. But was suddenly taken in a fitt and so unable to signe and seale it and Deceased in the fitt whereof we do testify and have hereunto sett our hands this fourth of September 1694. The mark of

John Manchester
Joseph Cross
William Carpenter

Nicholas Peck, William Carpenter and Mrs. Martha Child were also present.

Inventory of the estate of John Green taken September 10, 1694. Thomas Way of Newport, executor.

Settlement of estate of John Greene deceased at Rehoboth, paid:—

To Elizabeth Brooks legacy in specie.

To Robert Little on account of Benjamin Palmer.

To Henry Brightman on account of Allens of Boston.

To Jeremiah Childs of Rehoboth.

To Dr. William Hughes of Boston.

To Robert Gardner of Rhode Island for William Beho.

To Elizabeth Collens wife of Dr. Collens of Boston.

To Nicholas Peck, Esq.

To Thomas Langford of Rhode Island.

To John Davy of Rhode Island.

£109 left for the soldiers of whom Thomas Way is one.

Thomas Brooks of Newport gave receipt for his daughter, Elizabeth Brooks. January 3, 1694/5.

John Pocock and Arnold Collins, witnesses.

Robert Little of Newport gave receipt for money for Benjamin Palmer given by will of John Green who deceased at Seakonk, September 4, 1694.

Henry Brightman gave receipt for four legacies given Daniel Allen and his children by John Green.

Jeremiah Child gave a receipt.

William Hewes of Boston gave a receipt for his share. Henry Franklin and Abraham Smith, witnesses.

Robert Gardner gave a receipt for William Behr's legacy.

Elizabeth Collins of Boston, wife of James, gave a receipt, also Nicholas Peck and his wife and John Davy of Newport.

Thomas Langford of Newport gave a receipt April 15, 1695.

Of the persons mentioned above, Henry Brightman had purchased of Edward Greenman the farm adjoining the Greenend farm on the north and east, and Thomas Langford was the man who in some way became possessed of John Greene's farm in East Greenwich which he sold, no deed having yet been found of the transfer.

The will of Daniel Allen of Boston was made December 17, 1715. He was an innholder. Abstract:—

To wife Mary, all the goods she brought with her and house and land in Wing's lane that were hers. To son Daniel, daughter Martha, daughter Patience, grandchildren John and Katharine Hitchbone, legacies. Son Nathaniel and daughter Elizabeth, both deceased, are excluded. Son Nathaniel went away, contrary to his father's mind. Daughter Elizabeth had her portion during life. Son George Allen, land in Dorchester that belonged to testator's father, Nicholas Allen.

An Unlisted Thornton Almanac

A Providence collector upon comparing his almanacs has discovered that he posseses a hitherto unlisted edition of Thornton's Rhode Island Almanack for 1793.

These almanacs were printed in Warren in 1792 by Nathaniel Phillips, who in that year had set up the first printing press in Warren.

The copy of Thornton's almanac for 1793 which the collector discovered bears the imprint "Warren—Nathaniel Phillips for Jacob Richardson in Newport," while the imprint of the regular edition merely reads "Warren: Nathaniel Phillips." Except for this slight variation the two editions were struck from the same type.

Only one edition of the Thornton Almanack for 1794 is known and that bears the imprint, "Warren: Nathaniel Phillips for Jacob Richardson Esq. Newport." It would seem probable that there was a regular Warren edition without any reference to Newport in the imprint.

Thornton's almanac for 1792 was printed at Newport by P. Edes, in 1791. In the following year the Newport press passed into the hands of Henry Barber and there is no evidence that an almanac was printed at Newport in that year or in the following one. It is doubtless due to this omission on the part of Barber, that the bookseller Richardson had a special Newport edition of the Warren almanac printed for the years 1793 and 1794.

An Unlisted Thornton Almanac

New Books of Rhode Island Interest

Senator Le Baron B. Colt's Fourth of July Address, *Shall Civilization Survive?* has been printed by the Government Printing Office at Washington.

An article entitled *Shop Gardening as a War Measure* by Luther D. Burlingame, has been issued in pamphlet form.

Dr. Charles V. Chapin's *How to avoid infection* has been translated into French and published serially in *Le Droit* of Ottawa, Canada.

Notes

During the past quarter the following members of the Society have died:

George C. Darling. Christopher Rhodes.
Charles H. Hart. Mary Rivers.
Samuel H. Tingley.

Mr. Rhodes left the Society a large number of books and papers together with two swords, one of which was worn by Gen. Christopher Rhodes in the Revolutionary War, and five portraits of members of the Rhodes family. Those of Capt. Robert Rhodes, of his wife, Phoebe Smith, of Gen. Christopher Rhodes, and of his wife, Elizabeth Allen, were painted by Nixon in 1809.

Roger Williams' Wife

The following postscript from a letter of Lady Masham identifies Roger Williams' wife. The postscript reads, "Mr. Willyams is to marrye mary barnerd Jug Althams made." An explanatory note by Miss French, who discovered and sold this genealogical item is as follows:

"This letter is undated, as are all of this lady's. A modern hand has written '1628' on it, but this is evidently too early, as Roger Williams' attempt to marry Lady Barrington's neice was evidently earlier and we know from his letter to her that that took place before May, 1629. So this letter is evidently later, probably written in the late summer or early autumn, as refer-

ence is made to 'the heat of the harvest'. It may be the following summer, 1630, which would have given Roger Williams more time to get over his earlier disappointment.

The term "Maid" as applied to Mary Barnard is not to be understood in the sense in which we would use the word to-day. All ladies of high station had waiting maids or waiting women, just as to-day the Queen has maids of honour, and these were of good breeding and birth. Sir Richard Saltonstall's daughters "waited on" some lady of rank, after their return to England. Rev. Ezekiel Rogers writes that his daughter "waits on my lady Constable" and Rev. Ralph Josselyn's sister and daughter both "waited on" Lady Harlakenden at Earls Colne. The position was more like that of companion, tho' I suppose personal service was also rendered. Certainly Joane Altham, daughter and heiress of a baronet, would not have been given for a companion a girl lacking in breeding.

Lady Elizabeth Masham was daughter of Sir Francis Barrington by his wife Joane, to whom the letter was written. She was staying at Harrow on the Hill with her daughter and son-in-law, Sir Gilbert and Lady Gerrard. Lady Elizabeth was married (1) to Sir James Althem of Mark Hall, Latton, co. Essex, who died 15 July, 1610, leaving an only daughter, Joane. His widow married (2) Sir William Masham of the manor of Otes in High Laver, co. Essex, by whom she had William, John, Francis and Joane; the daughter by the former marriage, Joane Altham, was called "Jug" as a nickname, and probably to distinguish her in the family from Joane Masham. She married Oliver St. John, later Lord Chief Justice of England. Lady Masham's letters are filled with the family efforts to marry "Jug" to a desirable husband.

In the parish of Magdalen Laver, adjoining High Laver, where the Mashams lived, there were Barnards, Bernards, Burnards, as early as 1320."

In the parish of Margaretting, about two miles from Magdalen Laver and High Laver, in Essex, a William Barnard, Esq., resided, according to the Visitation of 1612. Mary Barnard may have been of this family.

William Harris, in a letter dated at Providence 14 Novem-

ber, 1666, wrote, ". . . I left the letters with one Mr. Barnard, who knows your Self, he is Brother to Mr. Williams's Wife, the said Mr. Barnard. I requested and he promised he would put the said several Letters into the hands of two trusty men, severally to be sent by two several Ship."

It would seem from this letter that the said Mr. Barnard lived in or near some important part, probably Boston.

Chronological Check List of Maps of Rhode Island in the Rhode Island Historical Society Library

(*Continued from p. 98.*)

1801.

55 A. Carey, M.
Rhode Island, in Carey's American pocket atlas, 1801, 2 ed., No. 6.

ii Same in 1805. 3d ed., No. 6. L. O. C.
iii Same in 1814. 4th ed., No. 6.
iv Same. Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1802.

See 1796 Harris.

1804.

55 B. Lewis, S.
Rhode Island, 9½x7¾, in Arrowsmith and Lewis "A New and elegant atlas, 1804, No. 40.

ii Same in same, 1805, No. 40.
iii Same in same, 1812, No. 35.
iv Same in same, 1819, No. 35.
v Same to accompany Pinkerton's Modern Geography [1804], No. 42.
vi Same. Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1805.

See 1801 Carey.
1804 Lewis.

[1806 or later.]

55 C. ———————.

(Map of Rhode Island) 12x7¼, Manuscript. The arms of Rhode Island are shown in upper right hand corner. B. U.

ii Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1809.

See 1795 Harris.

1812.

See 1804 Lewis.

1814.

See 1796 Harris.

" 1801 Carey.

1815.

See 1804 Lewis.

1816.

55 D. Lewis, S.

Rhode Island. In F. Lucas' "A new and general atlas." Baltimore [1816?]. L. of C.

1818.

See 1795 Harris.

1819.

See 1804 Lewis.

1819.

59. Lockwood, Benoni.

Map of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations: Corrected and enlarged with many additions by Benoni Lockwood, 1819. Hartford. Published by Wm. S. Marsh for a Gazetteer of Rhode Island, 1819. 10½x7. R. I. H. S.

In Pease & Niles. "A Gazetteer of the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, 1819, opp. page 305. R. I. H. S.

1822.

60. Lucas, F., Jr.

Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Map of Rhode Island. 11½x8½. With additional notes. In colors. R. I. H. S.

ii In Carey and Lea's "A complete historical, chronological and geographical American Atlas, 1822. No. 13."

iii Same, 1823 edit. L. C. 3660A.
iv Same, 1827 2d edition, No. 13.
v Same, 1827 3d edition, No. 13.
vi Same. In Lucas' "A General Atlas" (1823), No. 54.
vii Same. Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1823.

See 1822 Lucas.

1824.

61. Finley, Anthony.

Rhode Island. Young & Delleker. Sc. 11x8½. No. 12. In Finley's "A New General Atlas," 1824. R. I. H. S.

ii Same. Pocket map 11x8½ folded and issued in covers. 3½x2. Binder's title, "Rhode Island," 1826. R. I. H. S.
iii Same. Pocket map 1828. R. I. H. S.
iv Same. No. 11 in Finley's "A new general Atlas," 1829.
v Same. No. 11 in Finley's "A new general Atlas," 1830.
vi Same. No. 11 in Finley's "A new general Atlas," 1831.
vii Same. No. 11 in Finley's "A new general Atlas," 1833.

1825.

62. Buchon, Jean Alexandre C.

Carte géographique statistique et historique du Rhode Island, 11¼x8½.

In Buchon's Atlas Géographique, statistique, historique et chronoligique des deux Amériques fol. Paris, 1825, No. 17. L. of C.

ii Same. Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1825.

See 1823 Tanner.

1826.

63. Weiland, C. F.

Rhodeisland, 1826, No. 5, in Atlas von America. Weimar, 1824-29. This map is based on the Lucas map of 1822.

ii Same. Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1826.

See 1824 Finley.

1827.

See 1822 Lucas.

1828.

See 1824 Finley.

1829.

See 1824 Finley.

1830.

See 1824 Finley.

1830.

64. Schlieben, W. E. A., Von.

Rhode Island No. 3 No. V. In Schlieben's "Atlas von America," Leipzig 1830. L. of C.

ii Same. Photostat. R. I. H. S.

1831.

See 1824 Finley.

1831.

65. Stevens, James.

A topographical map of the state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; surveyed trigonometrically, by James Stevens 1831. In colors. 42x26. Newport J. Stevens. R. I. H. S.

Soundings are given on this map. This plate was recut for the 1846 Stevens map.

1832.

66. Wadsworth, Alex. S.

Chart of Narragansett Bay surveyed by Capt. Alex. S. Wadsworth, U. S. N., in 1832, by order of Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy. W. J. Stone, Sc. 53x43. [Washington 1832.] R. I. H. S.

ii Same. No. 141 in Collection of Maps published by order of Congress. Washington, 1843.

1833.

See 1824 Finley.

1836.

67. Wells, G.

Map of Massachusetts, Rhode Island & Connecticut com-

piled from the latest authorities. Engraved by G. Wells. Published by . . . C. Shepard, New York & Providence. 25½x34. R. I. H. S.

This map has inset maps of Providence, Pawtucket, Central Falls, Woonsocket Falls, Warwick and Coventry. It shows the location of every factory in Rhode Island and gives the name of the owner and the kind of work produced. On account of this data it is included in the list.

1838.

68. Boynton, G. W.

Rhode Island, 1838. 14½x11¼. R. I. H. S.

i Same. In Bradford "An Illustrated Atlas" [1838].

ii Same. No. 13. In Bradford & Goodrich's "A Universal Illustrated Atlas . . ." 1842.

iii Same. In Bradford & Goodrich's "A Universal Illustrated Atlas," 1843. Bet. pp. 52-53.

1840.

69. Jackson, Charles T.

A Geological map of Rhode Island by Charles T. Jackson, 1840. 20½x12. In colors. Folded in Report on the Geological and Agricultural survey of the state of Rhode Island made under a resolve of legislature in the year 1839. R. I. H. S.

1841.

70. ———

Map of Charles River and the boundary line of Mass. and Rhode Island 6½x4¼. In the Monthly chronicle of Events, discoveries, improvements and opinions. Boston 1841 Vol. 2 p. 117. R. I. H. S.

1842.

71. Lee, Stephen S.

A Part of the State of Rhode Island. Drawn by Stephen S. Lee, by order of Gen. McNeile. Manuscript. 26x17. R. I. H. S.

This shows the northern part of the state and was drawn in connection with the disturbances of the Dorr War. It is a tracing from Stevens map.

ii Reduced cut, 8¼x5½. In Mowry's "The Dorr War," 1901. R. I. H. S.

1846.

72. Stevens, James.

A Topographical map of the State of Rhode Island . . . by James Stevens . . . ; with additions and corrections by S. B. Cushing & W. F. Walling 1846. Providence I. H. Cady. 1846. 41x27 In colors. R. I. H. S.

This is from the recut plate of Stevens' 1831 map.

1848.

73. ————

Map showing the Boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island on the North side of Rhode Island as reported 1848 by joint Commissioners, also showing Old Reputed line. Feb. 1867. Manuscript. 298x19¾. R. I. State Lib.

1849.

74. Hammett, Chas. E., Jr.

Road Map of The Island of Rhode Island or Aquidneck. Surveyed November 1849 by Chas. E. Hammett Jr. and Drawn by Geo. F. Turner. Lith. of Sarony & Major. New York. Insert. Plan of the Town of New Port. 16x10. In Covers. R. I. H. S.

ii Same. In colors showing geological formation. "presented by the City of Newport R. I. to the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Aug. 1, 1860." R. I. H. S.

1852.

75. ————

[Rhode Island Boundary Map] Plan of Part of the Town of Fall River. [n. d.] 25x37¼. In Supreme Court of the United States. December Term 1852. Bill. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts vs. the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. R. I. H. S.

1855.

77. Walling, Henry F.

Map of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. From Surveys under the direction of Henry F. Walling. 1855. 43x56. Boston, L. H. Bradford & Co. 1855. Inset plans of Providence, Woonsocket, Pawtucket, Warren, Bristol,

Westerly, Newport, and Greenwich. The coloration is by counties. R. I. H. S.

ii Same, with Business Directory on each side of the map. R. I. H. S.

1855.

See (1862) Walling.

1858.

78. ———

Baie Narragansett 1858. v. 2, No. 75. In Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies [de France] Portulan general. Paris 1856-60. L. O. C.

1860.

79. Walling, H. F.

Map of the state of Rhode Island. Reduced and Engraved for Arnold's History by H. F. Walling. 1860. 9½x6½. In Colors. In vol. 2 of Arnold's "History of Rhode Island." 1860 edition. R. I. H. S.

1860.

See 1849 Hammett.

1861.

80. Lincoln & Cushing.

Plan showing conventional Boundary Line (to accompany report made by order of Supreme Court of U. S.). By Ezra Lincoln and Samuel B. Cushing. July 29, 1861.

Three manuscript plans.

A. 50x28.

B. 72x18½.

C. 60x18½. R. I. State Lib.

(1862)

81. Walling, Henry F.

Map of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. From Surveys under the direction of Henry F. Walling, 1855. 63x62. New York. John Douglass. 356-358-360 Pearl St. Copyright 1855. R. I. H. S.

ii Same, without copyright date. R. I. H. S.

This map contains the same inset maps and same directory as the 1862 Walling map (No. 82), without the additions of

the 1863 map. The Rhode Island section is evidently from a different plate, as the county names are in hollow letters, and there are changes in Charlestown Pond and elsewhere. There were evidently three Walling plates. Compare Nos. 79, 81 and 82.

1862.

82. Walling, Henry F.

Map of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations from Surveys under the direction of Henry F. Walling. New York: John Douglass, 36 Dey St. 1862. 64x61½. R. I. H. S.

This map contains such a large number of inset maps of the various villages in the state that it may well be considered a sheet atlas of the state. The county names are in solid letters, and the coloration is by towns.

ii Same, dated 1863, with additions to the directory. R. I. H. S.

1866.

83. Nicholson, W. L.

Post Route map of the states of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Parts of New York and Maine. 1866. 2 sheets. 37x60 each.

ii Same. Corrected to 1871 Feb. R. I. H. S.

iii Same. Corrected to 1871 Sept. R. I. H. S.

iv Same. Corrected to 1881. L. C.

As this map shows the postal routes and days of delivery in Rhode Island, which are not shown on any of the Rhode Island maps, it is listed here. Like the government charts, this map was issued periodically with corrections of routes.

1867.

84. ————

Map of a portion of boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, showing the village of Blackstone, Mass., 1867. Manuscript. R. I. State Lib.

1870.

85. Beers, D. G., & Co.

Atlas of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. From actual Surveys and official Records compiled and published by D. G. Beers & Co. Philadelphia: 1870. Fol. 135 p. R. I. H. S.

This is the first atlas of the state. It shows the voting districts and gives the names of many of them as well as their numbers.

1870.

86. Beers, D. G. & Co.

Map of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. By D. G. Beers & Co. 24x14½. In colors. In Beers' Atlas of Rhode Island, 1870. See above. R. I. H. S.

1870.

87. Thompson, J. C.

Map of Narragansett Bay and the adjacent country. Compiled & published by J. C. Thompson. Providence [1870]. In colors. 15x10. R. I. H. S.

ii Same in folders. R. I. H. S.

iii Published by H. P. Boyce, Providence, in folders. [Probably 1873 or later.] R. I. H. S.

1872.

88. Beers, D. G. & Co.

Map of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Compiled and published by D. G. Beers & Co. for Gladding, Brother & Co. Providence 1872. 36x17. In Colors. Inset maps of Providence and Newport. R. I. H. S.

1872.

89. Peirce, Benjamin.

[Chart of] Narragansett Bay. 1-10,000 scale. 1872. R. I. H. S. Published in separate sheets and so virtually an atlas of the bay.

Sheet 2	Providence River	18	Wickford
4	Greenwich Bay	21	Newport
7	Fall River	26	Boston Neck
9	Bristol	27	Narragansett

Manuscript originals are in U. S. C. & G. S. office, Washington, D. C. John E. McGrath, acting assistant in charge of the office, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, at Washington, in a letter dated Jan. 14, 1915, wrote: "As far as can be ascertained, the other sheets of the survey were never published." These give much detail found on no other maps.

To be continued

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

Providence, July 21, 1777.

BY an EXPRESS arrived here this Morning, from Col. Joseph Noyes, we are informed, that about Forty Sail of Square-rigged Veſſels were ſeen coming down the Sound Yeſterday, and at 6 o'Clock P. M. were a-breaſt of Watch-Hill in this State; ſuppoſed to be the Van of the Enemy's great Fleet, bound into Newport. Wherefore all the Officers of the Militia are hereby requeſted to call their ſeveral Corps together, and that they appear properly equipped with Six Days Proviſion, and March immediately for this Town, or ſuch other Place where the Enemy may land.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your humble Servant,
NICHOLAS COOKE, Gov.

To all Brigadiers, Colonels,
and other Commanders.

A hitherto unlisted Rhode Island Revolutionary Broadside recently added to the collection of Col. Geo. L. Shepley

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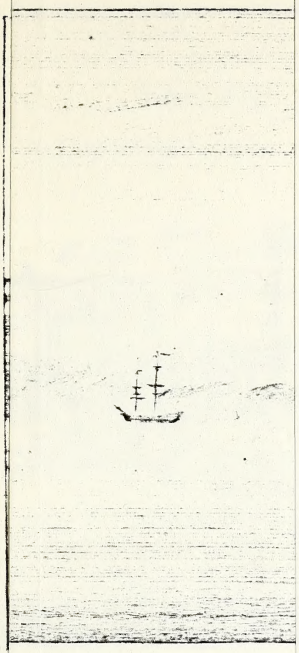
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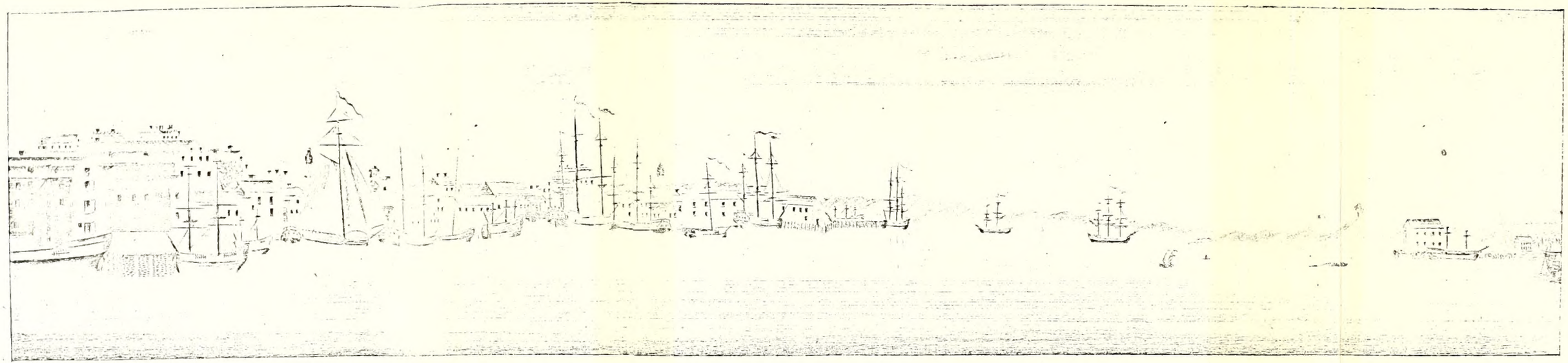
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VIEW OF THE EAST SIDE OF PROVIDENCE RIVER
From an engraving made by William Hamlin in 1798
The sloop under sail is one of the packets that plied between Providence and New York

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The Lands and Houses of the First Settlers of Providence

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The committee which drew up this list consisted of Chad Brown, John Throckmorton and Gregory Dexter.

This manuscript gives a list of the owners of the so-called "home shares," which abutted westerly upon The Towne Street (now North and South Main Streets), in the order of their geographical arrangement from south to north, beginning at a small inlet known as Mile End Cove and extending northerly to Dexter's Lane (now Olney Street).

Mr. Charles Wyman Hopkins made a careful study of this list and published in his "Home Lots" maps showing the present location of these "home shares." These valuable maps serve as a graphic aid for the present study.

A peculiarity of the list is that it does not relate to any one

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time; for instance, the name of Joshua Verin, who moved away in 1638, and of Thomas James, who moved away in 1639-40, appear on the list with that of Gregory Dexter, who did not arrive until 1644. From this and its title, it appears that it is a list of persons to whom lots were granted from 1636 to 16——. The last date is illegible, but it is evidently previous to the tax list of 1650. It seems probable that it was made in 1645 at the time of the admission of the "25 acre men," and that its purpose was to record the names of those who were entitled to full rights in the common land, the class which later became known as "Proprietors."

The most striking peculiarity of the list, however, is the fact that the six families who came first do not hold abutting lots. It would naturally seem that the first-comers would build on adjoining lots, and this supposition led me to examine the location of the first-comers' land. For convenience I arbitrarily numbered the lots from North to South 1 to 52. Then the first-comers, William Arnold, Smith, Verin, Williams and Harris, are seen to hold lots 8, 11, 13, 14, and 16, respectively. From this it became evident that if these five first-comers had received lots twice the size of those finally allotted, Arnold would have received 8 and 9, Smith 10 and 11, Verin 12 and 13, Williams 14 and 15, and Harris 16 and 17, and their lands would have abutted.

Furthermore, the fact that the town spring was close to the line between lots 13 and 14 would account for Williams and Harris building on the northern half of their lots and Verin and Smith building on the southern half of theirs, in order to be located as near the spring as possible. The fact that Arnold built on the further half of his lot may be explained by the fact that he considered that he was so far away from the spring that a few feet one way or the other made no difference, or perhaps by the fact that he had a large grown-up family and so did not have to carry the water himself.

In 1637 the settlement was increased by the arrival of several new families. When it became necessary to grant land to these new-comers it was evidently thought that it would

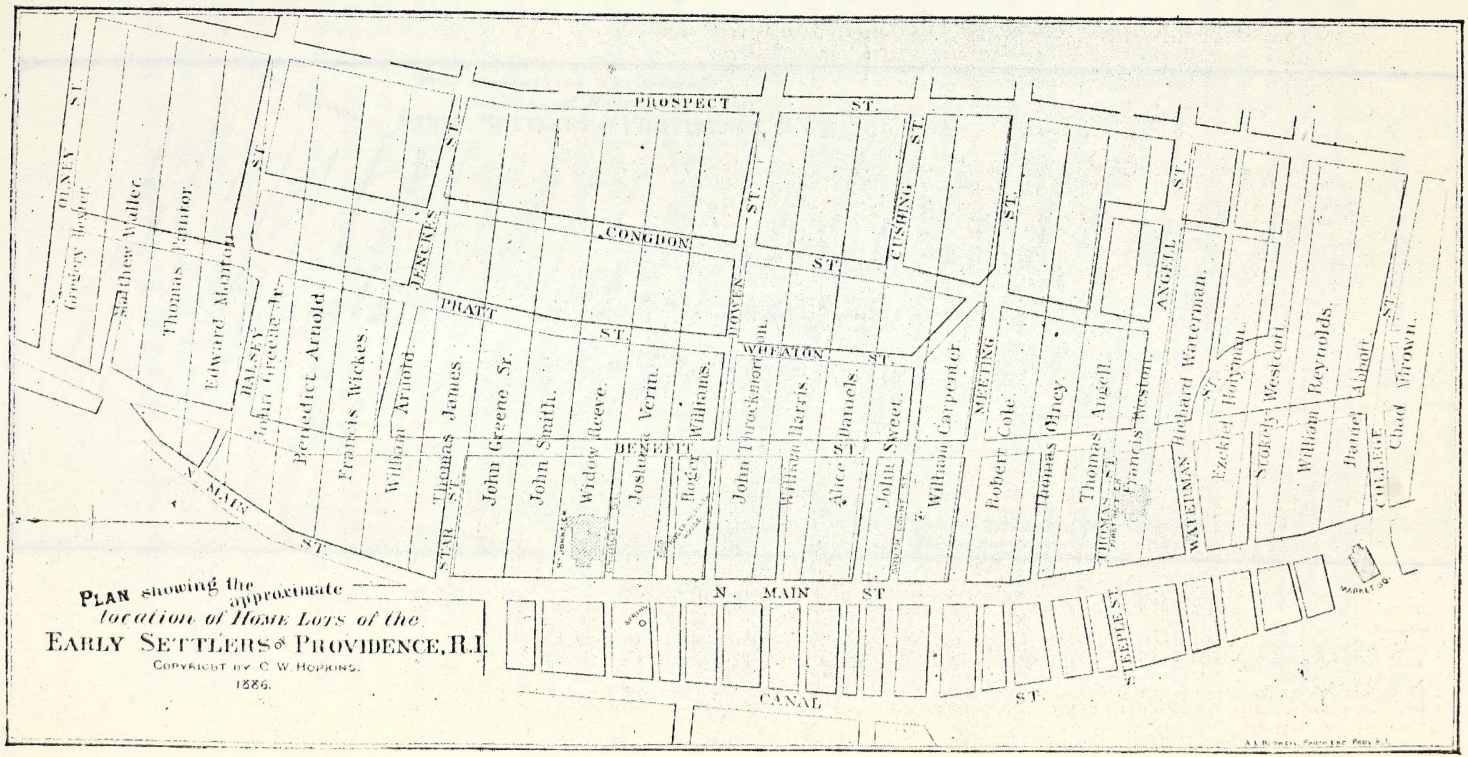
make the town too scattered if the houses were built as far apart as those of the first-comers, and therefore the size of the lots was reduced one-half. Naturally the half which contained the house would be retained by the first-comer and the other half regranted. It is also possible that the first-comers built their houses where they chose without definitely defining the boundaries of their lots, and that the size of the allotments was not settled until the arrival of the new-comers in 1637 or 1638. This second allotment apparently included lots 5 to 27, inclusive. Those who received them were the new-comers, John Greene, Jr., 5, James 9, John Greene, Sr., 10, Throckmorton 15, Mrs. Daniels 17, Sweet 18, Cole 20, Olney 21, Weston 23, Waterman 24, Holliman 25, Westcott 26, and Reynolds 27. Benedict Arnold 6 and Carpenter 19, who came in 1636 with William Arnold; and Weekes 7 and Angell 22, who came with Williams, were granted land at this time. Also the Widow Reeve, Verin's mother-in-law, was granted lot 12. This accounts for every one whom the records and other contemporary documents show to have resided in Providence up to the autumn of 1638, except Cope. Probably Smith had moved to the valley and set up his first mill and exchanged his home lot for the valley land, for Cope seems to have held lot 11, which was Smith's. After Cope's death his lot was sold to Throckmorton in 1649, and according to the 1650 tax list Throckmorton held lot 11.

The Massachusetts Bay records show that Daniel Abbott had departed for New Providence by June 4, 1639. William Field was granted land at Providence in 1639, Scott signed a deed there on April 22, 1639, Power was in Providence in 1639, and Winsor came as a servant to Roger Williams at about this time. The third allotment, consisting of the next lots south, numbers 29 to 40, was granted probably in 1639 to those who signed the compact. Brown received 29, Warner 30, Richards 31, Scott 32, John Field 34, Winsor 35, Thomas Harris 36, and Wickenden 40. The other signers of the compact had lots as already noted. Of those others whom we know were in Providence in 1639, Abbott received lot 28, William Field 33, and Power 41. This leaves three lots;

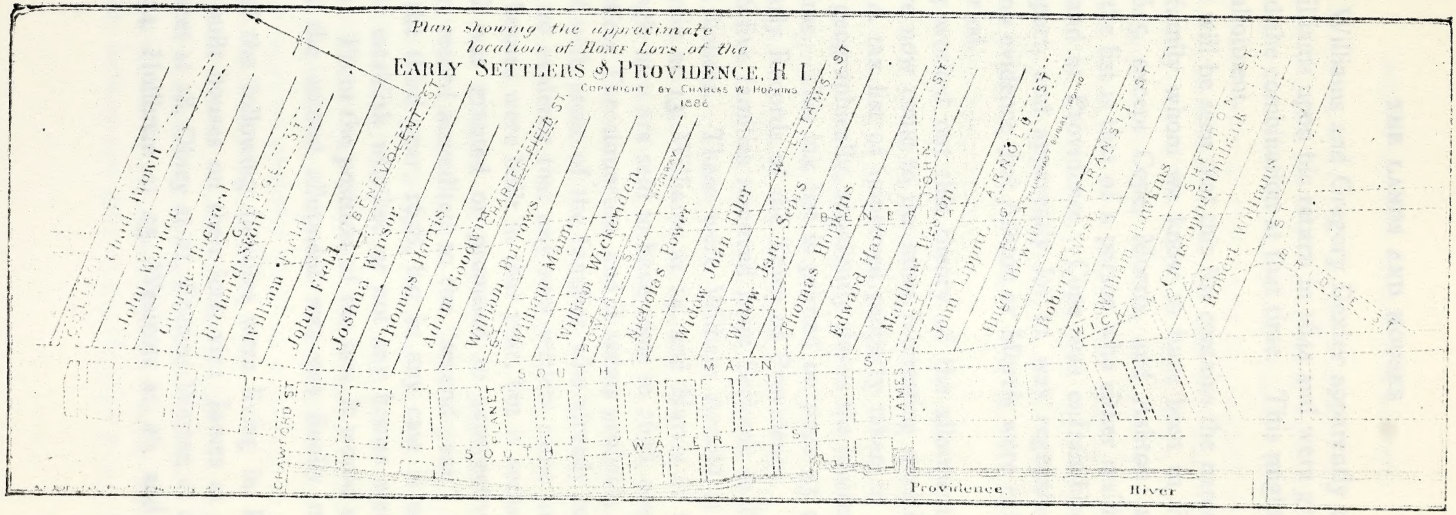
Gooding 37, Burrows 38, and Mann 39, which would seem to have been granted at this time, although we have no other evidence that these three men were in Providence before July, 1640. This view in regard to the third allotment is strengthened by the fact that, arguing solely from the internal evidence of the "Combination," the conclusion has been drawn that Gooding, Burrows and Mann came previous to July 27, 1640. The internal evidence of the combination also seems to show that Manton and West were in Providence by July, 1640. Manton's lot 4 is next north of those that have already been accounted for, and may have been in the third allotment. West's lot 49 is beyond Bewitt's 48, and as Bewitt was in Massachusetts in December, 1640, it would seem that West may have reached Providence after the third allotment and so not received a lot until the next allotment, yet in time to sign the combination at the time of its adoption. Of course Winsor may not have signed the combination at the time of its adoption, but may have held off for some scruple, and this might account for the position of West's signature (see Documentary History of R. I., p. 115 ff).

Bewitt came to Providence after December 1, 1640, and it seems probable that a fourth allotment was made in the spring of 1641, consisting of lots 42 to 50, viz: Tyler, Sears, Hopkins, Hart, Lippitt, Bewitt, West, and Hawkins. Unthank may have been granted 51 at this time. All of these signed the combination, and with the exception of West, whom we have discussed, would from the internal evidence of that document seem to have signed it later than its adoption. Hopkins, Mann, Hawkins, and West are known to have been in Providence in 1641, for they signed a letter at that time. Lot 46 may have been granted to some one who did not take up his residence in Providence, and so may have reverted to the town, or it may not have been granted at all until 1643, when it was granted to Mathew Weston.

Lot 2 was granted to Waller, who probably did not build and soon sold the lot to Dexter. Lot 3 was granted to Painter, who does not appear to have settled in Providence. This lot reverted to the town.


PROSPECT ST.
CONGDON ST.
PRATT ST.
WHEATON ST.
BENEFIT ST.
N. MAIN ST.
CANAL ST.
MAIN ST.
STATE ST.
JENCKES ST.
DOUGLAS ST.
CUSHING ST.
ANGELL ST.
THOMAS ST.
STEEPLE ST.
COLLEGE ST.
MARKET SQ.
QUAY ST.
Gregory Dexter
Matthew Waller
Thomas Paynton
Edward Manton
HALSEY
John Greene Jr.
Benedict Arnold
Francis Wickes
William Arnold
Thomas James
John Greene Sr.
John Smith
Widow Reeve
Joshua Verin
Roger Williams
John Throckmorton
William Harris
Alice Mauneds
John Sweet
William Carpenter
MEETING
Robert Cole
Thomas Olney
Thomas Angell
Francis Weston
WATERMAN
Richard Waterman
Ezekiel Holyman
Stukely Westcott
William Reynolds
James Abbott
Chad Brown
PLAN showing the approximate location of HOME LOTS of the EARLY SETTLERS of PROVIDENCE, R.I.
COPYRIGHT BY C. W. HOPKINS. 1886.




Plan showing the appreciate
location of House Lots of the
EARLY SETTLERS & PROVIDENCE, R I.
COPYRIGHT BY CHARLES W. HOPKINS
1886
Chad Brown
John Koppice
George Rickard
Richard Scott
William Field
John Field
Joshua Winsor
Thomas Harris
Adam Goodwin
William Burrows
William Mann
William Wickenden
Nicholas Power
Widow Joan Tiler
Widow Jane Sears
Thomas Hopkins
Edward Hopkins
Matthew Weston
John Lippitt
Hugh Brown
Robert Cross
William Hopkins
Christopher Unthank
Robert Williams
BENEFIT ST
SOUTH MAIN ST
SOUTH WATER ST
CHARLES ST
Providence River



Robert Williams and Gregory Dexter apparently came with Roger Williams upon his return in 1644 and were granted lots and signed the combination at that time. This might be called the fifth allotment.

Thus it will be seen that this list contains the name of every head of family whom we know to have been in Providence before 1645, except Cope, Morris, and Ashton; and every name on the list is that of a person who either resided or was granted land at Providence. Cope was enfranchised by the civil compact, and apparently lot 11 was regranted to him. There is no evidence that Ashton or Morris were enfranchised at this period.

Having worked out this theory of the allotment of home shares, we now come to the more interesting question of the houses. A tax list of improved property taken in 1650, and arranged geographically, apparently shows the houses standing at that time. This tax list is printed on page 33 of vol. xv of the Early Records of the Town of Providence.

In 1636 five families removed from Seekonk to Providence and built houses. These were William Arnold at 8, Smith at 11, Verin at 13, Williams at 14, and Harris at 16. Some young single men are said to have come in 1636, one of whom was doubtless Throckmorton, and it seems probable that these men lived with some of the families who already had houses. There is no evidence that any new settlers came in 1637 nor that any houses were built in that year, but it seems probable that land was granted or promised to prospective settlers. The town record accredited to the "second year," 1637, may refer to the third year, 1638, but in any case is not definite enough to establish whether or not any homes were built at that time. From the position of the lots, it would seem probable that the second allotment was not finally made until 1638.

In 1638 the following families were living in Providence and had built houses on their lots, viz: James at 9, Daniels at 17, Sweet at 18, Olney at 21, Francis Weston at 23, Waterman at 24, Holliman at 25, Westcott at 26, and Reynolds at 27.

This, however, does not account for all the inhabitants. Angell and Weekes were young men or servants, who came in 1636 and lived with Williams and Smith. Benedict Arnold and Carpenter came at that time, but resided with William Arnold, of whom they were the son and son-in-law respectively. Cope and Throckmorton, who were here in 1637, probably lived with some of the householders and assisted around the farm for their board and lodging. The Greene family probably lived with Mrs. Daniels, who was soon to be, if she had not already become, the second Mrs. Greene, or perhaps they built and lived at 10. Mrs. Reeve doubtless lived with her son-in-law, Verin.

The year 1638 saw an emigration as well as an immigration, for the Harrises, Arnolds and Coles moved to Pawtuxet. Two houses would thus be vacated and may have been occupied by some of the young men, as for instance Throckmorton, who appears to have married about this time, and Angell, who probably went to housekeeping, for Williams mentions losing a servant whose place was subsequently taken by Winsor. The Verins moved away and their house was eventually taken by the Scotts. Cope may have taken one of the houses left vacant by the Pawtuxet men and then later moved into the Smiths house, when they moved to the Valley, or they may have moved to the Valley at this time. Late in 1638 or early in 1639 Winsor came to Providence to become a servant to Roger Williams.

Power and. William Field certainly came in 1639. Field bought James' house number 9 in March 1639/40, James having moved away. Power built on lot 41. Of the other families who moved here then, Brown built at 29, Warner at 30, John Field at 34, Thomas Harris at 36, Gooding at 37, Burrows at 38, Mann at 39 and Wickenden at 40. Richards was under age and probably lived as a servant in one of the other households although granted a lot.

In 1640 Holliman moved to Portsmouth, leaving a vacant house which was taken by Bewitt. Probably early in 1641 the fourth allotment of lots, 42 to 50, was made. Widow Sears presumably built at this time at 43, Hopkins at 44, Hart at 45,

and Hawkins at 50. Tyler at 42, Lippitt at 47 and West at 49 did not build at this time for their lots are without improvements in 1650. They doubtless lived with some of the other families. Bewitt did not build on 48 as he lived at 25.

Lot 46 may have been left ungranted or it may have been granted, as in the case of lot 3, to someone who did not move to Providence, and then was regranted later. In any case lot 46 was granted by the Town in 1643 to Mathew Weston. It was sold to Winsor in 1650, who built there.

Sometime at or between the fourth and fifth allotments, lots 2, 3, 4, and 51 were granted. Unthank built on 51, and Waller, who received 2, did not build but probably boarded. Painter, who was granted lot 3, did not settle in Providence, and his lot passed to Mistress Lea, from whom it reverted to the Town, whereupon it was regranted to Tillinghast in 1649, who built upon it. Manton bought and occupied the Sweet house at 18 instead of building on 4.

In September, 1644, Roger Williams returned from England accompanied by Gregory Dexter and Robert Williams. Dexter was granted lot 1, on which he built. Robert Williams was granted lot 52, but instead of building on it, bought house and lot number 27 from Reynolds and house and lot 28 from Morris. The house at 28 was probably built by Abbott in 1639. His wife died in 1643 and the lot seems then to have passed to Morris. Abbott died in 1647. In 1640 Benedict Arnold, who had been living at Pawtuxet with his father, married and moved into his father's house, 8, in Providence, where he resided until he moved in 1651 to Newport. In 1642 the Greenes, Westons and Warners moved to Warwick. Angell bought Weston's 23, and William Field bought Warner's 30. Subsequently Field sold 9 to Elderkin, and either moved into 30 for a short time, which however he soon sold to Richards; or else built on and moved to his own lot 33, where he resided for some time previous to 1650.

In 1643 Hart sold 45 to West. In 1644 Bewitt sold house 25 to the Town, and it was used as a Town House from 1644 to 1647, when it was resold back to Bewitt. Bewitt also sold in 1644 lot 48 to Hawkins, who soon sold it to Ashton. A

house was built upon this lot by one of these three, but it is not clear by which one. In 1646 Wickenden sold his house 40 to Unthank, having sold the southeast corner of the lot to Dickens, who apparently soon purchased the rest of this lot from Unthank. The latter probably moved to his own lot 51, where he built, but upon moving to Warwick in 1647 sold this to Thomas Roberts. Dickens married Widow Tyler and so obtained lot 42, which in 1650 he sold to Power.

Winsor, when he was married (1643) appears to have built at 35, but he sold this to Shepard, and moved to 46, which was granted to him in 1650. In 1648 Gooding sold 37 to Osborne, but retained a life interest and is taxed as if he were the actual owner in 1650. Cope died and his house was sold to Throckmorton in 1649. Suckling, who arrived after the List was made, was granted the next lot south of 52. He built there and is taxed in 1650. Harris sold 16 to Henry Right sometime before 1650, and Peter Greene moved into his step-mother's house, 17, where he was taxed in 1650.

It is barely possible that John Greene had a house at 10, but it seems far more likely that when in Providence the Greenes lived at 17, where Peter Greene is subsequently taxed, especially as John Greene is not assessed in the 1650 list.

Cole may have built at 20 in 1638, and then have moved away the same summer, but it seems far more likely that upon their arrival in Providence the Coles joined the Pawtuxet emigration and settled there without building or residing in Providence. In 1652 Cole sold his house and land in Providence. If this house was built previous to 1650 it must have been included in the tax of his Pawtuxet property.

Continuing northward from Dexter's house number 1, following the tax list, we find John Brown, Christopher Smith, William Fenner, Widow Smith (evidently at the mill in the Valley) and John Jones. Then there is a space, apparently signifying a geographical gap, and then the names of Clements (who lived at the west end of the Cove), Slowe (who lived on west side of river), and the Pawtuxet men: Harris, Arnold, Cole, Carpenter, S. Arnold, Rhodes, and Hawkhurst.

HOWARD M. CHAPIN.

Account of Sales of 106 Africans Brought into Charleston, S. C., on Brig Three Sisters, Captain Champlin, of Bristol, October 12, 1807

Date	To whom sold	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Price	Cash	Credit	Total	Remarks
July17	Francis Depau	3		1		4	$360		$1440	$1440	
	Ditto		2		1	3	350		1050	1050	4 mos
	James Marsh	2				2	360		720	720	4 mos
	Robt. McCleary	1				1	350		350	350	4 do
18	Baily & Waller				1	1	350	$350		350	
22	C. Guillon			1		1	300		300	300	3 do
23	Mrs. Read			1		1	280	110	170	280	3 do
28	Mavverick		1			1	320	320			
	P. T. Marchant			1	1	2	280		560	560	6 do
	Mary Haig				1	1	270	210	60	270	60 days
31	M. Massol	5	2			7	305		2135	2135	
	Ditto		18		4	22	270		5940	5940	5,6,7 mos
Aug. 3	Waldon & Co.	2				2	325		650	650	30 days
5	Thomas Wright			6		6	280		1680	1680	4 mos
	Thomas Bailey	1				1	280	280			
12	M. Massol				4	4	280		1120	1120	
	Countryman			1	2	3	700			700	
	Charles Christian				1	1	280	280		280	
	M. Massol	1	3	1	2	7	280		1960	1960	
	do			16	5	21	240		5040	5040	
	Bailey & Waller	4				4	275		1100	1100	
	ditto	2				2	270		540	540	
	Jos. Pritchard	5	2	1	1	9	225		2025	2025	4,5,6 mos
		26	28	29	23	106		$2250	26840	29090	
							Commissions	5%		1454.50	
										$27635.50	

This sales account of a "slaver", which has just come to light, testifies once more to the enormous profits of the slave trade. On the first day of January, 1804, the Legislature of South Carolina opened the ports of that State for the importation of African slaves. They remained open for four years. In 1804

twenty slave ships entered the port of Charleston; the next year thirty cargoes were brought in; in 1806 the number increased to fifty-six, and in 1807 ninety-six slave ships passed over "Charleston Bar." On these two hundred and two vessels were carried 39,075 slaves.

Seventy of these vessels sailed under the British flag and fifty-nine of them hailed from Rhode Island ports. The foreign ships were much larger than the American. The British vessels carried 19,949 slaves,—more than half the whole number imported. The four Frenchmen averaged 359 slaves each. The fifty-nine Rhode Islanders averaged not quite 139½ persons. Small ships were apparently more profitable than larger ones. A large part of a slaver's "round trip" was necessarily spent in hunting up a cargo. That was the most dangerous part of the business. Very few escaped the African fever. The disease was always debilitating,—very often deadly. Frequently a whole ship's company would be stricken down. Under such circumstances loading up a cargo was impossible. A small ship like the Three Sisters could sometimes secure its cargo of one hundred and six Africans, cross the ocean and dispose of them before a big fever-stricken Frenchman could gather its human freight. The French ships made but one voyage each. Of the seventy Englishmen only nine made two voyages. Yet of the fifty-nine little Rhode Islanders ten brought over two cargoes, and two accomplished three trips. Judging from the South Carolina statistics the round trip must ordinarily have consumed a year or more. The profits were enormous. Ten years before, when "times were bad in Gorea," i. e., when the demand for slaves had ceased and there were no inducements for the gatherers to "round them up," the price for prime slaves had soared to more than a hogshead of rum each, say $56. Even supposing the one hundred and six blacks to have cost $60 apiece, they sold for almost $280 each; $27,635.50 minus $6,360 leaves $21,275.50. And that was the showing for one leg of the voyage only! What was the profit from the sale of the rum, and from the molasses from which the rum was distilled?

The Three Sisters was probably a vessel of about the size

of the Privateer Yankee, say of from 150 to 200 tons. The Yankee, of 160 tons, carried a privateering crew of one hundred and twenty men. How many men lived in the slaver's forecastle we do not know. Vessels were heavily manned in those days. The full rigged ship Juno, of 250 tons, had a crew of twenty-six when Captain John De Wolf sailed her out from Bristol harbor in 1804 on her voyage to the "Northwest coast." Even if the Three Sisters carried twenty men "before the mast," the slaves were not more crowded than were the sailors on the Yankee. The privateer "Prince Charles of Lorraine," of ninety tons, carried a crew of eighty men. The horrible crowding of which we read came after the slave trade had been declared to be piracy.

A study of the account shows that the number of men and women, boys and girls, was about the same. The average price of the items sold was not quite $280. Men brought $294 each. Women averaged not quite $278. Boys brought $248. Girls, alas, averaged only $244, though some sold for $350. Very little cash was paid. Six months time seems to have been the rule, and apparently two firms (slave dealers?) took more than half the cargo.

W. H. M.

Notes and Answers to Queries

Cannon at Apponaug.

The tradition in Apponaug in regard to the cannon now on the front wall of the Kentish Artillery Armory in that town, is that they were captured from Burgoyne at the Battle of Saratoga. After that battle the captured artillery was distributed among the American troops. Two of the guns which formed a part of it are now in the possession of the Warren Artillery, and still bear the royal crown. Those in the possession of the Kentish Artillery have, in place of the crown, a raised piece of metal, evidently set in, on which appears the anchor of the State. These guns were received by the Kentish Artillery from the United Artillery of Warwick, when that company went out of existence about a century ago.

The New Rhode Island Flag

The Adjutant General has recently changed the color of the flag which is to be carried by the Rhode Island State troops. This change was made in October, 1918. The new State troop-flag differs from the official State flag by having a blue field instead of a white one. During the Revolution the field of the flag carried by the Rhode Island troops was white. No distinction was made between the State flag and the flag carried by the State troops. Subsequently the field of this flag was changed to blue. In 1897 the field was changed to white by act of the General Assembly. This flag with white field has been the only authorized State flag until October, 1918. The following letter from the Adjutant General explains the change:

"Providence, R. I., December 5, 1918.

Dear Mr. Chapin:

The flag presented by Mrs. Vanderbilt for the State Guard was a regimental color for infantry, which under regulations is blue. We substituted the State for the Federal coat of arms. The act of the General Assembly prescribing a State flag does not provide that such flag shall be carried by the State troops.

Sincerely yours,

Charles W. Abbot."

In accordance with this ruling it would appear that the Rhode Island Artillery Companies should carry a flag with a scarlet ground, and the cavalry companies a flag with a yellow ground.

Davis W. Hoppin.

"Hoppin," mentioned on page 106 of the Collections, Vol. XI, No. 4, October, 1918, was with little doubt Davis W. Hoppin, the oldest son of Benjamin Hoppin, born May 6, 1771; died October 12, 1822.

The following advertisement appeared in the *Providence Gazette*, December 14, 1793:

"Davis W. Hoppin"

"Portrait and Heraldry Painter Informs the Public that he Executes the Business of his Profession with Elegance and Dispatch, at his room over the Crockery Store of Mr. Lyndon. Gilding and Sign Painting in their Various Branches are also performed in the neatest and most Expeditious manner."

The store of Mr. Lyndon was on North Main street, near the foot of Meeting street, where Mr. Carter lived.

W. W. CHAPIN.

CAMEO PORTRAIT OF JOHN PITMAN

In Chapin's *Cameo Portraiture in America,* which was mentioned in the July *Collections,* is an account of the local Providence sculptor, George O. Annable, together with a list of some of the portrait cameos that he cut. In addition to those mentioned, we are informed that Annable also cut a cameo portrait of John Pitman of Providence. The present location of this cameo is not known.

New Books of Rhode Island Interest

Dr. Roderick Terry's lecture on the *Liberty Tree of Newport* has been printed as one of the Bulletins of the Newport Historical Society.

A broadside genealogy of the *Congdon Family of Rhode Island* has been reprinted by Frank J. Wilder of Boston.

Dr. Charles Carroll's *Public Education in Rhode Island* has been published by the State and will be issued in January.

A series of articles upon the *Barrington Houses of* 1838 by Mr. Thomas W. Bicknall has been appearing in the *Warren Gazette.*

Senator Colt's speech entitled *The Winning of the War and What Will Follow* has been printed and distributed.

Professor Herbert E. Walter's *The Human Skeleton,* and Professor Wilson Follett's *The Modern Novel* are the most recent book contributions of the Brown faculty.

A series of biographies of early Rhode Islanders by Howard M. Chapin is being published in the *Providence News.*

Notes

The following persons have been admitted members of the Society:

Mr. James A. Atwood
Hon. George T. Brown
Miss Elizabeth H. Brayton
Mrs. James G. Staton

During the past quarter the Society has received two valuable collections of photographs. A collection of about 200 views, including many buildings and old-time landmarks, which have now disappeared, was presented by Mr. John R. Hess; and a photograph album containing pictures of many prominent Providence officials, to each of which is affixed a brief biographical sketch, was presented by Mr. Amory C. Sampson.

Mrs. Franklin C. Clark has presented to the Society some of the manuscript notes and papers of her late husband; thus making accessible to students the vast fund of material collected by that diligent antiquarian.

The more important accessions for the Museum are: A military coat worn by Franklin A. Chace during the Civil War; the hat cord and shoulder straps of Col. Charlotte F. Dailey; two embroidered fire-screens, one worked by Mary Hadman of Newport, who died in 1829, and the other by Mary Elizabeth Draper of Providence; and a miniature model of a Sprague mowing machine.

A letter written by Roger Williams to Governor John Winthrop in 1637 was recently sold at auction in Philadelphia. Providence is fortunate in having it purchased by Col. George L. Shepley, thus augmenting the collection of Roger Williams material in this city.

The Society has lost the following members by death:

Mr. John O. Austin
Mr. S. Minot Pitman
Mr. Richard W. Comstock
Miss Mary Rivers

John Greene of Newport and Narragansett

Henry (2) Greene, son of John (1) and Joan Greene of Newport and Aquednesit or Quidneset, was born in Newport, R. I., about 1650. He took the oath of allegiance to the King and Colony with the other inhabitants of Quidneset May 20, 1671.

May 6, 1673, he was admitted a freeman of Narragansett by the General Assembly.

He married before Oct. 20, 1670, Sarah Greenman, daughter of John Greenman of Portsmouth, R. I., who had had a grant of five acres by the Portsmouth townsmen about February, 1643, and had died soon after. His widow married Ralph Cowland as his first wife, and the town allowed Ralph the use of John Greenman's land.

Oct. 20, 1670, Ralph Cowland of Portsmouth, R. I., for the love and affection he bore to his daughter-in-law (i. e., stepdaughter), Sarah Greene, wife of Henry Greene of Narragansett, and for divers other good causes, gave to the said Sarah Greene, wife of the said Henry Greene, five acres of land in Portsmouth of which she was already possessed, and twenty acres of land adjoining these five acres which were at first laid out therewith, when it was laid out, bounded north on the land commonly called Aspinwall's Farm, and on the other side with a highway, and partly with six acres, laid out to Giles Slocum, and the other butting upon a highway between the land of William Brenton and the said twenty-five acres joining Aspinwall's farm, to the said Sarah Greene and her lawful heirs.

Recorded Nov. 21, 1670. *R. I. Colonial Records.*

Henry Greene, late of Aquedneset, now residing in Gearsey leases to Latham Clarke of Portsmouth the above land for sixteen years or until the death of said Henry and his wife Sarah, when said Latham is to return the land to its true owners.

Portsmouth Deeds, 1-204.

I could wish you would please to intimate your
mind fully to [illegible] also y^t if there be
any iust exception w^ch they Can not well answere
y^t use be made of it if i may be worth y^e
Sacrifice of y^r Common peace to reply y^t vnto
their Mouthes* especialy if then be goe allu
rance from the Monsangers for with my vtt
Salutes & earnest Rights Service I rest
Yo^r Lo^ps vnworthy
Roger Williams

* y^t may ame y^e Gift of
awfull respect y^t
now the fleet not mite
mutinie at Some

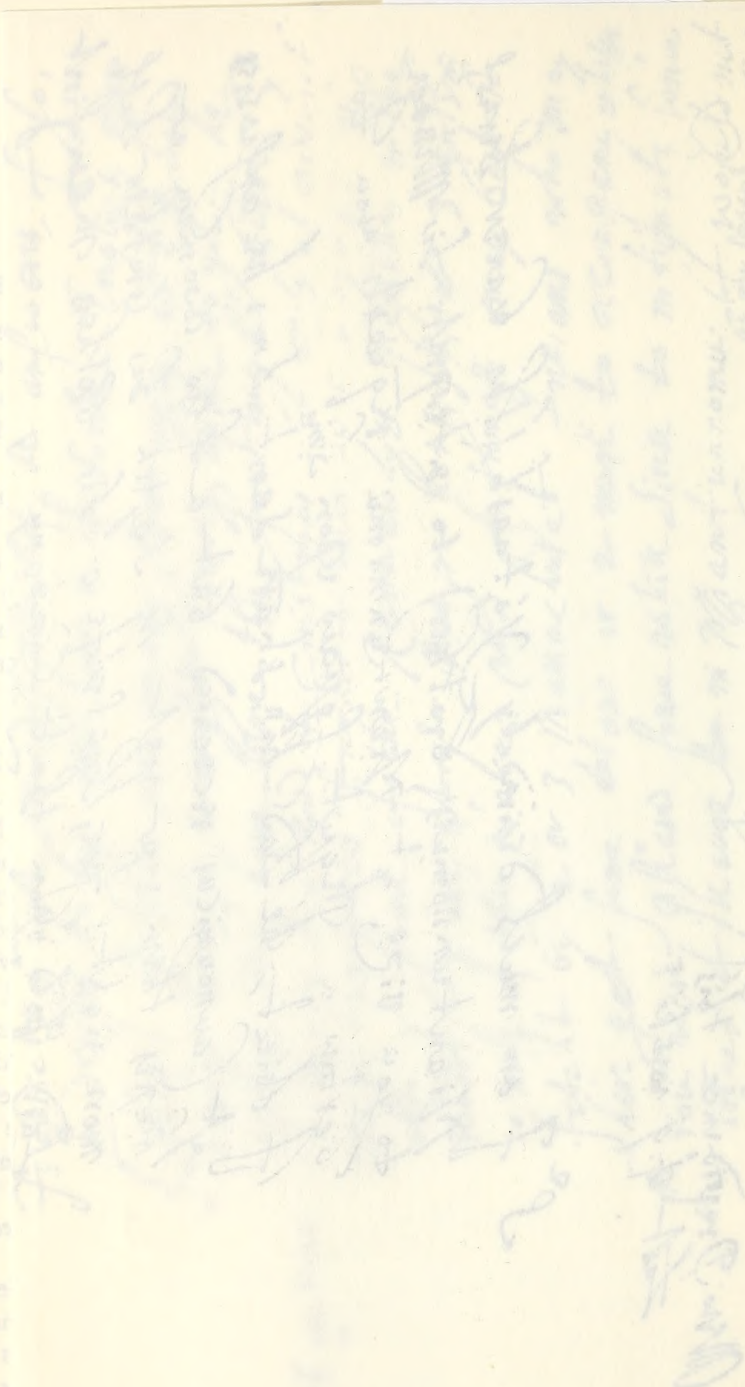
New Providence this
East of ye west &c

Sr I am much desired by Yótaash (the bearer hereof
Miantunnomus brother) to interprete his Message
to you viz: yt Miantunnomu requests you to
procure a Request Leave upon sm
Object. he Said his shall send sm; he answers
yt Canonicus received but a few women &
keepes them: or yet he saith his brother hath
more right: for, upon ye decease of his brothers man first
Said hold upon that Company
Object 2 all are disposed of he answers if so,
he desires to buy one or 2 of some English man
Object yt then all may runn away, wch I say
desired him to tell his brother Conoy he owe to you. he
replies this have done this, for ye gift of Coate, yt
was in true: of a kind of Christmas: & ye Gift given
Miantunnomus [illegible]
also yt some of the Runnaways remaine in the
woods; 3 are at ye Nanpiaconk Sk. & 3 within
10 mile of this place wch I think may best be
fetcht by 2 or 3 Massachuset Indians who may
their get some more or 2 more to accompany them
Sr you were pleased some while Since to mitigate some
part of ye anger in Miantunnomu at wch to not
discharge this man from Coming of my Speech
I could wish you would please to intimate your
mind fully to him also yt if there be
any just exception wch they can not well answere
to give or made of it it may be known yt
Sachims of ye Common pleas to reject ye bill into
their Mouthes* especialy if there be good alle
rance from the Monsiangers so with my best
Salutes & earnest Sighes to heaven I rest

Yor poore unworthy
Roger Williams

*ye meane ye bill of
awfull respect yt
now the fleet not into
mutinie at some to

FACSIMILE OF LETTER OF ROGER WILLIAMS
Recently purchased by Col. George L. Shepley at an auction held in
Philadelphia by Stan. V. Henkels



On Dec. 3, 1655, the disposers of land in the Town of Portsmouth had granted to Ralph Cowland twenty-five acres of land for himself and in lieu of a former grant to John Greenman belonging to Sarah Greenman. This land was bounded in part by Aspinwall's farm and Giles Slocum.

Portsmouth Deeds, 1-22.

Henry (2) Greene must also have owned land in Narragansett. To be elected a freeman, he had to be either the oldest son, or a land owner. He could not have been the oldest son as Lieut. John (2) Greene of Newport had been elected freeman of Newport in 1658. The knowledge that Henry Greene owned land in Quidneset or Narragansett, probably completes the deed found in the early records of North Kingstown, part of which was completely obliterated. This deed reads, James (2) Greene to George Wightman, Sr., of Rochester, all the tract of land in Rochester, being half a share in the Northern Purchase which was made by Major Atherton and Company, and by them granted to John (1) Greene of Newport, husbandman, and by him passed over unto [line obliterated] probably should read passed over to his son Henry (2) Greene, "and by him passed over unto Benjamin (2) Greene his brother, and from the said Benjamin, passed over and conveyed unto James (2) Greene his brother, eighteen and three quarters acres, bounded in part by Edward (2) Greene his brother." Feb. 15, 1695-6.

After this the name of Henry (2) Greene does not appear in either the North Kingstown, Portsmouth or Newport records. He must have gone to "Gearsey" or New Gersey about 1680. According to the New Jersey Colonial Records he owned in 1684 or had had laid out to him two hundred and thirty-three acres of land in Shrewsbury, and seven acres at Goose Neck in Shrewsbury. Sarah Reape, widow of William Reape of Newport, held a mortgage on it and it seems to have gone to her heirs.

The death of Henry (2) Greene and Sarah Greene of Shrewsbury must have occurred about 1694. In April of that year a John Greene was admitted freeman of Newport. In

the division of Newport lands he received a small piece as one of the proprietors or owners.

In Portsmouth, March 23, 1694, the townsman ordered that there be laid out to John (3) Greene of Newport eight acres of land in Portsmouth, that belonged to his freehold, which had formerly been laid out to Ralph Cowland, deceased, and given by said Cowland unto Sarah Greene, mother, unto the said John Greene by the town of Portsmouth, to be laid out according to the judgment of the surveyor and those appointed to help him. John (3) Greene paid his assessment for this land March 6, 1704-5.

March 17, 1705, John (3) Greene and his wife Mary of Newport sold to William Sanford the above eight acres in Portsmouth.

This wife, Mary, must have been Mary Holmes, born about 1677, daughter of John (2) and Frances (Holden) Holmes of Newport. On Dec. 5, 1769, shortly after the death of Henry (4) Greene of Shrewsbury, son of John (3) Greene of Newport, Mrs. Mary (Easton) Taylor, wife of John Taylor of Middletown, R. I., wrote to her cousin, John Bowne of Monmouth, N. J., and mentioned Henry Greene's death, referring to him as a cousin. In tracing out the lines to discover the connection of these families, it was found that the Mary who answered the requirements was this Mary Holmes. She died before 1712, as no mention is made of her in the settling of her father's estate at that time.

John (3) Greene married for his second wife Sarah Parrott of Falmouth, Maine, daughter of John Parrott. He was called in the Newport and Middletown records, John (3) Greene of Greene End. He and his wife Sarah disposed of their Portsmouth holdings which he had inherited from his mother, Sarah Greenman. In 1740, when Middletown was set off from Newport, the Green End farm was included in its borders. Middletown deeds show its location conclusively.

March 12, 1721, John (3) Greene of Newport, sold to his son-in-law, Peleg Rogers of Newport, who had married Sarah (4) Greene, daughter of John (3), one acre of land, in Newport, lying and being at the east end of grantor's home-

stead farm, where he dwells, bounded east on Henry Brightman, south on a highway, west on the donor, north on Henry Brightman.

March 12, 1711, John Greene of Green End Township, Newport, sold to William Collins, eighteen acres at Newport. As this land was entailed, John Greene gave to the said Collins a warrantee deed promising that as the land was supposed to be entailed, if Collins was molested in the ownership of it, he might enter on another piece of eight acres owned by said Greene in Newport, bounded north on Henry Brightman, south on William Weeden, east on a highway, west on grantor. John (3) Greene promises to pay the costs if the sale is ever contested.

his
[signed] John J. G. Greene.
mark.

This is the same signature appended to the will of this John (3) Greene, also to the Portsmouth deed of John (3) Greene of Newport and his wife Mary, and to the deed of John (3) Greene of Newport and wife Sarah.

John (3) Greene of Newport made his will June 15, 1722. He died July 22, 1740. His will was probated Aug. 4, 1740, his wife Sarah and son John (4) having been appointed executors. The will is much mutilated. He left his Newport lands to his son John (4); land in Shrewsbury, N. J., to his son Henry (4), and land to his son William (4) Greene, who was under twenty-one at that time. He also had "cousins," i. e. nieces and nephews in East Jersey, showing that the Henry (2) Greene of Quidneset and Shrewsbury must have had other children than the son, John (3) Greene, who came back to Rhode Island and lived in possession of the Greene End farm. The names of these kinsmen were William Goodberry, Mary Allen and Ellen Farcourt. No trace has yet been found of them in the New Jersey records. He also named in his will his daughter, Sarah Rogers, wife of Peleg Rogers of Newport, and gave quite an amount of silver, marked J. G. M. to his heirs, i. e. John and Mary Greene.

The children of John (3) Greene of Green End were:

John (4) Greene, born about 1693-4, called in 1733, "John Greene, Jr., of Greene Inn."

Sarah (4) b. 1695, married Peleg Rogers, died on the Green End Farm and buried with her husband, children and brother William and sister Mary in the Newport Cemetery.

Henry (4), b. about 1700, settled in Shrewsbury, N. J., on the farm his father, John (3) Greene of Green End, Newport, had bought of John Colver in 1716. This Henry (4) was an inhabitant of Newport, Jan. 21, 1721-22, and was elected a road commissioner.

William (4), b. 1707.

Mary (4), b. Nov. 9, 1715, daughter probably of Sarah Parrott and named for Mary Holmes, the first wife of John (3) Greene.

Henry (4) Greene of Shrewsbury, New Jersey, made his will Sept. 6, 1769. It was probated Jan. 5, 1770. He left to his son, Henry (5) Greene, a plantation on the west side of Whale Pond, also land near Bartholomew West. If Henry had no heirs the land was to be divided equally between his brothers, William, John and James. He mentioned a daughter, Sarah, wife of Joseph Cook; daughter, Rachel, wife of Vincent White; daughters, Rebecca and Elizabeth, Mary, wife of William Perce; Charity, wife of Thomas White, and wife Rebecca.

John (4) Greene of Green End.

John (4) Greene, son of John (3) and Mary (Holmes) Greene, was born about 1693. He married Mary Weeden, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah (Clarke) Weeden, born about 1699. He died at the Green End farm in Middletown, which had been set off as a separate town in 1740 and included the Green End township in its limits. He died Oct. 3, 1753. His will was presented for probate, but the witnesses testified that in their opinion the testator was of unsound mind. His wife refused to administer and his son John (5) was appointed in her place, and an inventory was taken, Feb. 18, 1754. He had a quantity of silver money and old plate.

According to the Middletown Records, John (4) Greene of

Middletown was one of a committee to sell some of the town land to William Stoddard, Sept. 4, 1750.

After the death of John (4) Greene, the farm went to his oldest son, John (5) Greene. He married Katherine Carr, daughter of Daniel Carr. They were living in Middletown in 1774 and their family appears in the Rhode Island census of that year. "John Greene. 2 males over, 6 males under sixteen; 3 females over, 3 under sixteen."

2—349 Middletown Deeds. John (5) Greene of Middletown, yeoman to William Chace of Providence as attorney, two certain tracts of land lying in Middletown. The first is bounded west and north on Mrs. Hannah Bailey, east on Mr. Greene Roger's land, south on the highway and contains sixteen acres.

The second lot is bounded north on Daniel Peckham, and Hannah Bailey and the Charity lands or the Brier farm, south on land of Jonathan Weeden and the Honeyman farm, contains about eighty acres, it being the farm upon which I lately dwelt in Rhode Island. [signed] John Greene.
Sept. 21, 1778. Katharine Greene.

John (6) Greene, Jr., also quitclaimed to William Chace his right in the same land. He calls himself "late of Middletown, Rhode Island, now of Woodstock, Conn." He describes the farm as containing ninety-six acres, on which his father, John (5) Greene, Sr., lately dwelt with his family.

Acknowledged at Woodstock, Conn., Apr. 15, 1779.

Katharine (Carr) Greene acknowledged her signature at Woodstock, May 18, 1781.

Middletown Deeds, 3-8. Whereas, I, John (5) Greene, late of Middletown, R. I., now of Woodstock, Conn., did on Sept. 1, 1778, convey to William Chace of Providence two tracts of land in Middletown, sixteen acres and eighty acres, and whereas said lots are supposed to be encumbered by an entailment, and the said William desires the removing of the encumbrance, and the confirming the same to the said William Chace, William Chace is appointed attorney to transact the necessary business.
May 18, 1779.

Middletown Deeds, 3-83. William Chace of Providence to George Irish of Middletown, the above two parcels of land, sixteen acres and eighty acres.
Sept. 23, 1783.

3-31. James Irish, son of George to William Bailey, one third of the above sixteen acre lot, bounded north on William Bailey, east on the town of Middletown land, south by the East Main Road, west on William Bailey, land formerly owned by John (5) Greene and known by the name of Greene lot.

Reference has already been made to the acre of land in Newport, that John (3) Greene deeded to his son-in-law, Peleg Rogers. Aug. 20, 1754, Peleg Rogers of Newport and wife Sarah deeded to their son, Greene Rogers of Newport, for love, &c. one half of an acre of land in Middletown, the same land his honored father-in-law Greene gave to grantor by deed, bounded north on Samuel Bailey, east on grantor, south on a highway, west on heirs of John Greene (4) deceased. [signed] Peleg Rogers.
Aug. 20, 1754. Sarah Rogers.

After the death of Peleg Rogers the rest of the above land which had been given him by his father-in-law, John (3) Greene of Newport, passed to John Rogers of Newport. He and his brother, Greene Rogers, in turn sold it to George Irish, Sr., of Middletown, Feb. 29, 1792; George Irish sold it to Elisha Barker, treasurer of the town of Middletown, June 11, 1793. Here was built the Town Hall of Middletown, and the present Town Hall stands on the same site, thus marking absolutely the location of the place of settlement of John (1) Greene of Newport, who afterwards removed to Quidneset in Narragansett.

This was evidently the first land that John (1) Greene bought, and his nearest neighbors were the Greenmans, of whom he purchased the lot. Later he bought eighty acres of William Cunigrave. The two pieces of land at present are separated by the East Main Road and a row of lots which lie adjacent to this road on the south side of it. When sold, in

1850, this lot still contained eighty acres and was called the Greene Farm. It was then purchased by Isaac J. Smith from the executors of the will of George Irish. It was bounded north by land of Joseph I. Bailey, and on the Charity or Brier Farm, east on the Charity Farm and Turner's Road or Lane, south on land of Edward Clarke and heirs of George Gibbs, deceased, west on road or lane called Alley Lane.
Aug. 7, 1850.

Oct. 23, 1856, Eliza Smith, widow of Isaac J. Smith of Middletown, leased to her children, William Smith, Henry Smith, Daniel B. Smith, and Sarah R. Hazard, wife of Charles Hazard, for $25 each every year, the farm called the "Greene Farm," bounded north partly by Bryer Farm, so called, east partly by Bryer Farm and Turner's Road, south on Gibbs farm and land of Peleg and William A. Clarke, west on Alley Road.
Oct. 26, 1856.

From 1856 to the present day the land is easily identified from the Middletown deeds. In the vicinity of the Town Hall are several old houses, one of which may have belonged to or been built by some of the Green End Greenes.

The records of the various towns, substantiate in almost every particular the old story handed down in the family of the Greenes of New York State.

The lines of Daniel (2) and Edward (2) Greene, sons of John and Joan Greene of Newport and Quidneset have not been followed out. What little is known of them is given by Mr. J. O. Austin in his Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island. Mr. Frank Greene of Alfred, New York, has traced some of the descendants of Benjamin (2) Greene, particularly those connected with the migration of the Seventh Day Baptists to New York State. Benjamin (2) Greene went from Quidneset about 1705 and bought land in Stonington, Conn. He returned to Kingstown and bought land there in 1714 which he soon sold to John Allen of Kingstown. He then moved to East Greenwich, where he died between January 7 and March 5, 1719.

James (2) Greene, son of John and Joan Greene of Newport and Quidnisset, R. I., was born at Newport in 1655. He died at North Kingstown in 1728. His first wife was probably Elizabeth Jenkins, sister of Zechariah Jenkins of Sandwich, who bought land of Thomas Langford in East Greenwich. He died in North Kingstown. His will was proved January 14, 1722. He appointed his "cousin," i. e., nephew, John (3) Greene, executor. This was doubtless John (3) Greene, son of James (2) Greene of North Kingstown, and mentioned in his father's will. Zechariah Jenkins had a sister Elizabeth Jenkins not otherwise accounted for. Elizabeth Greene died between July 6, 1725, and May 5, 1727. The second wife of James (2) Greene was Ann.

February 15, 1795/6. James Greene sold to George Wightman of Rochester, R. I., 18¾ acres of land in the Quidneset Purchase that Atherton & Co. had granted to John (1) Greene of Newport, bounded by his brothers, Benjamin (2) Greene and Edward (2) Greene. All this land lay around the harbor called first Cocumcussuc, then Greene's Harbor, and now Allen's Harbor.

Mention was made earlier in this paper of John Greene, "now of this colony," who had married Abigail Wardwell, daughter of Usal Wardwell of Bristol, R. I., and had children recorded in East Greenwich from 1685 to 1694. He was thought by some genealogists to be Lieut. John (2) Greene, of Newport, oldest son of John (1) and Joan Greene. Among the letters to Gen. George W. Greene, compiler of the Warwick Greene Genealogy, was one from a descendant of John Greene of East Greenwich, saying that this John Greene, after arriving in this country, for some reason had changed his name from Clarke to Greene and that in reality his name was John Clarke. No explanation was made and no reason given for the tradition.

In the Providence Gazette for October 15, 1797, is the following item, which throws light on the subject.

"Ushal Greene, died at Coventry, R. I., Oct. 15, 1797. His father was a veteran in the Army of Citizen Cromwell of protecting memory, and brought to America a sword with which

he had fought in eleven battles. This very ancient and well tried rapier is said to be still in the family."

This Usal Greene was son of John and Abigail Wardwell Greene and was born January 23, 1694. He was in his 103rd year when he died. Almost all the Usal or Yousel, Wardwell and Enfield Greenes can be traced back to this John Clarke or John Greene of East Greenwich.

LOUISE P. BATES.

Chronological Check List of Maps of Rhode Island in the Rhode Island Historical Society Library

(*Continued from page 132.*)

1873.

90. Peirce, Benjamin.

Narragansett Bay. From a trigonomical survey under the direction of Benjamin Peirce, Superintendent of the Survey of the Coast of the United States. Scale 1-40000. 1873. 46x30.

Note the "Aids to Navigation" are corrected annually on these charts, which are still issued. This has served as the basis for all the later United States Government charts of the bay.

ii "Aids to Navigation," corrected to 1878. R. I. H. S.

1873.

91. Thompson, J. C.

Ribbon map of the shores of Narragansett Bay. 2½x32. Providence. J. C. Thompson [1873]. L. O. C.

1876.

92. ———

Map of the Shores of Narragansett Bay. 17x8. In Illustrated Hand Book of the City of Providence, R. I. [1876]. R. I. H. S.

1876.

93. Hopkins, G. M.

Driving Map of the island of Rhode Island. Newport County, R. I. In colors. 15x23½. [Phila., 1876.] L. O. C.

1877.

94. ———

Rhode Island. Engraved for the Rhode Island edition of Warren's Common School Geography, 1877. R. I. H. S.

1877.

95. Russell, Levi W.

Rhode Island. In a geography of Rhode Island. J. H. Butler & Co. Phila., 1877. L. O. C.

1877.

96. Thompson, J. C.

Map of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. From recent government surveys and other authentic sources. Compiled and published by J. C. Thompson. Copyright 1876, Prov. 1877. In colors. 40x30. Census of 1875. R. I. H. S.

ii Same with census of 1880 and 1885. R. I. H. S.

iii 40x28 cut and mounted on cloth. In folder. R. I. State Lib.

iv Same. Compiled by J. C. Thompson. Published by S. D. Tilden, 1880. R. I. H. S.

v Same. [Thompson's name omitted.] Published by S. D. Tilden, 1880. R. I. H. S.

vi Same as v, dated 1881. R. I. H. S.

1877.

97. Thompson, J. C.

Map of the State of Rhode Island; published by J. A. & R. A. Reid in "A Short History of Rhode Island," 1877. Drawn by J. C. Thompson. 6x4. In Greene's "A Short History of Rhode Island," 1877. R. I. H. S.

1878.

98. Thompson, J. C.

Map of Narragansett Bay and adjacent territory, showing the points of interest for Excursionists, Tourists, &c. W. R. Fisk, Photo-engraver, Boston. Drawn by J. C. Thompson. 12½x7¾. R. I. H. S.

ii Same. In Denison's "Picturesque Narragansett Sea and Shore," 1879. R. I. H. S.

iii Same. In Munro's "Picturesque Rhode Island," 1881. R. I. H. S.

iv Same. Published by J. A. & R. A. Reid in "A Guide to Narragansett Bay," 1878.

1878.

99. Rand, McNally & Co.'s.

Rhode Island. 12x8½. In colors. From Business Atlas. Chicago, 1878. R. I. H. S.

ii In "Indexed county and township pocket map and shippers' guide of Rhode Island." Chicago, 1878. 12x8½. N. Y. P. L.

iii In same. 1884. 18° 14p. L. O. C.

iv In same. 1893. 16° 13p. L.O.C.

v In same. 1911. R. I. H. S.

vi In same. 1913. 12° 30p. R. I. H. S.

1879.

See 1878 Thompson.

1880.

100. ————

Nantucket Shoals to Block Island. From U. S. Coast Survey, 1845-1872. 25½x38. London admiralty. 1880. No. 2890. L. O. C.

1880.

See 1877 Thompson (Tilden).

See 1878 Thompson.

1881.

102. Reid, J. A. & R. A.

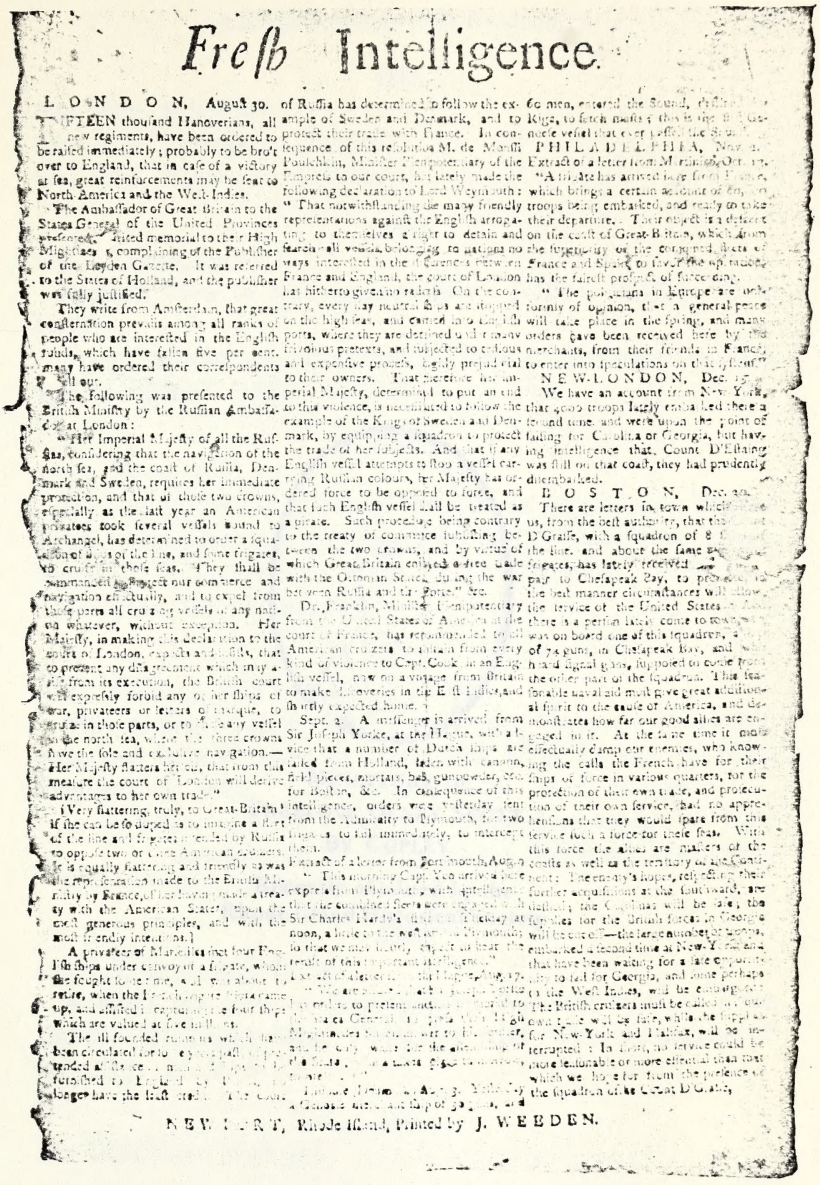
Map of the State of Rhode Island, published by J. A. & R. A. Reid. 6x4. R. I. H. S.

ii Same in Munro's "Picturesque Rhode Island," 1881. R. I. H. S.

1881.

103. [Coolidge, Susan; pseudonym of Sarah C. Woolsey.]

[Humerous Map of Narragansett Bay.] Circle 2½ diam. "Some Curious Things to be seen in Narragansett Bay." In Scribner's Magazine, August, 1881, p. 482. R. I. H. S.



Fresh Intelligence.

LONDON, August 30. FIFTEEN thousand Hanoverians, all new regiments, have been ordered to be raised immediately; probably to be brought over to England, that in case of a victory at sea, great reinforcements may be sent to North America and the West-Indies.

The Ambassador of Great Britain to the States General of the United Provinces presented a printed memorial to their High Mightinesses, complaining of the Publisher of the Leyden Gazette. It was referred to the States of Holland, and the publisher was fully justified.

They write from Amsterdam, that great consternation prevails among all ranks of people who are interested in the English funds, which have fallen five per cent. many have ordered their correspondents to sell out.

The following was presented to the British Ministry by the Russian Ambassador at London:

"Her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, considering that the navigation of the north sea, and the coast of Russia, Denmark and Sweden, requires her immediate protection, and that of those two crowns, especially as the last year an American privateer took several vessels bound to Archangel, has determined to order a squadron of ships of the line, and some frigates, to cruize in those seas. They shall be sufficiently strong to protect our commerce and navigation effectually, and to expel from those parts all cruizing vessels of any nation whatsoever, without exception. Her Majesty, in making this declaration to the courts of London, Versailles and Madrid, that to prevent any disagreeable which may arise from its execution, the British court will expressly forbid any of her ships of war, privateers or letters of marque, to cruize in those parts, or to any vessel in the north sea, whose flag shews crowns to be the sole and exclusive navigation.—Her Majesty flatters herself, that from this measure the court of London will derive advantages to her own trade."

[Very flattering, truly, to Great-Britain! if she can be so duped as to imagine a fleet of the line and frigates intended by Russia to oppose two or three American privateers! It is equally flattering and friendly as was the representation made to the British Ministry by France, of her having made a treaty with the American States, upon the most generous principles, and with the most friendly intentions.]

A privateer of Marseilles first four Portuguese ships under convoy of a frigate, which she fought to some time, and was about to retire, when the French engaged the frigate, and carried her and four ships which are valued at five millions.

The ill founded rumours which have been circulated for some days past, respecting the arrival of the [illegible] in the Texel, are now contradicted in the most positive manner. Advices are furnished to England by the last packet, to a later date than have yet been received, which leave no room to doubt of the safe arrival of the Dutch fleet in the Texel.

The Empress of Russia has determined to follow the example of Sweden and Denmark, and to protect their trade with France. In consequence of this resolution M. de Marsili Poulchkin, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Empress to our court, lately made the following declaration to Lord Weymouth:

"That notwithstanding the many friendly representations against the English arrogating to themselves a right to detain and on the high seas, and carried into English ports, where they are detained until favourable pretexts, and subjected to tedious and expensive proceedings, highly prejudicial to their owners. That therefore her imperial Majesty, determined to put an end to this violence, is necessitated to follow the treaty of commerce subsisting between the two crowns, and by virtue of which Great-Britain enjoyed a free trade with the Ottoman States, during the war between Russia and Turkey." &c.

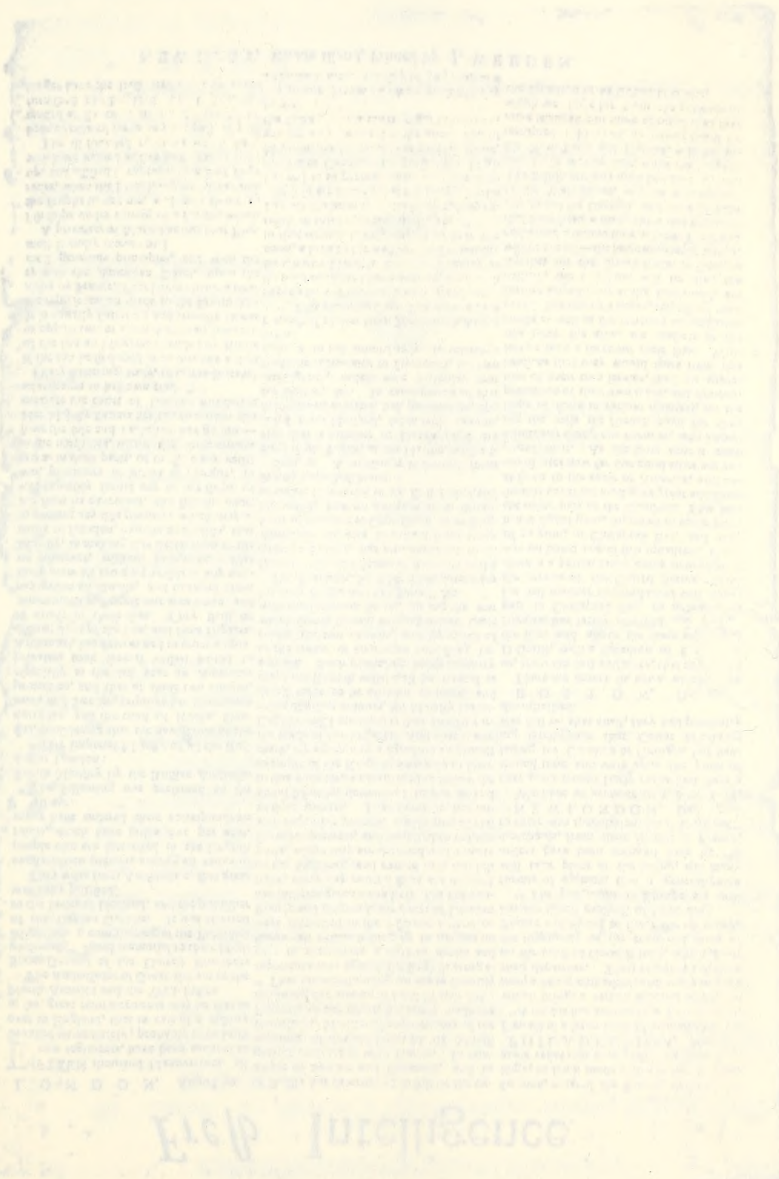
Dr. Franklin, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the court of France, has remonstrated to all American cruizers to refrain from every kind of violence to Capt. Cook in an English ship, his vessel, now on a voyage from Britain to make discoveries in the East Indies, and shortly expected home.

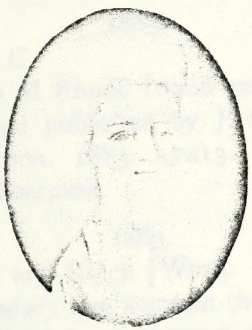
Sept. 2. A messenger is arrived from Sir Joseph Yorke, at the Hague, with advice that a number of Dutch ships are sailed from Holland, laden with cannon, field pieces, mortars, ball, gunpowder, &c. for Boston, &c. In consequence of this intelligence, orders were yesterday sent from the Admiralty to Plymouth, for two regiments to hold themselves in readiness to sail immediately, to intercept them.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, August 30.

"This morning Capt. Vere arrived here express from Plymouth, with intelligence that the French fleet consisted of 32 sail of the line, besides frigates, &c. and that Sir Charles Hardy is to sail from Plymouth this afternoon, a fresh gale at N.E. Provisions for the fleet are ordered to be got ready with all possible dispatch, and it is generally believed that the fleet will sail to-morrow morning."

[illegible] August 29. [illegible] Admiral Geary, with the [illegible] ships of the line, [illegible] frigates, and [illegible] fireships, [illegible] Channel fleet, [illegible] Plymouth, [illegible] Admiral Hardy, [illegible] Admiral Darby, [illegible] Admiral Digby, [illegible] Admiral Geary





MINIATURE OF
FREELOVE OLNEY SCOTT
BY COPLEY

Recently obtained by the
Rhode Island Historical Society

1881.

See 1866 Nicholson.
See 1877 Thompson (Tilden).
See 1878 Thompson (Tilden).

1882.

104. Thompson, J. C.

Balloon View of Narragansett Bay. [1882]. 6x7¾. R. I. H. S.

From "Baloon and Panoramic Views of Narragansett Bay and its border." 1882. R. I. H. S.

1883.

105. Thompson, J. C.

Map of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Compiled and published by J. C. Thompson, Providence. J. C. Thompson. 1883. 17x13. In colors. L. O. C.

Compare 1887 Thompson.

1883.

106. Ellis [J. W.] and Rotch [Wm.].

Plan of the Boundary line between the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in accordance with the acts of 1883. February 16, 1884. 126x23 manuscript. R. I. St. Lib.

ii Same reduced. 28x8½. Printed in report of Joint Commission on the Northern Boundary Line, 1884. R. I. H. S.

1884.

107. Reid, J. A. & R. A.

A bird's eye view of Narragansett Bay and view of Point Judith. Copyright 1884. Published with "The Narragansett" for 1877. N. Y. P. L.

1884.

See 1878 Rand McNally.

1885.

108. ————————

Map of Island of Rhode Island. Inset in Map of Newport. In Guide Book for 1885 Newport. 5x3. R. I. H. S.

1885.

109. ———————

Rhode Island. 10¾x8½. In colors. Inset map of Block Island. In R. I. Manual from 1885-6 to 1888-9. R. I. H. S.

ii Recut showing Narragansett. In R. I. Manual from 1899-90 to 1892-3. R. I. H. S.

1885.

110. Rand McNally & Co.

Map of Rhode Island. 5x2¾ in colors on page 89 in Rand-McNally & Co. Pocket Atlas of the World. Chicago, 1885.

ii Same. 1886 edit. R. I. H. S.

1885.

111. Lawton, Wm. H., Jr.

Map of the Island of Rhode Island, surveyed by Wm. H. Lawton, Jr. 1885.

ii Same. Revised 1893. 36x23. In Elliott & Flynn's Atlas of the city of Newport. 1893. L. O. C.

1885.

112. Thompson, J. C.

Chromatic Balloon View of Narragansett Bay. Published by J. C. Thompson, Providence, 1885. 10x12 in covers. R. I. H. S.

1885.

See 1887 Thompson.

1886.

See 1885 Rand-McNally.

1886.

See 1887 Thompson.

1886.

113. Reid, J. A. & R. A.

Map of the State of Rhode Island, published by J. A. & R. A. Reid. Providence, R. I. 10¼x7¾. In Greene's "The Providence Plantations for Two Hundred and Fifty Years." 1886. R. I. H. S.

1887.

See 1884 Reid.

1887.

114. Thompson, J. C.

Map of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Compiled and published by J. C. Thompson. Providence, 1887. Copyright 1886. 17x13. In colors. R. I. H. S. Compare 1883 Thompson.

ii Same, in R. I. State Census for 1885. R. I. H. S.

1887.

115. ———

Maps accompanying the agreement between the States determining certain boundary lines. March, 1887. Manuscript. Six plats in three rolls. R. I. St. Lib.

1887.

116. Bogert & Shedd.

Map referred to in the agreement between . . . . Connecticut and Rhode Island. 1887. 30¼x19. Triangulation sketch inset 8x6.

i In report of the Connecticut Commissioners on the Boundary Line between Rhode Island and Connecticut, January, 1888. R. I. H. S.

ii In Rep. of the Commission on State Boundary, 1887. Providence, 1887. R. I. H. S.

1888.

117. Reid, J. A. & R. A.

A bird's eye view of Narragansett Bay. Copyright 1888 by J. A. & R. A. Reid. 23¾x16. R. I. H. S.

From 3d edition of Grieve's "Picturesque Narragansett." R. I. H. S.

Compare 1884 *Reid.*

1890.

118. ———

Map of Railroads in Rhode Island, 1890. Prepared for Railroad Commissioner. 15¾x12½. R. I. H. S.

ii In reports from 1890 to 1892. R. I. H. S.

iii In colors in report for 1893. R. I. H. S.

iv Maps dated from 1895 to 1910 appear in report for previous year. R. I. H. S.

v 1910. In report for 1909 and 1910. R. I. H. S.

vi 1912. In report for 1911. R. I. H. S.

1891.

119. ———————

Topographical Atlas of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations by the United States Geological Survey (1882-8) in co-operation with the State. 1891. Fol. 17½x13¼. 10 maps. R. I. H. S.

ii Same, with Preston & Rounds imprint on title page. R. I. H. S.

iii Same mounted as a single sheet, entitled "Topographical Map of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations by the United States Survey in Co-operation with the State." 66x47. R. I. H. S.

iv Same. Issued in 15 sheets by U. S. Geological Survey, 1892-1894. These sheets butt on each other, while the sheets of the Topographical Atlas (i) lap over on each other. 17x13⅛. In colors. The Rhode Island sheets are

(1) Block Island
(2) Charlestown
(3) Kent
(4) Burrillville
(5) Providence
(6) Narragansett Bay
(7) Newport
(8) Sakonnet
(9) Fall River
(10) Franklin
(11) Blackstone
(12) Webster
(13) Putnam
(14) Moosup
(15) Stonington

The Government circular erroneously states that there are sixteen sheets dealing with Rhode Island.

These sheets have been reprinted from time to time. R. I. H. S.

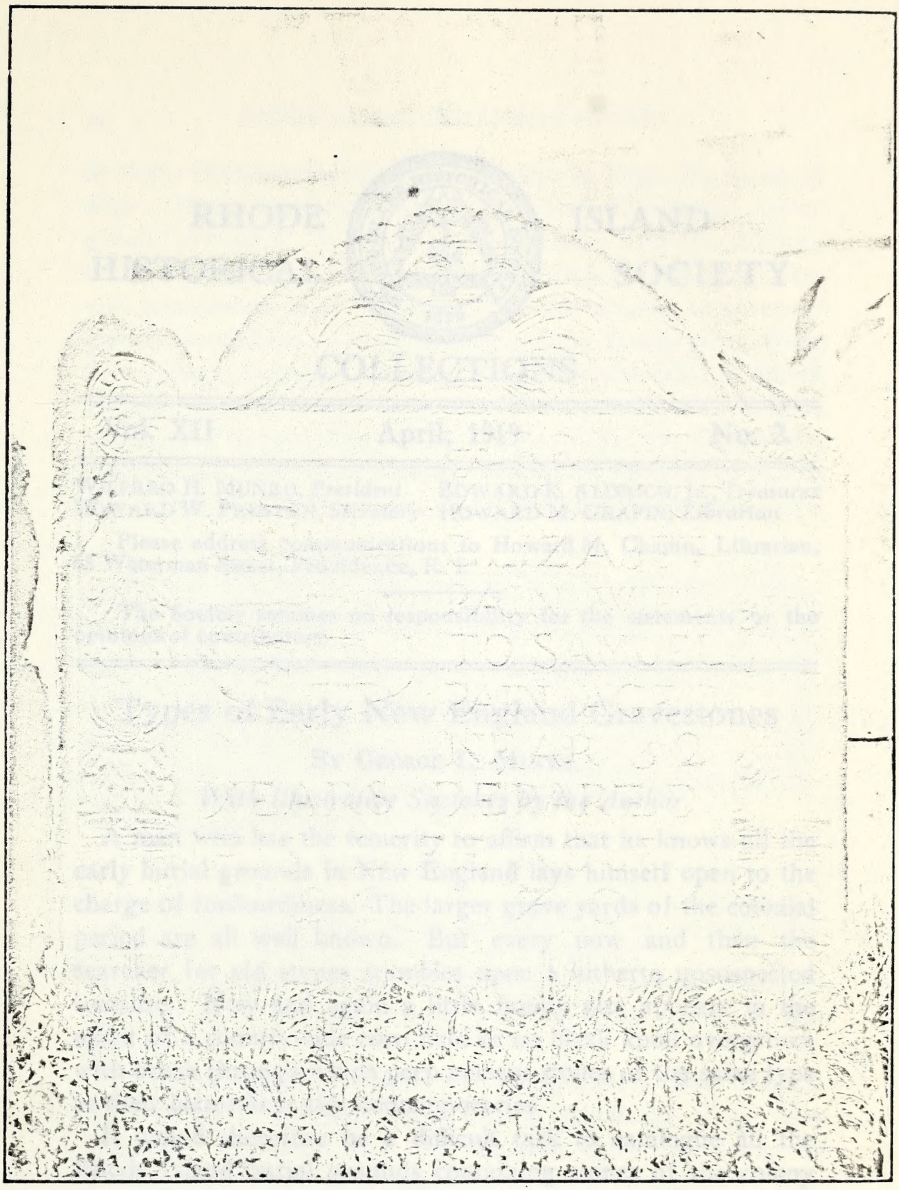
The Topographical Atlas, (i), was issued by J. C. Thompson, and contains place names which do not appear upon the sheets issued by the Government. The remainder of these Thompson Atlases were sold to Preston & Rounds and bear their imprint also.

1891.

120.

Rhode Island County Map. 17½x13¼. In Topographical Atlas 1891. R. I. H. S.

(*To be continued*)



AN EARLY SLATE GRAVE STONE, 1704

New England is rich in these early stones. Quaint designs, interesting lettering, slate of gray, blue or purple, all lend character to these humble monuments. The stone here shown is rather unusual in its well-carved coat-of-arms. The death's head with wings is a common design, but in this case it is quaintly supplemented by a small hour-glass, also winged.

The scroll work at the sides of the stone is the rather crude carving of conventionalized fruit and flowers reflecting the renaissance spirit of the time. This stone is in the Old Granary Burial Ground, Boston, and the photograph is here reproduced through the courtesy of Mr. Frank Cousins.



RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

COLLECTIONS

Vol. XII April, 1919 No. 2.

WILFRED H. MUNRO, *President* EDWARD K. ALDRICH, Jr., *Treasurer*
HOWARD W. PRESTON, *Secretary* HOWARD M. CHAPIN, *Librarian*

Please address communications to Howard M. Chapin, Librarian, 68 Waterman Street, Providence, R. I.

The Society assumes no responsibility for the statements or the opinions of contributors.

Types of Early New England Gravestones

By George L. Miner.

With Illustrative Sketches by the Author.

A man who has the temerity to affirm that he knows all the early burial grounds in New England lays himself open to the charge of foolhardiness. The larger grave yards of the colonial period are all well known. But every now and then the searcher for old stones stumbles upon a hitherto unsuspected treasure. Now and again a little family plot appears in the midst of a country-side corn field or on bleak knoll overgrown with brush through which peep ancient stones of the same type as their better-kept city contemporaries.

It would therefore be a difficult task to catalogue all the Rhode Island burial grounds containing stones of the colony days. But for purposes of a study of early burial stones the field is rich, even though it may not be completely tilled.

The most interesting period of our native grave stones lies between the settlement dates and a century later. The stones begin to get "modern" when the dates pass 1750. Rhode Island originally consisted of four settlements: Providence, settled

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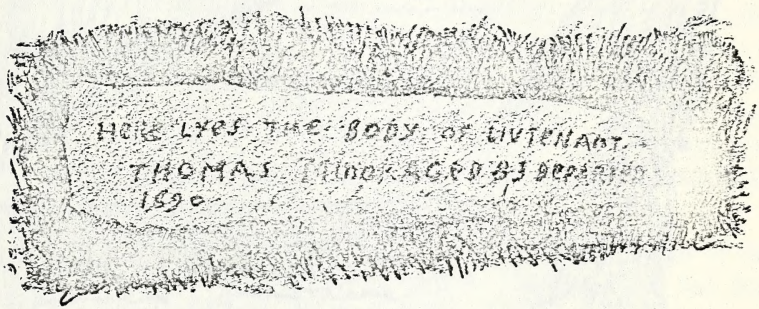
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The most interesting period of our native grave stones lies between the settlement dates and a century later. The stones begin to get "modern" when the dates pass 1750. Rhode Island originally consisted of four settlements: Providence, settled

in 1636; Portsmouth, in 1638; Newport, in 1639; Warwick, in 1642. Burial conditions were primitive. The family burial ground prevailed. It is true of Rhode Island, and particularly of Providence, that individual burying plots persisted for several generations, until the community church yard or cemetery gained recognition. Connecticut has many family plots of the first century, but the custom appears more universal in Rhode Island. Massachusetts early established community burying places; five famous ones are the King's Chapel, the Copp's Hill and the Old Granary of Boston, the two old grounds in Salem, and Burial Hill in Plymouth. The lack of ecclesiastical unity,



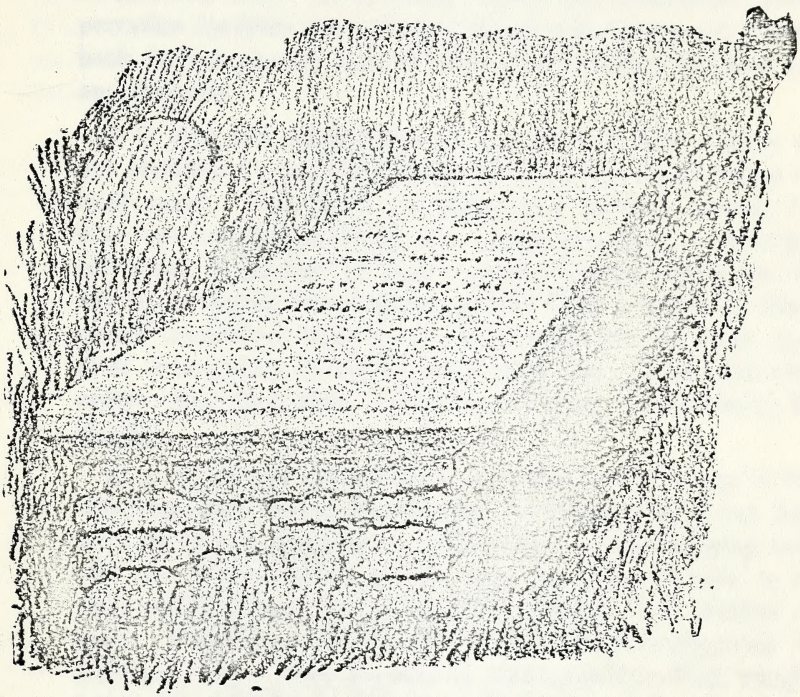
THE "WOLF STONE"

This rough slab of granite, at Wequetequock, just on the border near Westerly, is a form of monument used in the earliest days of the settlements. It is rarely found with legible inscription.

which we suspect among our Rhode Island settlers, doubtless accounts for numerous private burial grounds. Add to this poverty.

Stones dated prior to 1700 are comparatively rare. This is true not only of Rhode Island but of practically all of New England. Plymouth has six. Boston, early the home of wealth, has a goodly number,—but even so, to hazard an estimate without accurate counting, not more than a very few dozen. Salem is especially rich in these early stones, many of them remarkably interesting bits of burial architecture. New London has five, Hartford a handful, Stonington has one,—to cite a few cases of other settlements contemporaneous with those of Rhode Island. Providence, though our earliest

settlement, has none of the seventeenth century stones, for a particular reason which I will presently show. Portsmouth and Little Compton yield a few. Newport is rather rich in them. The reason for the rarity of the "sixteen-hundred"



THE TABLE STONE

This example, found at Wequetequock, is of blue-gray slate, over five inches thick and is very well carved with a coat-of-arms in relief and with rosettes in the corners. The underpinning is of native granite. Date 1720.

stones in the settlements of New England is variously accounted for. At Plymouth, we are told, the pioneers concealed their early graves lest the Indians discover their heavy death toll. This reason would be inadequate after the first period of settlement. The plausible explanation would seem to lie in the fact that the material used for almost all the early

grave stones was necessarily that nearest at hand, was thus native granite or conglomerate such as is commonly found outcropping through New England and which, while excellent stuff for stone walls, quickly rubs smooth under the attrition of rain and frost. In the early days of the settlements transportation facilities were meagre indeed; slenderness of pocketbook forbade the carriage of such heavy material as stone for any distance.

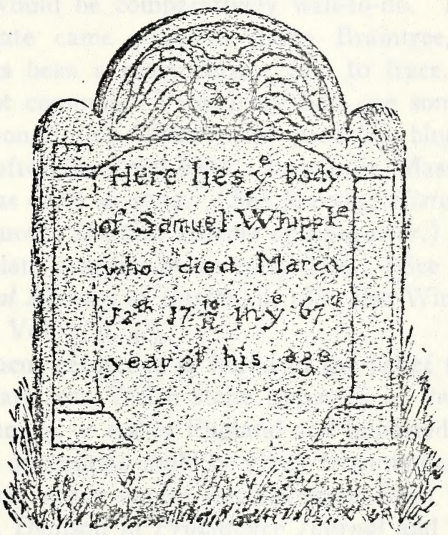
It is thus self-evident that during the first half century of our settlement period practically all the grave stones were of local stone. That many of these were marked, usually by inscribed lettering more or less rudely executed, is undoubtedly true. A number of such inscribed granite stones are today to be found, but evidence gained from a study of these stones themselves leads us to the opinion that in every case these inscriptions in native stone have been recut, and that unless they had been recut the lettering would today be illegible.

In proof of this statement let me refer to two stones in the Wequetequock burial ground,—not in Rhode Island, but just over the line in Stonington, Connecticut. I regret going outside the Rhode Island border line, but this example is so clear and pertinent that it would be hard to find another as good. These two stones were placed at Wequetequock in 1661 and 1690. They are both of native granite,—huge roughhewn slabs laid flat on the top of the grave. The 1690 stone, measuring approximately six feet long by eighteen inches wide and rising irregularly some six to twelve inches above the turf, bears a deep chiselled inscription which has been retouched vigorously. This recutting was done about 1899, at the time of the Wequetequock monument celebration. (Whether this inscription had previously been retouched I have no evidence. But that it is substantially as when first cut is undoubtedly a fact. Miss Caulkins in *The History of New London,* published in 1853, quotes the inscription exactly as it is today.)

The 1661 stone, known for generations as the Walter Palmer gravestone, has completely lost its original inscription, but that

it was inscribed is a matter of evidence. (See Proceedings of the Wequetequock Burying Ground Association, 1899.)

The conclusions thus clearly indicated in the case of these two adjacent early stones lead to the strongly supported theory that many of the native stones may have been inscribed, but that the elements have gradually erased the chiselled marks. It is my personal belief that practically all the field stones which we so often see dotting the old burial places,—nameless and dateless, worn and pitted by the New England storms,—were



SAMUEL WHIPPLE STONE, 1710

The earliest stone in the North Burial Ground, Providence. Gray slate, with winged death's head. The sketch does not show the rather crude scroll work at the sides of the stone.

originally marked with at least initials and date,—home-made monuments.

The surviving grave stones of dates prior to 1700, whose inscriptions are today legible, and whose quaint designs and lettering are such interesting subjects of observation to the antiquarian, are, with the exception of a few native stone survivors, like the Wequetequock example with rechiselled

lettering, all of a more enduring material. That material is slate. (Local stone in the case of the Connecticut Valley was the Connecticut red sandstone, a material less durable than slate, but less perishable than conglomerate and field granite. Generally speaking, however, it may be roughly stated that the 17th century stones that exist today are of slate, except for possibly a few cases of local sandstone in Connecticut and here and there an occasional granite survival.)

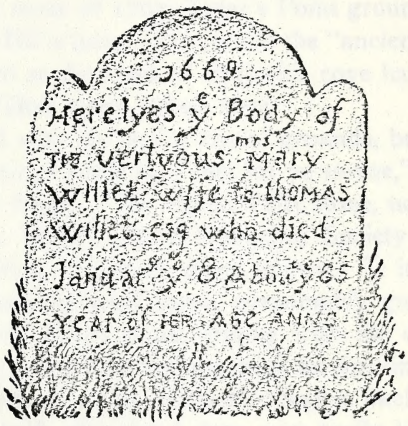
It is obvious that those who could afford slate for grave stones would be comparatively well-to-do. For most of the early slate came probably from Braintree, Massachusetts. This has been a most elusive fact to trace. Slate quarries were not common. Providence had one some time last century, though this "slate" was probably blue sandstone and much softer than real slate. Lancaster, Massachusetts, had a quarry as early as 1752. (See Marvin: *History of Lancaster;* also Nourse: *Military Annals of Lancaster.*) Boston had adjacent slate quarries at an early date. (See Shurtleff: *Typographical History of Boston,* p. 188; also Windsor: *History of Boston,* Vol. 1, p. 4.)

Frequent reference is found to the belief that much of the early slate was Welsh stone imported in the slab for use as grave stones, or cut in England and imported in finished state. Several quotations could be given from modern writers stating that early grave stones were brought from England. (E. g. Rev. F. Denison in *Providence Journal* and *Westerly and Its Witnesses;* Miss Grace D. Wheeler in *Homes of Our Ancestors in Stonington;* Davis: *Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth;* Perkins: *Handbook of Old Burial Hill, Plymouth.*)

But so far I have found no direct authority for the importing of the Welsh slate. Probably tradition is right and the evidence is waiting to be recorded. Examination of the early slate grave stones is a fascinating study. They show a wonderful variety in color, in texture and in workmanship. They run from light gray to pale green, from light blue to an azure like a slab of lapis lazuli. Some of the slate is mellow and mossy; some is as smooth, clear and hard as flint. I have a "rubbing" of a dark purple slate grave stone, dated 1719, of

such quality that after two hundred years of New England seasons near the Connecticut coast at Wequetequock its lettering and festoon design are as clear and sharp-edged as though cut this morning. Even the little scratch lines ruled across the stone to keep the letters in line are still there.

It is unfortunate that Providence has so few fine old burial grounds containing stones of early dates. When in 1760 the town widened its "Back street" and established the bounds of



MARY WILLETT STONE, 1669

This slate stone is one of the earliest in Rhode Island. It is in the Wannamoisett Burial Ground, East Providence. It is without carving, but with interesting lettering.

Benefit Street, the avenue marched ruthlessly through the back lots of Roger Williams and his fellow settlers. Scores of graves with their quaint stones were removed to the North Burial Ground, which had been laid out in 1700, and undoubtedly scores disappeared. Saint John's church yard dates from 1722. Swan Point is altogether modern, though it contains a number of fairly early stones removed thither from the burying ground of Hayward Park.

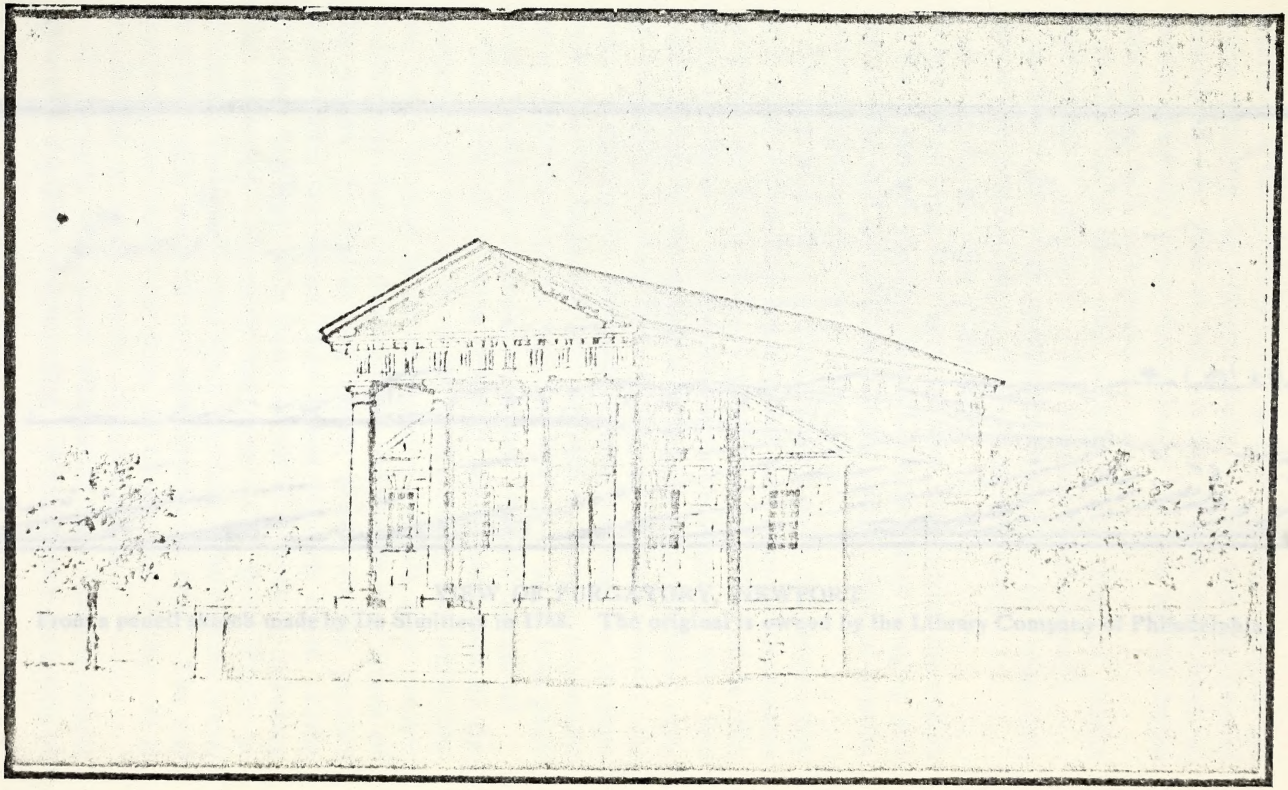
Up to a few years ago one of the original home burial lots of a first settler remained in practically its primitive state. This was the plot of Pardon Tillinghast near the south end

of Benefit street. But this quaint relic, while the plot of ground is saved today and is adorned by a modern monument of polished granite, has lost its old stones and all its quaintness.

Newport's well known burial places are worthy of special study. The Common Burying ground, Old Trinity Church yard, the Coddington ground, and the Baptist yard contain many early stones of great interest. Barrington's sightly Burial Hill begins with the Carpenter stone of 1703; Tyler's Point ground has one of 1702; Prince's Hill is later, 1724; while the "ancient Wannamoisett" grave yard at the head of Bullock's cove has the well known Thomas Willett stone, dated 1674.

Warwick started with its family burial grounds, but in 1663 we hear of a "buryinge place layd out for ye towne," the location of which is in doubt. The Sarah Tefft stone, now among the exhibits of the Rhode Island Historical Society has been considered the earliest Warwick stone known. It is a rather crude slab of unfinished local stone, presumably granite, and bears an inscription plainly recut, ending with the date 1642. Generally speaking, recut inscriptions must be scrutinized carefully and with suspicion. The restorer's chisel is likely to jump at conclusions; a half obliterated date may easily lead him a couple of decades astray. So in the case of this famous Sarah Tefft stone, if the 1642 were the original date, this would be one of the earliest marked stones in New England. But Warwick was not settled till 1642 and we find no record of Teffts there so early. We do, however, find the record of a Sarah Tefft, wife of Joshua Tefft. The birth of their son Peter is recorded on March 14, 1672. May we not suspect a slip of the chisel in the restoration of this early stone and again restore the inscription to read "died March 16th, 1672," instead of "March 16, 1642?" It would be ungracious to find fault with the desire to preserve the inscriptions of our ancient monuments, but it is at least pertinent to register a plea for exceeding care and accuracy in restoration.

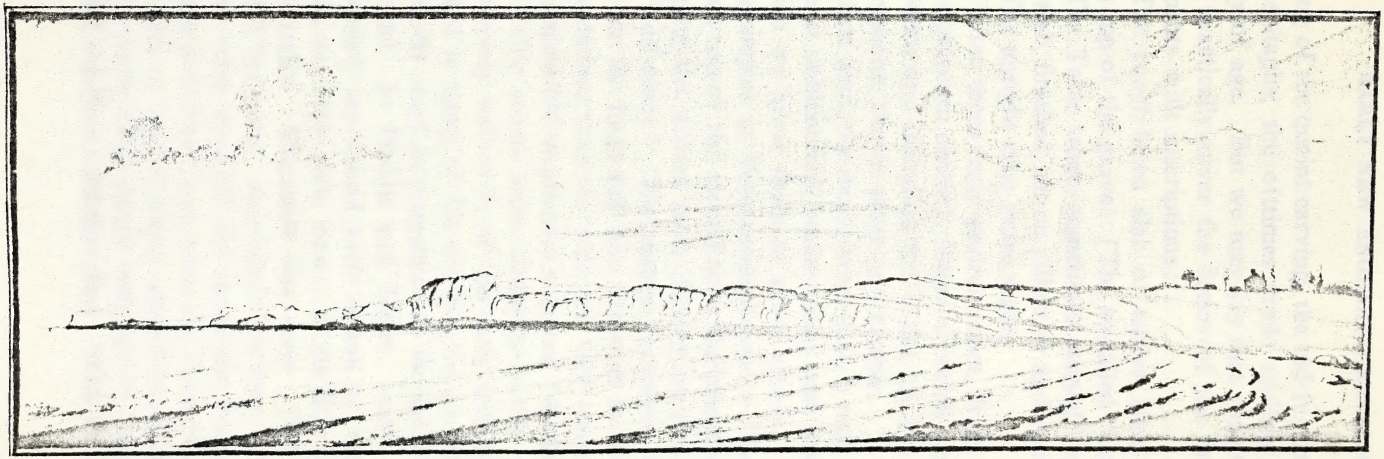
So far as I know no attempt has been made at a classification of the features of the early stones that will give the visitor to old burial grounds a key to a deeper interest than the mere



THE REDWOOD LIBRARY, NEWPORT, IN 1768

From a pencil sketch by Du Simitiere, now owned by the Library Company of Philadelphia





VIEW OF PURGATORY, NEWPORT

From a pencil sketch made by Du Simitiere in 1768. The original is owned by the Library Company of Philadelphia

admiring of the quaint carving, the old-fashioned lettering, the naive epitaphs, the ofttimes crude spelling and the general sanctity of age. But we may say that roughly three kinds of stones practically cover the forms of the first century burial monuments with inscriptions:

1—The rough-hewn slab of native New England granite laid on top of the grave. (The so-called "wolf-stones.")

2—The Table stone, sometimes termed "tombs,"—the horizontal slab, finished, set on pillars or underpinning.

3—The upright slate grave stone.

And after these early period stones, from about the middle of the eighteenth century, comes a fourth period merging into the modern and including the larger upright slabs of granite, red sandstone, brown stone and marble.

The first kind, the rough-hewn slab, is rare. Doubtless many such exist unidentified, because they now have no inscriptions by which we know them as grave stones. These slabs, like those examples at Wequetequock above described, were laid prone on top of the mound with the intention, tradition says, of keeping the wolves from digging up the body,—hence the term "wolf-stone." We suspect, however, that the stronger reason for the huge slab was the wish to found a monument more ambitious than the ordinary field stone when it is practically impossible to procure a carved "worked" memorial.

The Table stones were obviously within the reach of the comparatively well-to-do of the early settlers, and while they are found in many of the old burying grounds, their number is extremely small in proportion to the upright slate stones of the period. In Boston and Salem, where wealthy persons were buried, are found table stones of early dates. Little Compton has four table stones of the first century, including Col. Church's. Plymouth has none. Old Saint Paul's at Wickford has none. Stonington has four. On Fishers Island is a lone table stone of red sandstone dated 1723. The red sandstone doubtless came from the Connecticut Valley. It is a thick slab set on five sturdy sandstone pillars.

Of the early table stones with which I am familiar almost all are of excellent workmanship. With the one exception of

the Fishers Island sandstone they are of hard slate, single piece slabs five to six inches thick. Where were they made? The slate is not local; the carving is of a superior order. The inscriptions are well cut. At Wequetequock are four such stones, three carved with raised coats-of-arms. (Dates of these, 1719 to 1739.) One is decorated with delicate rosettes in the corners. Were they English in origin or had the stone cutters of Boston developed their workshops to the point where they were designing and executing first class stones? There is a marked similarity among these early table stones. They bear the same physical characteristics,—thick slate five to six inches through, deeply bevelled underneath, alike as to size (approximately six by three feet), and are set on solid underpinning of native granite. Naturally we usually find this underpinning restored, stones replaced and pointed up. The sandstone table on Fishers Island is undoubtedly native workmanship; it has no design apart from the lettering, which is all in capitals and not free from errors of workmanship.

The common slate stone found so abundantly in all the early burial grounds of southern New England lends itself to interesting study. I have suggested the wealth of variety in coloring. In shape at first thought they seem to be cut after one standard pattern. But after all they are quite individual. Most of these follow the familiar triple arch—the large center arch with two small side arches. But the proportions vary. Some have bevelled edges, some straight, some are unusually thick and are partially bevelled. And often appears an unusual shape—two large arches for husband and wife, a four-foot wide slab for a whole family.

And the designs carved on the stones,—each seems to have its own individuality. Even those that bear lettering only, without any attempt at carving, are almost as distinctive in character as handwriting. And when you begin to study the carved designs a wealth of interest is awakened. The cherub heads appear, winged and plain, with halo, with flames,—some beautifully if simply carved, others wonderfully crude and naive. The death's heads, sometimes hardly to be distinguished from the cherub heads, run the range from sublime to ridicu-

lous. Curls adorn one; another is perched on an altar whence issue radiating flames. Other odd designs appear,—hour-glasses, skeletons, Death the Reaper with scythe or skull and bones.

And then the scroll work. Often the scroll border appears at sides only, sometimes at side and across the bottom, and

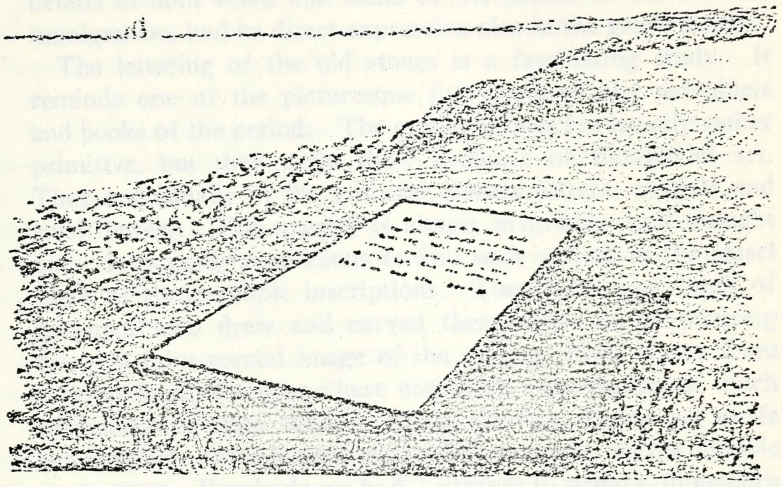


TABLE STONE ON FISHER'S ISLAND

This is a red sandstone presumably from the Connecticut valley. It bears no carving except the lettering, which is all in capitals, and is not now very clear cut because of the softness of the sandstone. The inscription:

HERE LIES THE BODY OF YE RD MR SAMUEL PIERPONT PASTOR OF YE FIRST CH. IN LYME SON OF YE RD. MR. JAMES PIERPONT OF NEW HAVEN WHO WAS BORN DECBR. 30 1700 & DROWNED MARCH 15 1722-3 PASSING CONNECTICUT RIVER ABOUE SAYBROOK FERRY AND 28 OF APRIL 1723 WAS FOUND HERE

occasionally it begins in rosettes at the top of the arch and falls gracefully down the edges of the stone.

For a long time I used to puzzle over the meaning of the familiar ornament that appears on so many hundreds of these early stones. The pomegranate and the acanthus, the triple-fronded leaf and the conventionalized fruit and flowers that appear so often and differ so widely in their workmanship, all seemed to follow some thought that underlay the feeling of the

design. But I imagine that the scroll work is probably only an expression of the taste of the period. Grinling Gibbons (died 1721), and a host of others, had been doing interior finishing and furniture with Renaissance carving of the period. This English revival of the classic detail as it appears in the panelled rooms, the overdoors, the bed canopies, cornices and various details in both wood and stone of the period of our colonial immigration, had its direct expression also in the grave stones.

The lettering of the old stones is a fascinating study. It reminds one of the picturesque title-pages of the pamphlets and books of the period. The earliest stones are usually rather primitive, but they early show evidence of thoughtful art. They are usually in the graceful Roman letters, capitals and small letters. The spacing is almost invariably well thought out. It is really marvellous to find such variety in the chisel work of these simple inscriptions. They make you think of the man who drew and carved them,—just as handwriting brings a faint mental image of the writer. Here is one from a heavy-handed artisan; here one from a craftsman of much refinement of taste, whose delicate shading, drawn-out serifs and masterly arrangement give much character to the humble grave stone. Rarely do we find, I venture to remark, in modern burial monuments such individuality and such careful attention to humble detail. It is the work of men who eschewed the slavish use of copy-book letter-forms and who, with an evident love for the work of lettering, mingled a grounded knowledge of their art with imagination enough to adapt the inscription which they were making to the space to be filled.

The quest for old grave stones is not as prosaic and gruesome as it sounds. If you care anything about the handiwork of our early ancestors in New England, you will find the grave stones about the only source of study left to you. The earliest houses and furniture are practically gone. But the humble slate stone monuments of the first century of our New England settlement are still to be found in comparative abundance. And they are just like people in their individuality, in shape, in design, in the character of their lettering. If you get interested in them you will soon develop a real affection for their

personal characteristics, and you soon find yourself hobnobbing with the venerable old inhabitants of a couple of hundred years ago in quite a fascinating way.

The Old North School House

In his recent volume, "Public Education in Rhode Island," Mr. Carroll has called attention to the incompleteness of our records regarding the early history of education in Rhode Island. Some gaps are, however, more apparent than real.

At a town meeting, January 27, 1695-6, the petition of John Dexter and others, "that the towne would accommodate them with a small lot of land to sett a schoolehouse upon in some place in this Towne about ye high way called Dexter's lane or about ye Stamper's hill," was granted, and the petitioners were allowed "a spot of land forty foote square or so much land as is in 40 foote square about the place mentioned where it may be most Convenient not damnifieing any high way or passage. (Early Records, Town of Providence, XI. 22.)

According to Judge Staples, "the petition was granted, and there our information ends" (Annals of Providence, 494), while Henry C. Dorr states that "the Proprietors authorized them [the petitioners] to take 40 feet square, but offered no building material which would have been more valuable, and left the benevolent projectors to accomplish the work as they might." (Proprietors of Providence, 116.) Mr. Carroll says, "There is no record of any kind to indicate that a school house was built, although Henry R. Chace located a school house site on Olney street." (Public Education in Rhode Island, 17.)

Nevertheless, there are indications that the town's grant of 1695-6 was utilized. Many years ago Albert Holbrook, the indefatigable North End antiquary, stated that this school house was built on the west end of John Warner's lot on the present Stampers street, and was later changed into a dwelling house which was torn down in 1881. In the Providence Land Records is a deed from Jeremiah Brown to George Taylor, schoolmaster in 1733, of "one twelfth part of a Certaine half Lott of Land togeather with the twelfth part of the Schoole

house there On standing. the said halfe Lot of Land is situate in the Towne of Providence afore said on or neere Stompers hill and it is the one half of a Lott of Land Laid out on the originall Right of John Warner and it is the twenty fourth Lott in Number in the second Devision of house Lotts as by the map or platt of said Lotts may appeare. the said whole Lott is bounded Southerly by the twenty third Lott Northerly by the twenty fifth Lott Easterly by the Maine Towne Streete Westerly by a twenty foot way." (Deed book 9, page 239.) The next year John Whipple deeds to Robert Currie "all my Share and Part of the North Schoole house and of my Share of the halfe Lott where on it Standeth my Sheare of both, being a twelfth part of both." (Deed Book IX, 344.) In 1741 Daniel Smith deeds to Samuel Currie "one Twelfth Part of one halfe of a Lott of Land togeather with one twelfth Part of the House thereon Standing." (Deed Book XI, 32.) The school house is henceforth mentioned as a house. The same year John Turpin deeds to Samuel Currie "one Twelfth Part of a certain half Lott of Land to Gather with the Twelfth Part of the House thereon Standing being formerly a School house." (Deed Book XI, 270.) Three years later Joseph Olney deeds to Samuel Currie one twelfth part (Deed Book XI, 269), and the next year, Henry Sweeting deeds his twelfth part to Samuel Currie (Deed Book XI, 290). Both of these deeds describe the building as a house or dwelling house formerly a school house.

Thus five of the proprietors' shares are accounted for. The shares seem to have been gradually acquired by the Currie family, for in 1782 Samuel Currie conveys to James Currie "Eleven Twelfths undivided parts of a certain lot of land," etc. (Deed Book XXI, 546.)

This was the original or old North Schoolhouse. It was in recognition of this older school house that the proprietors of Whipple Hall called their school at first the New North Schoolhouse.

H. W. P.

Du Simitiere's Notes on Newport in 1768

Pierre Eugene Du Simitiere was born in Geneva, Switzerland. He was an artist, antiquary, naturalist and extensive traveller. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1768. He died in Philadelphia in October, 1784. His collection of broadsides and manuscripts was purchased by the Library Company of Philadelphia, through whose courtesy we are enabled to reproduce his views of Newport and the extracts relating to Rhode Island from his manuscript notes, which are as follows:

Journal meteorologique avec Remarques

1768	mois	vent	
Boston	Juin	1er N	tems un peu couvert & frais le vent change al' Est vent frilleux
		2 S W	changeant & moderé un peu de pluye l' apres midy. Parti de Boston a 8 h du matin dans le carosse pour Providence, dejeuné a Dedham, diné a Wrentham & arrivé a Providence a 7h½du Soir
		3 S E	brouillards epais tout le jour & froid & pluye Parti de Providence a 10 h du matin dans le Paquet Boat pr New Port, vent contraire & fort mauvaise accomodation abord de crainte de passer la nuit abord nous nous sommes fait mettre a terre vis a vis de Dyers Island a 6h½ du soir & avons marchés 6 milles jusqu'a New Port ou nous sommes arrivés a 8 h½ du soir avec

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Journal meteorologique avec Remarques

1768 mois	vent	
Boston Juin	1er	N
		2 S W
		3 S E

			un brume fort epais & humide pendant toute notre marche
Newport	4	N	le tems paroit un peu eclaircy il fait encore froid
D	5	S	asses beau pluye lapres midy nuageux & toujours.
	6	N S	vent changeant le matin, asses beau le reste du jour & clair
	7	S	changeant tout le jour, toujours un peu froid
	8	N S	le matin nord le reste du jour sud beau tems nuageux plus chaud que hier
	9	N	beau le matin & le reste du jour
	10	N	asses beau variable
	11	N S	beau & plus chaud que hier
D	12	S	beau tout le jour & moderé
	13	N	beau le matin l'apres midy couvert le Soir un peu froid & pluye forte avec vent pendant la nuit
	14	N.W	nuageux & bien frais Vent fort
	15	N W	nuageux, doux semble vouloir pleuvoir pluye l'apres midy, beau tems le soir
	16	N W	nuageux & couvert, l'apres midy beau, toujours un peu froid
	17	S	nuageux & changeant l'apres midy un peu de pluye couvert avec beaucoup d'eclair & pluye pendant la nuit
	18	N	froid couvert a pluvieux
D	19	N	couvert le matin, clair l'apres midy
	20	S	beau tems & moderé
	21	S	de meme plus chaud que hier grande pluye pendant la nuit

	22	grands brouillards le matin & pluye presque tout le jour
	23 N SO	fort beau & chaud parti de New Port a 3¼ l'apres midy abord d'un bateau Capne Johnson pour New York vent contraire se renforce la soir, tems couvert, mer fort gross, continue toute la nuit
	24 S O	point d'apparence de meilleur tems reviré de bord & rentré a New Port a 7 h du matin nous avions arrives un peu en dehors de pointe judith, le vent soufle tout le jour avec une grande violence du meme . . . .
	25 ONO SO	le vent etant un peu change pendant la nuit nous avons mis a la voile une Seconde fois a 9 h ¼ du matin mais avant que pu avancer 61 mile le vent a Sauté au SO qui nous a fait rentrer au port a minuit
D	26 NO S	grands brouillards ce matin avec beaucoup de pluye pendant la nuit precedente & la plus grande partie du jour le vent nordouest le matin mais a bientot change
	27 SO	beau tems vent fort
	28 SO	brouillards le matin Tonnere & pluye & changeant tout le jour avons eté appelés pour partie ce matin inutilement
Juin	29 S O	beau tems Eclipse totale de lune entre 11 h & minuit
	30 NO SO	parti de New Port a 4 h du matin, arrivé a Block Island 30

miles au Sud de cet endroit a environ 9 h du matin, avons resté tout le jour a l'ancre & diné a terre le Soir le vent au SO foible avons mis a la voile la mer calme. Block Island fait partie de la colonie de Rhode Island, Sous le nom de Township of New Shoreham contient environ 81m acres dont Mille Sont un bassin dans l'interieur d'une peninsule qui est proche de la var qui est au nord de l'isle ou il y a une jetté formée de madriers remplie de pierres pour faciliter le debarquement cette isle est presque entierement destituée d'arbres que ont ete detraits par les premiers qui vinrent sy etablir les habitants brulent a present une espece de tourbe qu ils nomment Peat on conte environ environ 60 fermiers sur cette Isle qui elevent des troupeaux de brebis & font une quantité considerable de fromage ils cultivent aussi la terre en grains & quelques uns S'adonnent a la peche, nous fumes asses bien recu chez un fermier nomme Sand qui paroissoit Son aise il faisoit alors tondre Ses troupeaux

at Mr Isaac Hart a Jew living at the point in New Port Rhode Island there a picture of the Czar Peter 1st done I beleive by Sir Godfrey Kneller or Some of his disciples but finished by

himself. it is a bust in armour with an imperial mantle on his Shoulders

at Mr John Banister's farm a mile and a half from New Port, there is Picture 3 quarters of Charles 1st and his Queen of the Queen of Charles II as I suppose, of King William & queen Mary a beautiful picture Cleopatra Dying, in a ovale frame a picture bust of Oliver Cromwell represented very ugly an ovale Picture bust of Vandyck Suposed to be done by himself very fine, with Several more of lesser note. also a head of Spencer in oil good

Description of the Town of New Port Rhode Island
by John Maylem a native of it

A Town laid out ten furlongs——good
With houses like the people Wood
Save here and there an Edifice
of Brick and Stone and Mortar. yes.
A Goodly Church of Cedar So!
Two Presbyterian meetings poh!
A Quaker house with Stables ah!
Two anabaptists ditto la!
a Dancing School and Town house hie!
a Synagogue of Satan fie!
a Castle too, a building where?
G-dd-n you Sir! why in the air.
a Gallows too without the City
to hang all rogues but theirs, O Pity!

(Coat of arms)
HERE
Lyeth Intered the Body of
William Sanford M. A.
Aged nere 31 years and dyed
April the 24th 1721
Here lyeth Dust, that as we Trust,
United is to Christ
Who will it Raise, the Lord to Praise
join'd to A Soul, now Blest,

With Holy Ones, plac'd on Bright Throns
Crown'd with Eternal joyes,
In heaven to Sing to God our King
There Thankfull Songs Alwayes
Psal CXII : 6
The Righteous shall be
In Everlasting Remembrance

Jacob Deleane 1751 7° 1
morti
mors mortis mortem nisi morte dedisiet
Eternae vitae Ja.... clausa foret

Here Lyeth Interred the Body of
Major Isaac Martindale
aged 32 years dec'd May th12

1703

Sr stop a while think on thy certain Fate
Think Thou Art Mortall ere it Prove to Late
He here inter'd, could Boast and justly Too
Of Health, & Strength and Youth as well as you
But nought avail'd when consuering death did call
Health, Strength & Youth to her did victims Fall
Tis here he lyes who when alive, did try
To serve us all, which makes his memory
like's Soul to live nor will it ever dye.

In Memory of the Reverend
Mr. Daniel WIGHTMAN
Pastor of the Baptized Church in
Newport, holding the Six Principles
as it is Written in Hebrews the Sixth
For almost Fifty Years who Departed
this Life August 31st Anno 1750
in the Eighty second year of his age

Preserved Fish Davis Son of May Davis & Ann his wife,
died Aug 2d 1766 aged 9 mo & 26 Days
in the large burying ground at New Port Rh. Island.

The Gettysburg Gun

The following account of the "Gettysburg Gun," which is now preserved at the State House as a memorial of the Civil War, has been contributed by Mr. Charles Tillinghast Straight of Pawtucket:

THE GETTYSBURG GUN—BATTERY B, FIRST R. I. LIGHT ARTILLERY.—DISABLED AT GETTYSBURG, JULY 3, 1863.

Battery B, 1st R. I. Lt. Artillery, Second Division (Gibbon), Second Corps (Hancock), left Taneytown, Maryland, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of July 1, 1863, for Gettysburg, Pa., and late that night bivouacked beside the road, three miles from Gettysburg. At 2 a. m. on the morning of the 2nd, the battery received marching orders, but did not advance until about 5 a. m., reaching the field by the Taneytown Road, and were at once assigned position in the 2nd Corps line on Cemetery Ridge. During the afternoon the battery was advanced to the front, beyond the old stone wall, in an open field; here late in the day they were hotly engaged; David B. King, Ira Z. Bennett and Michael Flynn were killed; Corp. Henry Hosea Ballou mortally wounded, and Lieut. T. Fred Brown, commanding battery, 1st Sergeant John T. Blake, Sergeant Edwin A. Chase, and many of the men wounded. On July 3 the battery was able to man only 4 guns on account of the loss in men and horses the day before. 1st Lieut. William S. Perrin was in command. The four pieces were posted in the following order: The 3d piece, Sergeant Anthony B. Horton. Corp. Samuel J. Goldsmith, gunner, was on the right of the battery; next was the 4th piece, Sergeant Albert Straight, Corp. James M. Dye (attached man 140th Pa. Vols.) gunner; then the 2nd piece, Sergeant Alanson A. Williams, Corp. John F. Hanson, gunner; the 1st piece, Sergeant Richard H. Gallup, Corp. Pardon S. Walker, gunner, was on the left of the battery. About 1 P. M., commenced the terrific cannonade preceding Pickett's charge. It was during this cannonade the 4th piece was disabled in the following manner:— No. 1, William Jones, had stepped to his place in front, between

the muzzle of the piece and wheel on the right side, and, having swabbed the gun, stood with sponge staff reversed waiting for the charge to be inserted; No. 2, Alfred G. Gardner, had stepped to his place between the muzzle of the piece and wheel on the left side, and, taking the ammunition from No. 5, was in the act of inserting the charge when a shell struck the face of the muzzle, left side of bore, and exploded. William Jones was killed instantly by a fragment of the shell which cut the top of his head completely off. He fell with his head toward the enemy while the sponge staff was thrown two or three yards beyond him. Alfred G. Gardner was struck in the left shoulder, tearing off the arm and shoulder. He lived a few minutes. Sergeant Straight, in command of the gun, Gardner's tentmate and friend, ran to his side to catch his dying message. He described the scene in the following words in a letter written to Mrs. Gardner:

"He died at his post as only the true soldier dies. He lived a few minutes after receiving his wound. He requested me to send you this Bible which he had in his pocket at the time, and tell you he died happy. He shouted 'Glory to God! Hallelujah! Amen! Amen!' We shook hands and bade a good-bye. My duties were such I could not remain with him as we were having a terrible battle. His left arm and shoulder was torn off by a cannon shot, also taking off the head of another man at the same time. I am Sergeant of the piece Mr. Gardner was assigned to. He faithfully performed his duties and flinched not when the missiles of death flew thick about us."

Sergeant Straight with George R. Matteson and the remaining cannoneers tried to re-load the gun; a charge was placed in the muzzle but would not go down; Corporal Dye held it in place with the rammer while Sergeant Straight drove it with an axe, but their efforts were futile. The shot only stuck in the muzzle; it would not go down. The gun being very hot the shot became firmly fixed in the muzzle, and as the gun cooled, the shot was held as if in a vise. It has remained there the more than 55 years since.

Soon after another shell burst near the trail mortally wound-

ing John Breen. The gun being unserviceable was ordered taken to the rear. During the battle it was struck three times by solid shot or shell and thirty-nine musket balls.

It was given to the State of Rhode Island in 1874 by vote of Congress, and is now in the State House, Providence, R. I., mounted on its original carriage, a relic of Gettysburg.

CHARLES TILLINGHAST STRAIGHT,
Son of Sergeant Albert Straight.

Pawtucket, R. I., January 29, 1919.

Copy.

AFFIDAVIT OF GEORGE R. MATTESON, BATTERY B, 1ST R. I. LIGHT ARTILLERY.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND &c. PROVIDENCE, SC.

I, George R. Matteson, of the city and county of Providence in the State of Rhode Island, on oath make affidavit and say that on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1861, I enlisted in Battery B, 1st R. I. Light Artillery. That on the second and third days of July, A. D. 1863, I was at the battle of Gettysburg in the State of Pennsylvania; that on the third day of July, A. D. 1863, while our battery was engaged in action with the enemy the Gun to which I was attached in the position as number six (a fixer of ammunition) was injured upon its face by the bursting of a shell thrown by the enemy during the afternoon of July 3rd, 1863, just prior to Pickett's charge.

The bursting of the shell disabled and killed numbers two and one.

Number two dropped the ammunition which he was about to insert in the gun and Sergeant Straight picked it up and placed it in the gun. As it could not be rammed in he took an axe and attempted to drive the solid shot into it and it now remains where he drove it to the best of my information.

I saw the acts of the Sergeant for I was present.

After the battery was ordered to the rear I remained upon the field to witness the charge and while so waiting I was wounded and on the fourth day of July, A. D. 1863, I was sent to hospital.

The Gun is known as the GETTYSBURG GUN and is now in the Rhode Island State House.

GEORGE R. MATTESON.

State of Rhode Island, &c.
Providence, SC.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of February, A. D. 1908.

Benjamin L. Dennis,
[SEAL] Notary Public.

In the above affidavit the Number One referred to was WILLIAM JONES; he was instantly killed, being completely beheaded by a piece of the shell.

Number Two referred to above was ALFRED G. GARDNER; his left arm and shoulder were torn off; he lived a very few minutes and was able to speak to Sergeant Straight and give him a dying message to send to his wife.

The Sergeant Straight referred to above was SERGEANT ALBERT STRAIGHT.

Contributed by Charles Tillinghast Straight, son of Sergeant Albert Straight.

Pawtucket, R. I., February 4, 1919.

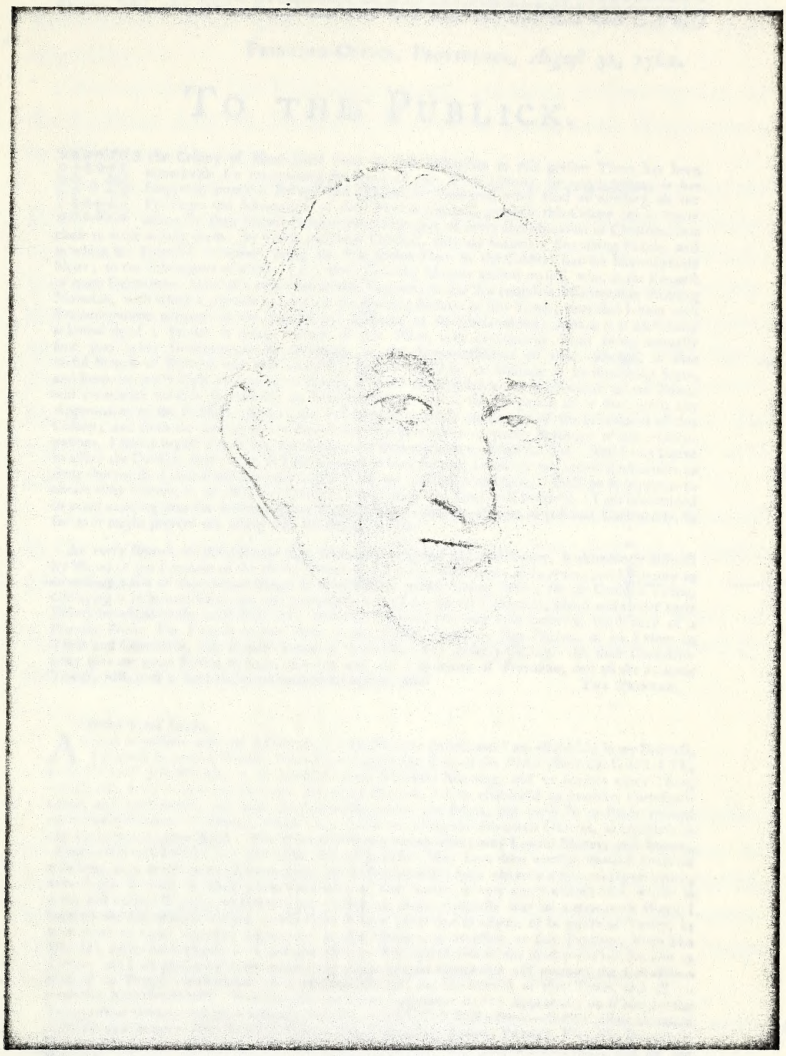
Books of Rhode Island Interest

The most extensive contribution to Rhode Island history issued during the past quarter is Dr. Charles Carroll's *Public Education in Rhode Island,* a volume of 500 pages. It was published by the State.

The Newport Historical Society has printed the address by Lloyd M. Mayer, entitled *Recollections of Jacob Chace.*

The Marne, by Edith Wharton, is dedicated to Capt. Ronald Simmons of Providence, who died in France, August 12th, 1918.

Col. George L. Shepley has recently obtained a collection of about two hundred original Rhode Island Revolutionary Muster Rolls. The accounts of many local soldiers can be found here whose record of military service is in no other place.



WILLIAM GODDARD

The first Providence printer. From an oil portrait by James Frothingham. The original is in the Ehrich Galleries, New York.



PRINTING-OFFICE, PROVIDENCE, *August* 31, 1762.

TO THE PUBLICK.

AS the Colony of *Rhode-Island* from its firſt Inſtitution to this preſent Time, has been remarkable for maintaining the Spirit of true *Britiſh* Liberty, by which it has frequently prov'd a Refuge and Aſylum for Strangers, who, fond of enjoying all the Privileges and Advantages of their Mother Country, prefer'd this Colony before many others for their *friendly* Indulgence to Strangers of every Denomination of Chriſtians that chooſe to ſettle among them; by which judicious Conduct, they are become a flouriſhing People, and in which the Town of *Providence* (being the firſt ſettled Place in the Colony) has no inconſiderable Share; to the Inhabitants of which, I in a more particular Manner addreſs myſelf, who, at the Requeſt of many Gentlemen, have, at a very conſiderable Expence, procur'd a complete Aſſortment of Printing Materials, with which I purpoſe to carry on the Printing Buſineſs in this Town; provided I meet with Encouragement adequate to the Trouble and Expence of the Undertaking: And as it is univerſally acknowledged a Printer is much wanted in this Place, very conſiderable Sums being annually ſent into other Governments for Printing, to the Impoveriſhment of this, whereas, if that uſeful Branch of Buſineſs was well eſtabliſh'd here, it would be an Addition to its flouriſhing State, and keep its ready Cath circulating at Home, it is not doubted but every Well-wiher to the Town, will contribute towards ſo laudable an Undertaking, as far as the Execution of it ſhall merit the Approbation of the Publick: And I take this Method to ſolicit the Favour of the Inhabitants of this Colony; and from the ſame generous Diſpoſition they have ſhewn to young Beginners of other Occupations, I flatter myſelf I ſhall find Encouragement anſwerable to my Expectations. And I beg Leave to aſſure the Publick, that (as far as I am engaged in their Service) I ſhall uſe my utmoſt Endeavours to ſerve them with Fidelity and Integrity; and if by my Affiduity and Care, I ſhall be ſo happy as to obtain their Eſteem, by an impartial Conduct, I ſhall think my Time well beſtow'd. I am determined to avoid entering into the Schemes of any Party, tending either to religious or political Controverſy, ſo far as it might prevent my acting with the ſtricteſt Juſtice.

As every Branch of uſeful Knowledge, both of a religious and civil Nature, is abundantly diffuſ'd by Means of the Freedom of the Preſs; I hope it will induce Gentlemen of Learning and Ingenuity to contribute a few of their leiſure Hours in writing ſome public-ſpirited Eſſays, for the Cauſe of Virtue, diſplaying it in its beautiful Colours, and painting Vice in all its odious Deformity, which will render their Efforts beneficial to the latеſt Poſterity; by which Method they will ſoon perceive, the Utility of a Printing Preſs: For I verily believe there is not another Town in *New-England*, of its Extent in Trade and Commerce, that remains vacant of ſo neceſſary and uſeful a Calling. All theſe Conſiderations give me great Reaſon to hope, that not only the Gentlemen of *Providence*, but all the adjacent Towns, will, with a kind and good-natur'd Reception, aſſiſt THE PRINTER.

Gentlemen and Ladies,

AS ſoon as poſſible after my Affairs are in ſome Meaſure ſettled, and I am eſtabliſh'd in my Buſineſs, I purpoſe to print a Weekly News-Paper, under the Title of the *PROVIDENCE* GAZETTE, or *COUNTRY* JOURNAL, to be publiſh'd every *Wedneſday* Morning, and to contain every Thing remarkable, both *Foreign* and *Domeſtic*; for which Purpoſe, I have eſtabliſh'd an extenſive Correſpondence, and ſhall receive not only the *London* Magazines and Prints, but every News-Paper printed upon the Continent of *America*, which can't fail of rendering the *Providence* Gazette, as complete as any Performance of the Kind. The Price will be *only* SEVEN SHILLINGS Lawful Money, per Annum, or equivalent in Currency.——And altho' ſeveral judicious Men have done worthily towards ſo uſeful a Deſign, in a neighbouring Government, whoſe Performances have obtain'd a general Approbation, nevertheleſs it muſt be allowed that ſomething of that Nature is very much wanted here, where ſo many and various Branches of Buſineſs are carried on, more eſpecially that in a mercantile Way; I hope no one will imagine I mean to leſſen the Eſteem juſtly due to others, or be guilty of Vanity, in attempting to make a public Appearance in that Manner, ſo neceſſary at this Juncture, when His Majeſty's Arms are engaged in a juſt and glorious War againſt two of the moſt perfidious Nations in *Europe*, and I am perſuaded every worthy and public-ſpirited Gentleman will promote the Circulation of it, as the Deſign is calculated (in a peculiar Manner) for the Intereſt of this Town, and all its reſpective Neighbourhoods. It is intended the Paper ſhall make its firſt Appearance on *Wedneſday* the Twentieth of *October*, in Caſe a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers ſhall offer.——Subſcriptions are taken in by HENRY PAGET, Eſq; SAMUEL CHACE, Eſq. Poſtmaſter, BENONI PEARCE, Eſq. Mr. BENJAMIN WEST, Mr. KNIGHT DEXTER, Mr. EBENEZER THOMPSON, Mr. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, and by the Publick's

Devoted Humble Servant,

William Goddard.

BROADSIDE PROSPECTUS OF THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE

e first newspaper in Providence. The original is in the possession of Mr. James A. Atwood

These rolls will enable many persons to join the Sons of the Revolution who previously were unable to prove their eligibility.

Country Life for February, 1919, contains a description of the Senator Aldrich Estate at Warwick Neck with illustrations by Whitman Bailey.

The Development of the British West Indies, 1700-1763, by Prof. F. W. Pitman, just issued by the Yale University Press, contains many references to the past participation of Rhode Island in the West India trade, and is an interesting and valuable contribution to our knowledge of the subject. The appendix contains the documents concerning the case of the sloop *Enterprise,* 1749, commanded by Richard Mumford, and owned by Jonathian Nichols of Newport, which was seized by the custom officers at Jamaica while laden with French sugars and molasses from Hispaniola bound for Rhode Island.

Several Rhode Island Revolutionary muster rolls are printed in the *New York Historical Society Collections* for 1915, pages 572 to 577.

A pamphlet, entitled *Suggestions to the Women Voters of Rhode Island,* prepared by Sara M. Algeo, has been issued by the Rhode Island Suffrage Party.

Notes

The society has recently been presented with a large number of papers relating to early Warwick. The original papers of Rev. John Gorton, dating from 1714 to 1789, are mounted, bound and indexed. The collection also includes a vast quantity of historical notes and memoranda gathered by Judge George A. Brayton and Judge George M. Carpenter, Jr.

The society has obtained a photostat copy of the book entitled "Water Baptism," which was written by Pardon Tillinghast and printed in 1689.

Several hundred papers relating to the early inhabitants of Gloucester, R. I., have been presented by Mrs. W. A. H. Comstock.

The following persons have been admitted to membership:

Mr. Ernest S. Craig
Mr. Charles G. Easton
Mr. Dutee Wilcox Flint
Mr. William A. Hathaway
Mr. J. Bushnell Richardson
Mr. George W. Sabre
Mr. Henry Y. Stites

During the past quarter the society has lost the following members by death:

Mrs. Louise P. Bates
Hon. D. Russell Brown
Mr. Edwin A. Smith

Dr. George B. Peck delivered a lecture before the society upon "William Sprague, War Governor," and Professor Charles H. Hunkins delivered a lecture entitled "History Making in France."

Chronological Check List of Maps of Rhode Island in the Rhode Island Historical Society Library

(*Continued from page 32.*)

1891.

121.

Rhode Island. Index Map to sheet atlas, 17½x13¼. In Topographical Atlas 1891. R. I. H. S.

1891.

122.

Rhode Island Wooded Areas. 17½x13¼. In colors. R. I. H. S.

From same plate as those in Topographical Atlas of 1891. Issued later.

1891.

123. Thompson, J. C.

Map of the State of Rhode Island. Copyright 1891 by J. C. Thompson. 17½x11. Inset maps of Watch Hill and Narragansett Pier.

ii Same. In colors colored by counties. Published by C. A. Pabodie & Son. No. 96. In Appleton's Atlas.

iii Same. Colored by towns.

1891.

124. Thompson, J. C.

Map of Providence and Kent Counties. Published by J. C. Thompson. Copyright 1891. 19½x24. In colors. In covers. R. I. H. S.

This is the upper half of Thompson's 1892 map of the State, this half of the plate was cut first and this map issued before plate was finished.

1891.

125. Rand-McNally & Co.

Family atlas map of Rhode Island. Copyright 1891. In colors. 12x8½.

ii In Rhode Island Manual for 1893-4 and 1894-5. R. I. H. S.

iii Same, entitled "New 11x14 Map of Rhode Island. Copyright 1895." 12x8½. In Rhode Island Manual from 1895-6 to 1897-8. R. I. H. S.

iv Recut. Copyright 1895, 1898. In Rhode Island Manual 1898-9 to 1900-1. R. I. H. S.

v Copyright 1895, 1901. In Rhode Island Manual for 1901-2. R. I. H. S.

vi Copyright 1895, 1903. In Rhode Island Manual from 1903 to 1905 and 1910. R. I. H. S.

vii Copyright 1895, 1906. In Rhode Island Manual for 1906 to 1909. R. I. H. S.

viii Copyright 1895, 1909. In Rhode Island Manual for 1911. R. I. H. S.

ix Copyright 1895, 1910. In Rhode Island Manual for 1912-1915. R. I. H. S.

1891.

126. [Snow, Charles N.]

Providence River and Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island. Shore Resorts and Principal Points of Interest. 1891. 13¼x9½. In colors. [Published by Forbes Lithograph Co., Boston.] In covers. R. I. H. S.

1891.

124. Thompson, J. C.

Map of Providence and Kent Counties. Published by J. C. Thompson. Copyright 1891. 19½x24. In colors. In covers. R. I. H. S.

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ii In Rhode Island Manual for 1893-4 and 1894-5. R. I. H. S.

iii Same, entitled "New 1894 Map of Rhode Island." Copyright 1893." 12x8½. In Rhode Island Manual from 1895-6 to 1899-8. R. I. H. S.

iv Recut. Copyright 1895, 1898. In Rhode Island Manual 1898-9 to 1900-1. R. I. H. S.

v Copyright 1895, 1901. In Rhode Island Manual for 1901-2. R. I. H. S.

vi Copyright 1895, 1903. In Rhode Island Manual from 1903 to 1905 and 1910. R. I. H. S.

vii Copyright 1895, 1906. In Rhode Island Manual for 1906 to 1909. R. I. H. S.

viii Copyright 1895, 1909. In Rhode Island Manual for 1911. R. I. H. S.

ix Copyright 1895, 1910. In Rhode Island Manual for 1913-1915. R. I. H. S.

1891.

126. [Snow, Charles N.]

Providence River and Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island. Shore Resorts and Principal Points of Interest. 1891. 13½x20½. In colors. [Published by Forbes Lithograph Co., Boston.] In covers. R. I. H. S.

1892.

127. Walker, Geo. H.

Narragansett Bay and Vicinity. 1892. 33x23. In colors. H. W. P.

1892.

128. Thompson, J. C. (Thompson-Pabodie Series.)

Map of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Compiled and published by J. C. Thompson, Providence. Revised from the U. S. Government Survey. 1892. 33x25½. In colors. R. I. H. S.

ii In the Agricultural Directory. Rhode Island, 1894. R. I. H. S.

iii 1892, Road map photographic reduction and drawing for the Rhode Island Division, L. A. W. 34¾x27¾. R. I. H. S.

iv With additions. In covers. Pabodie 1899.

v With additions. In covers. Pabodie 1904. R. I. H. S.

vi In covers. Pabodie 1907. St. Lib.

vii Not in covers. Pabodie 1907. St. Lib.

viii With additions. In covers. Pabodie 1909. R. I. H. S.

ix With additions. In covers. Pabodie 1911. St. Lib.

x With additions. In covers. Pabodie 1913. R. I. H. S.

Pabodie issues this map at intervals with additions.

1893.

See 1893 Lawton.
See 1878 Rand McNally.

1893.

129. [Tallman, M. M.]

[Rhode Island] 5¼x4. In Tallman's "Pleasant Places in Rhode Island," 1898. R. I. H. S.

1893.

130. ————————

Rhode Island. Triangulation map. Based on Topographical Survey map. 17½x13¼. In report of the Rhode Island Map Commission, 1893. R. I. H. S.

1894.

131. Stockwell, Thomas B.

Educational map of the State of Rhode Island. Showing the location of the Graded and Ungraded Schools and Free Public Libraries. Prepared under the direction of Public Schools. 1894. 20⅞x16⅞. R. I. H. S.

1894.

See 1892 Thompson.

1894.

132. Mathews-Northrup.

Rhode Island. 11½x9. In colors. Issued in Envelope. Copyright 1894.

ii Same. Copyright 1894, 1903, by the J. N. Matthews Co. R. I. H. S.

1895.

133. Everts and Richards.

Atlas of Rhode Island. Philadelphia 1895. Fol. 2 vol. and folding map. R. I. H. S.

(Vol. 1) New topographical Atlas of Survey of Providence County, Rhode Island. 47 double page maps and double page index map of Providence, and Road map of Rhode Island.

(Vol. 2) New topographical Atlas of Surveys of Southern Rhode Island, comprising the counties of Newport, Bristol, Kent and Washington. 41 double page maps and double page map of Providence and of Newport, and Road map of Rhode Island.

(Map) "Accompanied by a new and original ready reference county chart."

1895.

134. Everts & Richards.

State of Rhode Island. Compiled from Official Sources and Published by Everts and Richards. [n. d. 1895?] Circle indicates distances in miles from the New State Capitol in the city of Providence. 39¼x29¼. In colors. R. I. H. S.

1895.

135. ————

Map accompanying the report of the joint committee on Roads and Highways in Rhode Island. 15¾x12½. In colors. R. I. H. S.

Also 97—03—07—10—12—13.

1895.

See Colonial Period. Isham.

See 1891 Rand McNally.

1896.

136. Cram, George F.

Rhode Island. 12½x9¼. In colors. From Cram's Unrivaled Atlas. Chicago 1896. R. I. H. S.

1897.

137. ————

Map of the State of Rhode Island, showing the location of Sample Half Miles and State Highways applied for. [n. d. 1897] 16x12¼. R. I. H. S.

ii In second annual report of the Commissioner of Highways, 1897. R. I. H. S.

1898.

See 1891 Rand McNally.

1898.

138. Walker, Geo. H. & Co.

Rhode Island. Published by Geo. H. Walker & Co. Copyright 1898. Cycling Routes shown in Red. 29¼x24. In colors. In folders. Cover title. "Cyclists' Road Map of Rhode Island." R. I. H. S.

ii Same, issued 1905 as Electric Railway map. Instead of the Cycling Routes, "Electric Railways shown in red. Drawn by Gerald M. Richmond. Copyright 1898 and 1905." In folders. Cover title, "Electric Railway Map of Rhode Island." R. I. H. S.

iii Same. Map showing Telegraph and Telephone Lines of the State of Rhode Island issued by the Public Utilities Commission of Rhode Island. In colors. Copyright 1898, 1905, 1909. R. I. H. S.

iv Same. Map showing Railroads and Railways of the State of Rhode Island, issued by the Public Utilities Commission of Rhode Island. In colors. R. I. H. S.

v Same. Road Map. No copyright. In covers. Date on cover, 1914. R. I. H. S.

139. Tingley & Wood.

Index Map showing the boundary between Massachusetts and Rhode Island. 1898. 33½x17¼. In Report of the Commissioners of the Topographical Survey. Massachusetts House Document No. 1230, 1898. R. I. H. S.

This index is reduced ¾ from the original submitted by the commission. With it were also submitted the 22 plans that show the boundary line in detail. The originals are preserved in R. I. St. Lib. and Mass. Archives.

This is the only published map that accurately shows the present eastern boundary of Rhode Island.

1898.

140. ———

Narragansett Bay. Showing the location of Fish Traps. 1898. 15½x9½. This map with changes was issued annually from 1898 to 1913 in the Reports of the R. I. Commissioners on Inland Fisheries. R. I. H. S.

The reports for 1904 to 1906 and 1909 to 1911 contain map of Block Island, and reports for 1910 and 1911 contain maps of the South Shore of Rhode Island.

1899.

Pabodie. 1892.

1899.

141. ———

[Chart of Narragansett Bay, entitled] Map showing Route

and Places reached by Steamers of the Providence, Fall River and Newport Steamboat Company. 1899. 26x16½. R. I. H. S.

This is a process reduction of the 1873 Chart q. v.

ii Same, 1900. R. I. H. S.

iii Same, 1901. R. I. H. S.

1899.

142. ————

Geological Maps of the Narragansett Basin. Based on U. S. Geological Survey. In colors. Reduced in U. S. Geological Survey XXXIII Geology of the Narragansett Basin. 1899. R. I. H. S.

1900.

143. Pabodie, C. A. & Son.

Providence River and Narragansett Bay. [1900] 10½x6½. R. I. H. S.

ii Same in Prospectus of Auction Sale of Conanicut Park. 1909. R. I. H. S.

1900.

See 1899 Providence, Fall River and Newport Steamboat Company.

1900.

144. Shedd & Searle.

[Upper Narragansett Bay] Plan showing locations of leased oyster ground. 1900. In Report of Commissioners of Shell Fisheries. 1900. 11x23.

Compare 1903.

[1901 or earlier.]

145. Brown Bros.

Map of Rhode Island. Brown Brothers & Co., Providence. 9¼x6¼. In colors. In folder. R. I. H. S.

[1901 or earlier.]

146. Ryder-Dearth.

Rhode Island. Ryder-Dearth. Providence. 8¾x7. "Scale 5 statute miles to inch." R. I. H. S.

(*To be continued*)

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

COLLECTIONS

Vol. XII July, 1919 No. 3.

WILFRED H. MUNRO, *President* EDWARD K. ALDRICH, Jr., *Treasurer*
HOWARD W. PRESTON, *Secretary* HOWARD M. CHAPIN, *Librarian*

Please address communications to Howard M. Chapin, Librarian, 68 Waterman Street, Providence, R. I.

The Society assumes no responsibility for the statements or the opinions of contributors.

The Tenement on Conimicut

By Harold R. Curtis

The old records of the town of Warwick are filled with curiosities of interest to the antiquarian, and not the least extraordinary among them is the proprietary share known as the "tenement on Conimicut." The following account is based largely upon information derived from an examination of the first book of Warwick records. The original book is in the vault in the town clerk's office. A long hand copy made by a special committee appoined by the town meeting of November 8, 1859, is also in the same vault. The index of land evidence records refers to the paging in the latter volume. In 1911 a typewritten transcript of the original book was made for the Rhode Island Historical Society, duplicate copies of which are on file in the town clerk's office and in the library of the Society. The references in this article are to the paging in the last named volume.

The original Shawomet purchase included all the territory between a line drawn from Occupasnetuxet Cove directly west twenty miles to what is now the Connecticut line and a line

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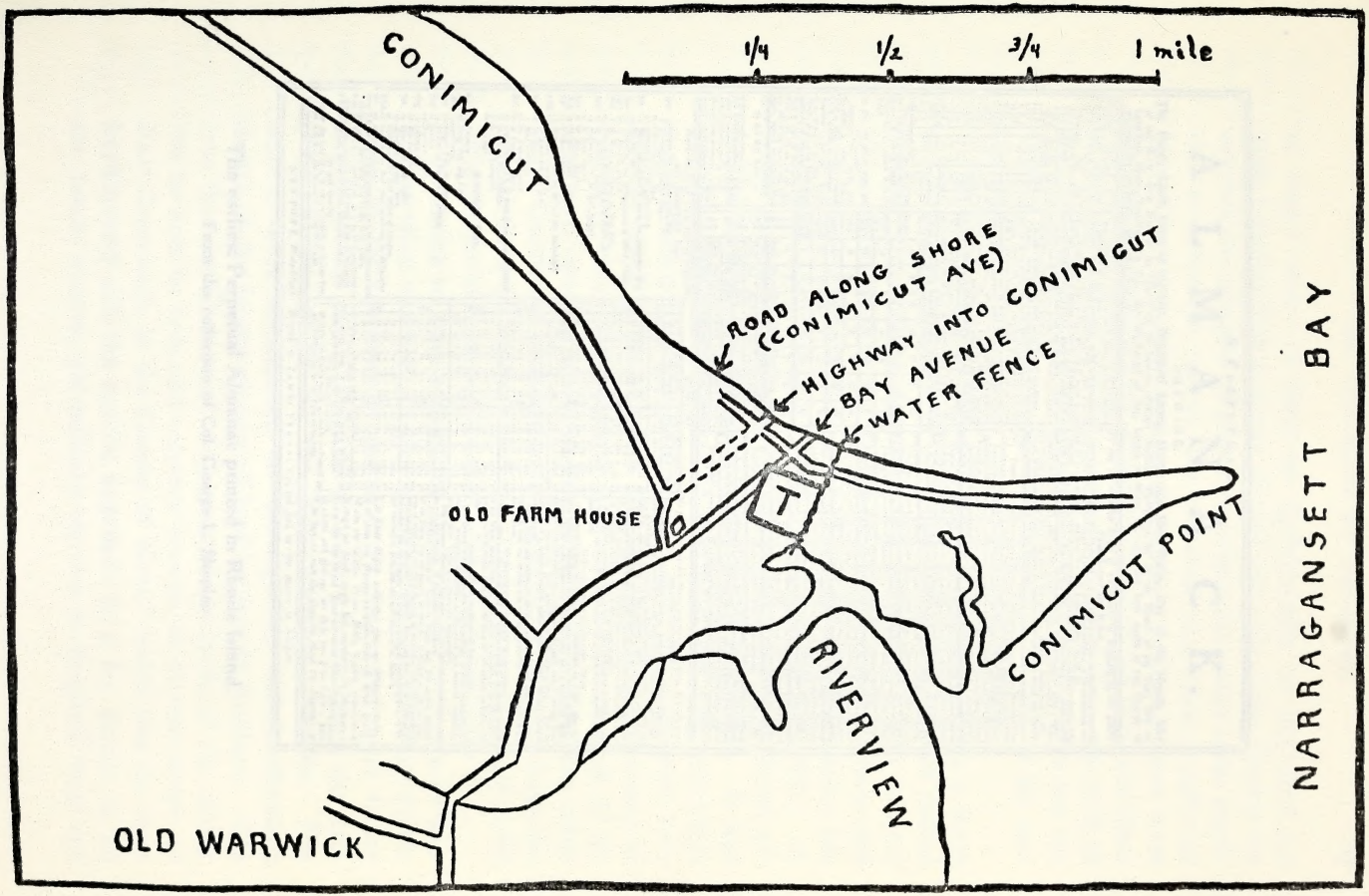
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82 Waterman Street, Providence, R. I.

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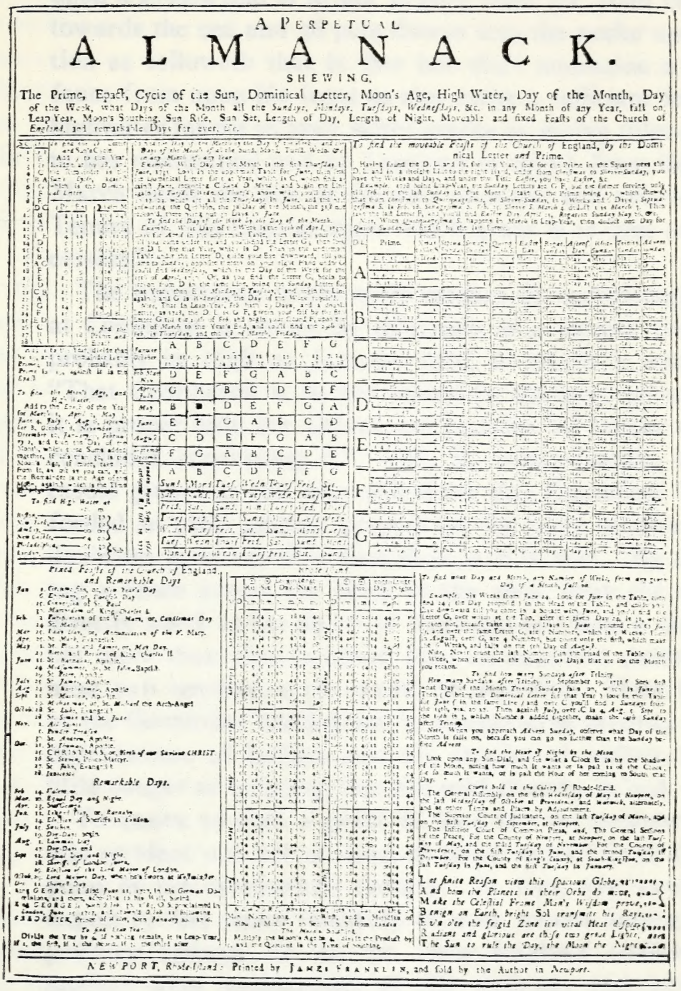
extended from the southerly end of Warwick Neck and parallel to the former. The easterly portion of this tract exclusive of Warwick Neck, and extending generally as far west as and including the present village of Apponaug, was set apart and denominated "the four miles common." By the payment of twelve shillings into the common treasury, and a favorable vote of admission by "papers or beans," an applicant became what was termed an "inhabitant." He received a home lot of six acres and the right to share equally with all the other proprietors of "the four miles common." This undivided share was sometimes called a "township." (Warwick Records 1:65; Chapin, Documentary History of R. I., p. 265.) The total number of such proprietors was fifty-one. On the other hand, a full right in the entire purchase was granted to such persons as might be duly admitted and who should contribute ten pounds to the common fund. This select company was composed of seventeen "purchasers."

The "tenement on Conimicut" was the name used to designate one of the fifty-one shares in the "four miles common." This share differed from the rest in at least two important particulars; first in respect to the impersonal name by which it was known, and secondly, by the conditional nature of the original grant. Out of the total number of the proprietary shares as they appear in the various lists upon the town records, and such of the original proprietors' records as have been preserved, all but three are indicated by the individual name of the original owner of the same. In every drawing Samuel Gorton heads the list and the "tenement on Conimicut" concludes it. The other two shares not indicated by the names of individuals are "Peter Buzicutt's tenement" and the "Mill Owners." (Fuller, Hist. Warwick, pp. 91-3; Warner Papers, 11:49.)

The original grant of the "tenement on Conimicut" is found on page 86 of the typewritten transcript of the original book. Although the year is not given, we can be certain that it was prior to 1650. The record is as follows: "Ordered at a meeting the 5 of March by the Townsmen of Warwicke that they give and grant unto Thomas Thornicraft 8 (reads "3" by mistake


1/4
1/2
3/4
1 mile
CONIMICUT
ROAD ALONG SHORE
(CONIMICUT AVE)
HIGHWAY INTO CONIMICUT
BAY AVENUE
WATER FENCE
T
OLD FARM HOUSE
CONIMICUT POINT
RIVERVIEW
NARRAGANSETT BAY
OLD WARWICK

NARRAGANSETT BAY
CONIMICUT POINT
WARWICK NECK
RIVERSIDE
OLD WARWICK
TUSCUMICUT
1 mile



A PERPETUAL

ALMANACK.

SHEWING,

The Prime, Epact, Cycle of the Sun, Dominical Letter, Moon's Age, High Water, Day of the Month, Day of the Week, what Days of the Month all the *Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays*, &c. in any Month of any Year, fall on, Leap Year, Moon's Southing, Sun Rise, Sun Set, Length of Day, Length of Night, Moveable and fixed Feasts of the Church of *England*, and remarkable Days for ever, &c.

NEWPORT, *Rhode-Island*: Printed by JAMES FRANKLIN, and sold by the Author in Newport.

The earliest Perpetual Almanac printed in Rhode Island.

From the collection of Col. George L. Shepley

in copy) akers of land on Quinimicoke to bee layd out upon a square that is to say 36 pole from Mr. John Greens lott towards the sea and 36 pole downe into the necke upon condition as followeth that is that hee shall maintaine a sufficient fence from upon his front as also make a sufficient fence from highwater marke to lowe water marke as spring tides and these to bee maintained *and up* (omitted in copy) from the 20th of March untill the last of October annually and this to bee the Tenure of this houslot upon which grant is to him or his successors."

The importance to the early settlers of maintaining a fence at Conimicut is shown by reference to a former vote passed probably in 1648 on January 23rd, in which it was ordered "That Conimecok is to bee fenced by the generall towne and it is proper only for Calves and Lambes till forder order bee concluded concerning it." (W. R. 1:67; Chapin, 266.) A casual glance at the map will show that Conimicut Point afforded an ideal pasture ground for the early settlers. It was doubtless good meadow land then as it is now. By constructing a fence across the head of the neck from the mill cove directly north to the shore of Narragansett Bay, a distance of not more than nine hundred feet, an excellent pasture of almost two hundred acres would be provided. Here the cattle of the Gortonists could graze in comparative security from the depredations of Indians and the attacks of wolves, and with little danger of escaping into the wild country inland.

To annex to such a grant of land the performance of certain services was not an unusual thing viewed from the standpoint of the seventeenth century. In fact, one would rather expect to find many instances of such grants among the proprietary systems of all the New England colonies. The settlers were accustomed to the rigorous and burdensome duties of the feudal system of land holding in England. It is true that the Charter of 1663 granted the lands of the colony "to be held in free and common socage, as of our manor of East Greenwich, in the County of Kent," which was the least burdensome and the nearest approach to a fee simple of all the feudal estates, yet military tenures in England were not

abolished until the Restoration and no particular tenure was provided in the Charter of 1643. And it would appear that the feudal system, at least at the outset, was tranported to our shores. "In the case of colonists who were not adventurers (shareholders) in the common stock, the company held it fit that 'that they should hold and inherit their lands by services to be done on certain days in the year' as a good means 'to enjoy their from being held in capite, and to support the plantation in general and in particular.'" (The Land System of the New England Colonies—J. H. U. Studies, 4th series, IV:562.) The author gives many instances of conditional grants in consideration of services to be rendered. "Fences were maintained by each owner according to his share in the land enclosed. Sometimes gates or bridges were thus maintained instead of a portion of fence, and in Milford (Mass.) and Stratford (Conn.) lands were held upon condition of such service, the proper care of them being of importance to the whole town." (Ibid, p. 595.)

Just how long Thomas Thornicraft remained in possession of his grant is rather uncertain. A highway was laid out along the north shore in Conimicut Point in 1650 as appears from the following vote: "Ordered that the highway into Quinimicoke bee layd out 2 pole wide next the sea that the waste land betwixt it and the side of Thomas Thornicrafts lott bee added to his lot and hee to maintaine the fence thorrowly from his front a crosse the highway into the water." (W. R. 1:87.) Some time between May 6, 1650, the date of the foregoing vote, and December 10, 1654, he sold the land with all its benefits and burdens including the proprietary share to George Baldwin. There is no such conveyance on record but this appears to have been so in view of a statement on the latter date in a deed from Baldwin to Peter Buzicott conveying "all that my dwellinge house and other housinge and land that I bought of Thomas Thornicraft, part of which was given unto Thomas Thornicraft, by the Towne of Warwicke for the makinge and maintayninge of a water fence to secure Quinnimicocke and Warwicke Necke." (W. R. 1:261.)

Water fences were required by law to be maintained be-

tween private properties adjoining the salt water by an early act of the General Assembly of the Colony entitled "An Act directing how Water-Fences shall be made and maintained." (Public Laws of R. I., 1730, p. 180.) This law in a modified form is still in force in this state. (Gen. Laws 1909. Cap. 152, Sec. 11.) An extended search of the standard dictionaries and reference books has not revealed any definition of what a water fence is, although it is not an uncommon term among the old inhabitants along the shores of our state.

Peter Buzicott conveyed the tenement to Thomas Ralph by deed dated October 13, 1655 (W. R. 1:428) and the latter sold to Thomas Bradley October 31, 1655 (Ibid, p. 264.)

The first mention of this proprietary share under the name by which it was always afterwards called and known in the records is found in an entry under date of April, 1660, as follows: "Layd out to Thomas Bradley six akers of land upon the account of the Tenement of Quinimicoke, bounded easterly by his one land, Westerly by the highway that leades into Quinimicocke and northerly (reads 'westerly' by mistake in copy) by the same way and southerly by an addition granted to the lott of Mr. John Greene, Ser." (W. R. 1:321.)

Thomas Bradley conveyed the original eight acre lot and the six acre piece granted to him as above to Job Almy by deed dated October 11, 1663, (Ibid, p. 370) and the latter sold the same to Stephen Arnold of Pawtuxet by conveyance executed May 8, 1680. (Warwick Deeds, A-2, p. 313.) Stephen Arnold, who was one of the most extensive land owners in the town of Warwick, if not in the whole colony of Rhode Island, gave the property together with all the land upon Conimicut Point to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Peter Greene, by deed of March 27, 1684, in which deed it was entailed to her descendants. (Warwick Deeds, 1:48.) Although there are apt words in the deed to pass the proprietary share or right to participate equally with the remainder of the proprietors in all future divisions of the undivided lands, yet he apparently considered that he had reserved this right to himself, for he gave the same to three of his sons by his last will as follows: "And I doe also Give and bequeath unto my three

sons, Israell, Stephen & Elisha a Comonage in the Towneshipp of Warwick, which I bought of Job Almey as by a deede under his hand doth appeare." (Prov. E. R., VI:194.) All parties interested in the matter were apparently satisfied to observe this construction placed upon the grant to Elizabeth by her father, as the three sons and their descendants continued to participate in all further divisions of the common lands as owners of the "tenement on Conimicut" without objection on the part of Elizabeth or her descendants, at least so far as the records disclose.

This treatment of the proprietary share by Arnold was, to say the least, rather a departure from the original basis of the grant to Thomas Thornicraft. It would seem that the continued enjoyment of an equal right in the division of the four miles common was intended to be dependent upon the faithful performance by the owner of the original eight acres constituting the "tenement" of the duty imposed in the original grant of keeping Conimicut Point securely fenced. It was doubtless never contemplated that the possession of the eight acre lot should ever be separated from the ownership of the right of commonage. Otherwise the interesting situation at least from a legal point of view would develop of a forfeiture of the proprietary right in the hands of third persons arising from the failure of the owner of the land on the Point to keep up his fences, a matter entirely beyond the control of the proprietor of the share. For a time at least the owner of the tenement was kept to a strict performance of his duties, as we find the following entry under date of June 5, 1655: "Ordered that Stukly Wascote and Richard Harcutt are appointed to bound the fence at Quinimicoke and to see that Peter Buzicot to doe it suficiently." (W. R. I:137.) But the necessity for maintaining a common pasture must have gradually disappeared as the inhabitants of the town went further inland and acquired farms of sufficient size to provide their own grazing ground, and so the object of the original grant to Thomas Thornicraft became sooner or later forgotten, and the "tenement on Conimicut" became as absolute and indefeasible as the other shares granted without condition or tenure.

The one-third interest given to Israel by his father went to his son Stephen, Elisha's third was inherited by his son Ephraim, and Stephen's share passed to his son Philip. Accordingly in "A list of Ye Draft of Ye Last Devision Drawn May ye 21st, 1748" given in Fuller's History of Warwick, 91-93, where appears "A list of ye o Riginol Rights—and ye now owners of the fore mils Commons," the proprietary share in which we are interested was designated as belonging to Philip, Stephen and Ephraim Arnold.

An examination of the above list shows very few of the shares owned by more than one individual. This was doubtless due to two things, the almost universal custom among property holders of disposing of their land by last will and testament, and the existence of the law of primogeniture from the founding of the colony up to the time of the adoption of the Constitution in 1842. In 1718 the law was repealed but readopted in 1728. Thus the proprietary shares were not split up into innumerable undivided interests, and the proprietary organizations were kept alive long after the purpose for which they originated had disappeared.

The approximate location of the original grant constituting the "tenement" is upon a portion of the Harris Farm at Shawomet, now belonging to the Estate of Maria M. Foster. The description of the property given in the deed of Stephen Arnold to his daughter Elizabeth referred to above fixes the bounds very clearly. "Eight Ackers of Land more or less situated and being in the towne of Warwicke and in the neck of Quinimjcock which was granted to Thomas Thornicraft upon the tenior as the Records Spetifyeth and all soe a six acre Lott adjoynjng unto the sayd Eight Ackers all which foresaid Lands is bounded westerly by the highway that Leades into Quinimicocke and northerly by the same highway and Southerly by an Adition granted to John Greene ser and Easterly by the Cove and Small Lotts." (Warwick Deeds, 1:48.)

The location of this highway is very conclusively established by an old plat in the town clerk's office adopted by the proprietors December 21, 1714. (Also see plats at Rhode Island Historical Society in Rhode Island maps, vol. 10, p. 1 and

p. 20; vol. 20, p. 25.) This plat represents a survey of the road leading from Old Warwick at Spencer's Corners directly northeasterly passing the Shawomet Beach station of the Buttonwoods branch of the R. I. Suburban Railroad Company, and continuing straight through the Harris Farm to the shores of Narragansett Bay north of Conimicut Point. The portion of the road easterly of the station is marked on the plat by the words "the highway into Conemicok," and is bounded on both sides by the land of Peter Greene. Although not shown on this plat, the road turned at right angles upon reaching the shore, and ran easterly along the shore to the tip of the Point. This extension was laid out by order of the town passed May 6, 1650, and quoted above. Ten years later this highway had been extended northwesterly in the opposite direction along the shore as appears from a grant of land bearing date April, 1660, as follows: "Layd out to Mr. John Greene ser six akers of land more or lesse bounded Easterly by the highway that leads into Quinimicoke Westerly by Richard Watermans land northerly by a *highway by the seaside* southerly by the Comon." (Warwick Records, 1:320.) This road along the shore corresponds almost exactly in location with Conimicut Avenue, which skirts the shore all the way from the end of Conimicut Point to the north line of the Harris Farm. From the latter point it is continued under the name of Shawomet Avenue as far as Beach Avenue in the village of Conimicut. There is also a well defined road called Bay Avenue leading from the main road a short distance easterly from the Shawomet Beach station directly northeasterly through the Harris Farm to the shore and running at right angles into Conimicut Avenue. The old "highway by the seaside" is undoubtedly now Conimicut Avenue. In regard to the "highway into Conemicok" an examination of the old plat referred to shows that it was located between three and four hundred feet northwesterly of the present Bay Avenue but running in the same general direction from the main road to the shore. As all the land on both sides of this road became incorporated into the same farm, it would have been a matter of little difficulty for one of the subsequent owners to change the location

of the road to its present position. In fact, as now laid out it affords a more direct route to the shore.

The title to the Harris Farm can be clearly traced from Captain Peter Greene, husband of Elizabeth, to his son Peter who died in 1767, leaving the farm to his son John. The latter died in 1800, when the property passed to his son Stephen, who died in 1821, when the property went to his grandson, Stephen Greene Warner, from whom it was inherited by his son William Greene Warner. Then, after remaining in the Greene family for almost two hundred years, the farm was conveyed by the guardian of William Greene Warner to Cyrus Harris and others constituting a copartnership under the name of Green Manufacturing Company by deed dated December 30, 1864 (Warwick Deeds XXXIV:158), from whom it passed to the Greene Manufacturing Co., a corporation, by deed of May 15, 1876 (Ibid XXXX-D: 14). The latter concern conveyed to Eliza Harris, wife of Stephen (Ibid, XXXXII:289), from whom the entire farm passed to her daughter, Maria M., wife of Frederick L. Foster, who continued to reside there until her death in 1915.

Having traced the title from the original grant to Thomas Thorncraft in about 1650 down to the present owners, and having fixed with reasonable certainty the location of the old highways mentioned in the deed from Stephen Arnold to his daughter, we are now in a position to determine the location of the "tenement on Conimicut." The original grant to Thornicraft comprised eight acres and was about six hundred feet square. The additional grant of six acres adjoined it on the westerly side and was probably of the same depth in view of the fact that both lots bound on the south with land of John Greene. This would leave about four hundred and fifty feet for the width of the second grant, and this distance represents approximately the difference between the original location of the "highway into Conemicok" and the present location of Bay Avenue. Consequently the northwesterly corner bound of the tenement must have been very close to the corner of Conimicut and Bay Avenues. A line drawn from this point directly south to the cove measures just eight hundred

feet. An eight-acre square laid out with this line for the westerly bound would abut on the north on Conimicut Avenue, on the south on the mill cove, separating the Point from Riverview, and on the east on a large and fertile meadow extending to the tip of the Point three-quarters of a mile away. This would be the most natural location for a fence to enclose the Point as a pasture for the cattle of the early settlers, or as stated in the early conveyances "for the makinge and maintayninge of a water fence to secure Quinnimicocke and Warwicke Necke."

For many years the successive owners of the "tenement on Conimicut" must have lived upon the land constituting the original grant, but at present no traces remain there to indicate the location or even the former existence of any buildings. In this connection it is interesting to note that the dwellings of the several owners of the farm for the past two centuries are still standing. The old red farm house at the forks of the road near the Shawomet Beach station is reputed to be over two hundred years old and was occupied by the descendants of Peter Greene and his wife Elizabeth down to the middle of last century, when the property passed into the Harris Family. The old proprietors' plat made in 1714, referred to above, shows a dwelling house located at this exact spot with the "highway into Conemicok" laid out on the northwesterly side of the house. Bay Avenue, as a result of the change of location mentioned above, now passes on the opposite or southeasterly side of the red farm house. After the Harris Family came into possession of the farm, the new owners erected a more modern dwelling on the shore front at the southwesterly corner of Conimicut and Bay Avenues. Thomas H. Lockwood, father of James T. Lockwood, Esq., town clerk of Warwick for over thirty years and still actively performing the duties of his office, did the masonry work on this building. After Mrs. Foster acquired the property in 1883, she erected the splendid residence now standing on the north side of Bay Avenue, about half-way between the Greene and Harris houses, where since the death of her mother, Miss Edith P. Foster, has continued to reside.

J. Weeden, Printer

According to Evans the American Antiquarian Society has two books printed by Weeden and Barrett.

These are:

"18495 The Gentleman and Lady's Town and Country Magazine or Repository of Instruction and Entertainment. Vol. 1 May,-December 1784.

Boston: Published by Weeden and Barrett, 1784. pp. 360. 8 vo. All that was published."

"18764 Weatherwise's Town and Country Almanack, For The Year Of Our Lord, 1785; . . . By Abraham Weatherwise, Philom. . .

Boston: Printed and sold by Weeden and Barrett, at their office southside State-Street, and directly under Mr. Charles Shimmin's school: also sold by most of the Book-sellers in town and country. [1784] pp. (24) 12 mo."

Another book bearing the imprint of Weeden and Barrett is in the Providence Public Library. It is Bryan Edwards':

"Thoughts on the late proceedings of government, respecting the trade of the West-India Islands with the United States of America." London, Printed. Boston Reprinted and sold by Weeden and Barrett at E. Russell's office, Essex Street, Boston. MDCCLXXXIV. 32 p.

Mr. Hamilton B. Tompkins of Newport has recently discovered an undated broadside, which from its context must have been printed in 1780. The imprint reads: "Newport Rhode Island, Printed by J. Weeden." A reproduction of this broadside appears in the January, 1919, issue of the Rhode Island Historical Society Collections. It would seem probable that the J. Weeden, the Newport printer of 1780, was identical with Weeden, printer, of Boston in 1784.

In the census of 1774, Joseph Weeden is listed at Newport with one male under 16 and one female over 16 in his family. Jonathan Weeden is listed at Newport with five males under 16, one female over 16 and two under 16. In the 1791 census Jonathan is listed with one male under 16 and 1 female. James Weeden does not appear, but John Weeden and Jeremiah

Wheeden appear as heads of families. These latter may have been sons of Jonathan. By elimination the printer might seem to have been either James, or one of the other sons of Jonathan, their non-appearance in the list being due to the removal to Boston in or before 1784.

It is possible that J. Weeden was a publisher and not a printer.

The Fifth Cruise of the Privateer Yankee

Since the publication of the "Tales of an Old Seaport" additional information concerning the Bristol ships is constantly coming to light. Especially valuable is the diary of Doctor Joseph Lowe Stevens, Surgeon of the privateer Yankee on her fifth cruise. The diary is published through the courtesy of his son, Dr. George B. Stevens, of Dorchester Massachusetts, Historian General of the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Joseph Lowe Stevens was born in Gloucester, Essex County, Mass., August 15, 1790, of old Colonial stock. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1810, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the same institution in 1814, only a few weeks before he sailed from Bristol as Surgeon of the Yankee. With part of the prize money which came to him from the sale of the cargo of the San Jose Indiano he purchased a gold watch which is still preserved in the family. For this watch he paid $150. He began the pratice of his profession in Warren, Maine, removing in 1819 to Castine. For nearly sixty years he had a widely extended practice in that region, being often called upon to visit by water patients on the islands in Penobscot Bay. It was strenuous business. It goes without saying that he was a skillful boatman, but he was often compelled when the wind was lacking to make his trips in an open boat, rowing "cross handed" for miles. He was the first surgeon in eastern Maine to administer sulphuric ether by inhalation for the performance of surgical operations. When in his eighty-second year he performed an amputation of the thigh.

Wiseden appear as heads of families. These latter may have been sons of Jonathan. By elimination the printer might seem to have been either James, or one of the other sons of Jonathan, their non-appearance in the list being due to the removal to Boston in or before 1751.

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Not only was the operation successful, but what was more to the point the patient quickly recovered. Dr. Stevens died in Castine, February 19, 1879.

The diary is written in

THE
GENTLEMAN'S POCKET ALMANACK
AND
FREE MASON'S VADE MECUM
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1814
BY JOHN LATHROP JR. A, M.
BOSTON
PUBLISHED BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 8
STATE STREET

The almanack, as the title page further specifies, contains "an unusual number of useful tables, chronological, astronomical, ecclesiastical and masonic calendars, terms of court, etc." as well as a great amount of valuable miscellaneous information. The information is "up to date." "The Chesapeake frigate taken by the Shannon. The brave Captain Lawrence died June 4 1813." Revolutionary information is frequent. "July 10, 1777, Lt. Col. Barton surprised and carried off British General Prescott from Rhode Island. Mahomet died July 18, 684; aged 64. The bible was translated into the Indian language 1641. Mr. Henry Dunster was chosen first President of Harvard College, August 27, 1640. Commencements at Providence and Bowdoin college fall September 7." Under the head of "College vacations" we note that at Providence College they ran as follows: From Commencement—three weeks, From the last Wednesday in December—eight weeks; From the first Wednesday in May—two weeks. Explanation is made of the festivals, fasts, saint's days, etc., mentioned in the calendar, and eight pages are devoted to a history of Masonry. A complete list of the American navy is given, ships, guns, commanders and stations. Then follows a list of

the stages from Boston, and the roads connecting the New England towns. It is entirely safe to say that the man who mastered the information contained in the fifty-four pages of the little book was not far from possessing a liberal education.

Young Dr. Stevens further enriched his copy with medical notes and prescriptions, as well as occasional wise saws. The "Dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirat?" written in very plain script at the end of the book, was perhaps brought out by the unfortunate incident connected with the capture of Mr. Jones and his boat's crew by the disguised English sloop of war. In reading the diary it should be borne in mind that Dr. Stevens was simply jotting down memoranda for his own edification. He was not keeping a ship's log. His notes were necessarily brief, and there was in his mind no thought of rhetorical effect. In this his account differs entirely from the breezy pages of Noah Jones, the chronicler of the second cruise.

Wednesday, March 23, 1814, sailed from Newport in the brig YANKEE. Blew hard from the N. W. for several days.

25th. Spoke the Spanish ship Montezuma, for Boston. The month concluded with calm weather and warmer. Pleasant weather and light winds for several days. Nothing important happened.

April 8th. (Good Friday), caught a porpoise.

10th. Spoke a Portuguese brig from Pernambuco for Boston. Several men sick, principally with pneumatic affections, tho' not with so strong symptoms of inflammation as usual. Pulse rather weak.

25th. Caught another porpoise.

26th. Caught a turtle.

28th. This morning discovered a sail. At noon made her out a frigate. After several manouvres escaped from her. She gave up the chase at 3 o'clock. The officers and men are generally healthy except slight coughs and colds owing to the chilliness of the nights. Fahrenheit about 70 during the day, and from 50 to 55 from sunset to sunrise.

May. This month begins with fresh breezes from the N. E. Steering S. E. to fetch Madeira, which we expect to see to-morrow. The sick are three-syphilitic, one-hernica hu-

moralis, one-intermittent, tertian type, and a number with slight colds. (This "sick list" is worse than any specified by Noah Jones, Captain's Clerk, in his log of the second cruise of the YANKEE as printed in the "Tales of an Old Seaport." It should be remembered that this fifth cruise of the privateer was undertaken with great hesitation. The war ships of Great Britain were cruising in great numbers along the American coast and a prison rather than a profit seemed the probable termination of the voyage. The rollicking humor which sometimes crops out from Noah Jones' pen is entirely lacking in Dr. Stevens' pages. Over and over again, knowing as we do the incidents connected with the fifth sailing, we feel that not a few of the sailors are regretting that they also had not swam ashore while the brig was lying in Bristol harbor.)

May 1st. Boarded a Portuguese brig from San Salvador, (Bahia.) Learnt from her that it was reported before she sailed that Lord Wellington had taken Bordeaux, and that the Russians and Prussians had got within fifteen leagues of Paris.

2d. Made the island of Madeira, fourteen leagues distant.

3d. Anchored in Porto Santo; sent a number of men ashore to water. In the afternoon a squall arose; obliged to stand off and leave them on shore. At eight blew a violent gale, moderated before the morning of the next day.

4th. Began moderate; stood in to Porto Santo, but the wind increasing obliged to come out; still left the men on shore.

5th. Again stood in, when the boat came off and left five men on shore, but blew so hard could get no water. At noon discovered several sail; gave chase, toward night boarded a Portuguese schooner bound to St. Ubes from Madeira. Informed us the vessels in sight were two Brazilmen and a sloop of war to convoy them.

6th. Discovered a sail in the morning; gave chase. She proved to be a Portuguese schooner from Saint Michael's bound to Madeira. Gave us some wine, oranges and water.

7th. Chased from nine o'clock of this day by the sloop of war, Myrmidon, distant when she began to chase about seven miles. At dark we happily lost sight of her by altering our

course a little. She gained, I should judge, in eleven hours about one and a half miles; obliged by this circumstance to leave five men in Porto Santo.

8th. Boarded a Portuguese brig of sixty men and fourteen guns from Gibraltar for San Salvador. Gave us a newspaper printed at Gibraltar, containing an official account of the arrival of Alexander at Paris, of the abdication of Bonaparte and the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty. Reported verbally that there was a general peace in which America was included; that one or two American Commissioners were at London.

9th. Pleasant weather; discovered a sail at 11 p. m.

10th. Boarded the sail seen last night—a Spanish ship. In the afternoon spoke the American privateer Lawrence, Captain Veazie of Baltimore, sixty days out; had taken six prizes. (The Yankee had taken none and her crew were consequently glum), kept company during the night.

11th. Kept company all day with the Lawrence and tried our sailing with her.

14th. Blew hard in the morning: at one o'clock made a sail; gave chase and coming up with her fast. At six came up and made prize of her. She proved to be the Hugh Jones of Belfast, F. Thomas, Master, belonging to a convoy of merchantmen bound for Guadaloupe, under protection of one seventy-four, one frigate, two brigs. The fleet were then in sight to leeward. Laid by her all night. The next morning took out 95 boxes of linens, besides bread, rigging, etc. Put I. Diaz, Prize Master, and ten men on board.

15th. After leaving the prize just before night stood to the eastwood; in the morning discovered a schooner and brig to the eastward. Supposed them to be an American privateer and her prize.

16th. Pleasant weather. In the afternoon boarded the Portugese ship San Jose Indiano, from Liverpool, bound for Rio Janeiro. Sent her in for having a large quantity of English goods on board. Took out all her crew except the Captain and put Mr. Carpenter and twelve men on board. (If Dr. Stevens and the men on the Yankee had had the slightest

conception of what that capture meant to them his journal page would have read very differently. Alone of all the prizes taken on the cruise this vessel was to reach an American port. With her cargo she was to sell for more than half a million dollars. She was much the most valuable of the prizes captured by the Yankee,—perhaps as valuable as any prize taken by Americans during the war. As the General Jackson, she was to sail from Bristol harbor for many a year.)

23d. Nothing important since the last prize left us.

May 24th. At nine in the morning discovered the coast of Portugal, Latitude 37, 43, Long. 9. At 3 made a sail right ahead. Chased her within one mile of the shore when the crew deserted her and we took possession; put all our prisoners on board; then stood off from shore. At 3 p. m. made a sail which proved a frigate. She gave us a chase and came up with us fast, but at dark we fortunately lost sight of her.

25th. Very pleasant; picked up a boat, supposed to have been a ship's launch.

26th. Squally. In the afternoon boarded a Portuguese from Lisbon, bound for Pernambuco. At sunset another ship in sight, about seven miles to the windward.

27th. Pleasant. At sunrise discovered a sail; at ten came up and made a prize of the English brig Tyger, W. Cowan, Master, bound to Stettin, loaded with wine and fruit; put Mr. Chase and nine men aboard and ordered her in. Another ship still in sight, gave chase and the wind dying, swept up to her. At 7 took her. She proved to be the ship Berry Castle from Teneriffe to London, Alex. Phillip, of six guns and fourteen men. Laid by her all night.

28th. Our prize in sight in the morning. She was loaded with wine and Barilla. Staved the wine casks all but twelve that we took on board, and gave her up to the Captain and the Captain of the brig that we took in the morning previous.

29th. Pleasant and calm all day. At sunrise made a sail on our weather quarter; from her manouvering supposed her to be a neutral. Gave chase and fired a gun at her, when she hoisted Spanish colors; but not being able to get at her on account of the calm, sent our boat with Mr. Jones and five

men. As soon as they got on board she hauled down Spanish and sets English colours, when we discovered to our extreme disappointment and sorrow that she was an English sloop of war. She immediately began firing and continued for ten minutes until we got out of her reach by means of our sweeps. She towed but we gained upon her fast and after sweeping six hours got out of sight. (By this unfortunate mistake we were deprived of the services of Mr. Jones, whose merits as an officer were acknowledged by all, and whose amiable qualities had gained the esteem and affection of his brother officers; and five of our best men.)

(May 30th to June 6th no entries.)

June 6th. At six made a sail right to windward, distant ten miles. At 3 p. m. came up and made prize of her. She proved to be the English brig Elizabeth from Figuera to Newfoundland, loaded with salt and fruit. After taking out all that was valuable, burnt her. She was manned with eight men.

June 10th. Boarded a Swedish ship from America to Gottenburg; had three passengers on board. Had the pleasure of reading some American newspapers containing the only information from America that we had since we sailed. Put some prisoners on board of her. Lat. 46, 45 N., Long. 26, 15.

11th. Course steered for America.

17th. At daylight made a sail seven miles on the lee bow. At 7 came up and made prize of the schooner Nelly (Tinnis), formerly of Baltimore, bound from Havana to Greenock, manned with six men, with a very valuable cargo of coffee and sugar; belonged to the Jamaica fleet of 200 sail. Sailed 12 May. Put R. Burr and six men on board and ordered for America.

19th. Made a schooner right ahead, apparently an armed vessel. Gave chase until 11, when a fog arose that prevented our seeing her, THE FIRST VESSEL THAT WE HAVE CHASED THAT HAS ESCAPED.

22d. At 7 a. m. made sail two points on the lee bow. At 9 came up and boarded the brig Maria of Stockholm under Swedish colours, but sent her in for having English property

on board; from Havana with sugar. William Macy and seven men.

June 23rd. Cape Ann, 1290 miles distant.

25th. At 11 a. m. made a sail three points on the lee bow; at 5 hoisted Prussian colours; at 6 came up and boarded her. She proved to be a Prussian bark from Havana, bound to Amsterdam. After detaining her about an hour permitted her to depart, after putting all our prisoners on board.

27th. At 8 p. m., judging ourselves on the Great Bank of New Foundland, sounded but found no bottom with one hundred fathoms of line.

July. This month began with the crew in good health.

11th. A sail was sighted in chase, but sea was so heavy that the Yankee was in danger of upsetting. Found ourselves on the Georges in forty-five fathoms.

12th. Discovered some fishing craft and took pilot. Were in great danger of running ashore; struck a shoal twice.

14th. Landed some goods.

15th. Got under weigh and beat up to New Bedford; ran a great risk; a frigate and brig went into Tarapaulin Cove the hour after we left it.

So ends the diary.

The crew of the brig deserted almost to a man as soon as the anchors were cast over in New Bedford harbor. British cruisers were swarming along the coast and every man deemed himself fortunate in having escaped a British prison ship. All but one of the eight prizes specified by Dr. Stevens, (he mentions four more than are given in any other account) were retaken. The San Jose Indiano reached Portland almost by a miracle. It was a most astonishing bit of "Yankee luck." No other American privateer ever experienced anything remotely approaching it.

WILFRED H. MUNRO.

Books

Mr. Joseph E. C. Farnham has issued a memorial biography of Eli Harrison Howard.

The English Ancestry of John Coggeshall of Newport appeared in the January, 1919, issue of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

A typewritten genealogy of the Briggs family, dealing with the descendants of George Briggs of Warwick, which was compiled by the late Anthony Tarbox Briggs, has been presented by his son, Mr. R. C. Briggs, of New York.

Caroline E. Robinson's Geneaology of the Gardiners of Narragansett has been published as a handsome volume of 313 pages. The work is edited by the Rev. Daniel Goodwin.

Mr. Rowland Hazard has issued a 10-page quarto of songs that he has composed.

The June, 1919, number of Art and Archaeology contains pictures of some old Rhode Island houses.

The July, 1919, Bulletin of the Newport Historical Society consisting of the annual reports, by-laws, and list of members has been issued.

"The Land of His Fathers" is the name of a story by George T. Marsh which appears in the June, 1919, Scribner's.

The sermon preached by the Rev. Asbury Krom at the 175th anniversary of the Beneficent Congregational Church has been printed as a 22-page pamphlet.

Notes

Mr. Henry W. Sackett has presented to the Society some mementos of the World War, including German helmets, an iron cross and other trophies. These are on exhibition in the lecture room.

Mr. John B. Aldrich has presented a number of objects of historical interest, including a couple of pouches that were carried by the California gold seekers in the rush of '49.

During the last quarter, Mr. Harald W. Ostby, Mr. William A. Gamwell and Mr. Edward C. Stiness have been admitted to membership in the Society, and Mr. Gorton T. Lippitt and Mr. Henry W. Sackett have becc me Life Members.

A project has been initiated by the Sons of the American Revolution to have the Nathanael Greene house at Anthony purchased and preserved as a public memorial.

In the new E. F. Albee Theatre in Providence the dressing rooms are named in honor of prominent Rhode Islanders of the past.

Mrs. Lilla Briggs Sampson, who is compiling a history of the "Briggs Family," would appreciate all data contributed by any one of the name. She will also be pleased to look up any ancestry for anyone belonging to the family.

Address:

"Sampsons Harbor,"
Sandgates, Maryland.

Report of the Treasurer

GENERAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1918.

EDWARD K. ALDRICH, JR., *Treasurer, in account with the* RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. For current account, viz.:

DR.

CASH ON HAND January 1, 1918:		
Cash on hand, check	$125 00	
In R. I. Hospital Trust Company	287 00	
" Providence Institution for Savings	832 00	
" National Exchange Bank	156 27	
Liberty Bond	500 00	
		$1,900 27

Receipts from Annual Dues	$1,041 00	
" " Life Membership	150 00	
" " State Appropriation	1,500 00	
" " Rental of Rooms	27 00	
" " Interest and Dividends	3,086 19	
" " Books	214 87	
" " Newspaper Account	99 18	
" " Publications	249 55	
" " Calvin Memorial Fund	10 00	
" " Expenses	3 20	
" " Gas	2 40	
		6,383 39
		$8,283 66

CR.

Ashes	$23 00	
Binding	169 79	
Books	442 87	
Electric Lighting	13 51	
Expense	232 53	
Fuel	581 50	
Gas	11 10	
Grounds and Building	245 18	
Investments	300 18	
Janitorial Services	206 05	
Newspaper Account	104 91	
Salaries	2,886 65	
Franklin Lyceum Memorial Fund	17 00	
Supplies	149 72	
Telephone	34 77	
Water	8 00	
Publications	841 14	
		$6,267 90
Cash on hand December 31, 1918:		
Liberty Bond	$500 00	
In R. I. Hospital Trust Company	287 00	
" Providence Institution for Savings	832 00	
" National Exchange Bank	396 76	
		2,015 76
		$8,283 66

EDWARD K. ALDRICH, JR., *Treasurer, in account with the* RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

JANUARY 1, 1919.

LIABILITIES.

Grounds and Buildings	$25,000 00	$25,000 00
Permanent Endowment Fund:		
Samuel M. Noyes	$12,000 00	
Henry J. Steere	10,000 00	
Charles H. Smith	5,000 00	
Charles W. Parsons	4,000 00	
William H. Potter	3,000 00	
Esek A. Jillson	2,000 00	
John Wilson Smith	1,000 00	
William G. Weld	1,000 00	
Charles C. Hoskins	1,000 00	
Charles H. Atwood	1,000 00	
		$40,000 00
Publication Fund:		
Ira B. Peck	$1,000 00	
William Gammell	1,000 00	
Albert J. Jones	1,000 00	
William Ely	1,000 00	
Julia Bullock	500 00	
Charles H. Smith	100 00	
		$4,600 00
Life Membership Fund	$4,350 00	$4,350 00
Franklin Lyceum Memorial Fund—Principal only, Interest $44.94 not drawn	734 52	734 52
Calvin Memorial Fund	10 00	10 00
		$74,694 52
Accumulated Surplus		7,983 33
		$82,677 85

ASSETS.

Grounds and Building	$25,000 00	$25,000 00
Investments:		
$6,000.00 Bonds, Minneapolis, Lyndale and Minnetonka Railway	$5,850 00	
$3,000.00 Bonds, Lacombe Electric Company	2,835 00	

125 Shares	New York Central Railroad.....	12,500 00	
111 "	Pennsylvania Railroad	7,188 45	
30 "	Lehigh Valley Railroad	2,112 50	
6 "	Lehigh Valley Sales Company ...	241 85	
40 "	Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company preferred	3,900 00	
55 "	American Telephone and Telegraph Company	7,123 61	
54 "	Providence Gas Company	4,705 50	
Mortgage	P. A. and H. A. Cory.....	3,075 00	
10 Shares	Duquesne Light Company	1,060 00	
$1,000.00	Bond Denver Gas and Electric Company	950 00	
$1,000.00 "	Columbus Railway, Power and Light Company	970 00	
$300.00	Providence Gas Company Convertible Note	300 18	
30 Shares	Merchants National Bank	1,800 00	
45 "	Blackstone Canal National Bank...	1,050 00	
			$55,662 09
Cash on hand:			
In R. I. Hospital Trust Company.....		$287 00	
" Providence Institution for Savings.....		832 00	
" National Exchange Bank		396 76	
Liberty Bond (3½%)		500 00	
			2,015 76
Total Assets			$82,677 85

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD K. ALDRICH, JR.,
Treasurer.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2, 1919.

Examined vouchers and securities compared and found to agree.

ARTHUR P. SUMNER,
THEODORE W. FOSTER,
HORATIO A. HUNT,
Auditing Committee.

Chronological Check List of Maps of Rhode Island in the Rhode Island Historical Society Library

(*Concluded from page 64*)

1901.

See 1899 Providence, Fall River and Newport Steamboat Company.

1902.

147. ———

Map of the State of Rhode Island. 1902. [Showing Highways.] 17x13. In First Annual Report of State Board of Public Roads, 1903.

ii Reduced. 1907. In New England Automobile Journal. R. I. H. S.

1902.

See Colonial Period. Richman.

1903.

148. Richard, The L. J., Co.

Highway Map of the State of Rhode Island. 1903. Roads in red. 31½x23. H. W. P.

1903.

149. ———

[Lower Narragansett Bay] Showing lobster experiments. 2 charts, 13x9. In Annual Report on Commissioners of Inland Fisheries for 1903. R. I. H. S.

1903.

150. ———

[Map of Leased Oyster Grounds in Narragansett Bay] 1903. 29½x24. R. I. H. S.

1903.

See 1894 Matthews.

1903.

See Indian Period—Rider.

1904.

151. ———

Narragansett Bay. 16½x11½. In Bacon's "Narragansett Bay." 1904. R. I. H. S.

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See Colonial Period. Richman.

1903.

148. Richard, The L. J., Co.

Highway Map of the State of Rhode Island. 1903. Roads in red. 31½x42. R. W. P.

1903.

149. ———

[Lower Narragansett Bay.] Showing lobster experiments. 2 charts, 13x9. In Annual Report on Commissioners of Inland Fisheries for 1903. R. I. H. S.

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[Map of Leased Oyster Grounds in Narragansett Bay.] 1903. 29½x24. R. I. H. S.

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See Indian Period—Rider.

1904.

151. ———

Narragansett Bay. 16½x11½. In Bacon's "Narragansett Bay." 1904. R. I. H. S.

1904.

152. Bonsteel & Carr..

Soil map. Rhode Island. Base map from U. S. Geological Survey sheets (i. e., topographical map of 1891). Soils surveyed by F. E. Bonsteel & E. P. Carr. 1904. In two sheets, 24½x28¾. In colors.

In Bonsteel & Carr's Soil Survey of Rhode Island. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. R. I. H. S.

1904.

See Pabodie 1892.

1905.

153. ————————

Map of Rhode Island. 1905. 5¼x3¼. In Richman's "Rhode Island." 1905. R. I. H. S.

1905.

154. Scarborough Co.

[Rhode Island] 1905. 28¾x26½. In colors. Sheet 5 from Scarborough's Complete Road Atlas of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. 1905. R. I. H. S.

1905.

155. ————————

Map of the Metropolitan District of Providence. 1905. In colors. 13½x8½. In first report of Metropolitan Park Commission, 1905. R. I. H. S.

1905.

156. ————————

Rhode Island. Showing Metropolitan District. Diagram No. 4. In first report of Metropolitan Park Commission, 1905. 5¼x5½. R. I. H. S.

1905.

157. ————————

Providence and its Neighborhood. Diagram No. 5. In first report of Metropolitan Park Commission. 3½x4. R. I. H. S.

1905.

See 1898 Walker.

1906.

158. Walker, Geo. H. & Co.

Map of Rhode Island. Published by Geo. H. Walker & Co.

1906. 60½x29. R. I. H. S.

This is the latest large wall map of Rhode Island. It is based on the earlier maps of 1891 and 1905.

1906.

159. Emerson, B. K.

Map of the crystalline rocks in the vicinity of Providence and Narragansett Bay. Rhode Island. 1906. 35x6½. In colors. Based on U. S. Geological Survey maps of 1891.

In Emerson & Perry's "The Green Schists and Associated Granites and Porphyries of Rhode Island. 1907. U. S. Geological Survey bulletin 311." R. I. H. S.

1906.

160. Walker, Geo. H.

Automobile Map of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Copyright 1906. In colors. 31½x32. In covers. R. I. H. S.

1906.

161. ———

Map of the Metropolitan District of Providence. 1906. [Parts of Providence, Kent and Bristol Counties.] 35¾x24½. In colors. R. I. H. S.

From second annual report of the Board of Metropolitan Park Commissioners. 1906. R. I. H. S.

ii Re-issued 1909 with changes. R. I. H. S.

1907.

162. ———

Map of the State of Rhode Island. 1902. Surcharged with heavy black lines. Map showing the highway systems of Rhode Island, the heavy lines indicating those already improved. In New England Automobile Journal. October, 1907, p. 11. 7¾x6. R. I. H. S.

1907.

163. Providence Telephone Co.

Telephone and Road Map of the State of Rhode Island, issued by Providence Telephone Company. Copyright 1907. 34¼x27½. In colors. In covers. Cover dated 1908. R. I. H. S.

1907.

164. ———

The Opportunities of Providence. 8x13½. In "A Little

Guide to Providence. The Metropolis of Southern New England." 1907. R. I. H. S.

This is a bird's eye view map of Rhode Island.

ii Same, with additional notes concerning population. In colors. In "World Known Providence. A Reference Book & Guide to a city of varied fascinations." 1910. R. I. H. S.

1907.

165. Walker, Geo. H.

Narragansett Bay. 19x31½. In covers. Cover title. "Bird's-Eye View of Narragansett Bay." Copyright 1907. R. I. H. S.

1908.

See Colonial Period—Richman.

See 1907 Telephone.

[1909 or earlier.]

166. Pabodie, C. A. & Son.

Balloon View of Narragansett Bay. 10x11¾. Published by C. A. Pabodie & Son.

In Description of Conanicut Park Property. R. I. H. S.

ii Same, without Pabodie's name. In Prospectus of Auction Sale of Conanicut Park. 1909. R. I. H. S.

1909.

167. Mendenhall, C. S.

Mendenhall's Guide and Road Map of Rhode Island. Copyright 1909. In colors. 32½x25¾. In covers. R. I. H. S.

1909.

168. ———

Map of the Metropolitan District of Providence Plantations. 1909. 35¾x24½. In colors. R. I. H. S.

Compare 1906.

1909.

See 1892 Pabodie.

1910.

169. ———

Geologic map of S. W. Rhode Island. 3¾x5½. In Loughlin's "Intrusive Granites . . ." In the American Journal of Science, May, 1910, p. 451. R. I. H. S.

1910.

170. ————

Map of the Metropolitan District of Providence, showing proposed system of Parks, Boulevards and Public Reservations. 7x4½. In colors. In "Providence, the Southern Gateway of New England" [1910]. R. I. H. S.

1910.

171. ————

Map of the State of Rhode Island. January, 1910. Showing State Roads constructed to date. 17x13. In colors. In Eighth Annual Report of State Board of Public Roads. 1910. R. I. H. S.

ii Same, in Providence Journal, January 30, 1910. 8½x6½. R. I. H. S.

1910.

172. ————

Four maps accompanying Report of Commission to Draft and Report an act providing for a House of Representatives. August, 1910. This is virtually an atlas of the State. Issued in envelope. Maps undated. R. I. H. S.

1910.

173. Hoyt, David W.

River Basins and Divides [of Rhode Island]. 6x4. In R. I. Educational Circulars. Historical Series, IV, 1910. R. I. H. S.

1910.

174. Searle, O. Perry.

Map of Leased Oyster Grounds in Narragansett Bay. 32x23½.

1910 in report
1911
1912
1913
1914 as a blueprint.

1911.

See 1878 Rand McNally.

1911.

175. ————

Map of the State of Rhode Island, January, 1911, showing

State Roads constructed to date. By W. C. W., Jr. 16¾x13. In colors. R. I. H. S.

1911.

176. Cram, George F.

Rhode Island. 13½x9¾. In colors. In Cram's Modern New Census Atlas of the United States and World. 1911. R. I. H. S.

1911.

177. ———

[Boundary Map] Chart showing extension of State lines in Watch Hill District. [1911] 8½x10. In annual report of the Commission of Inland Fisheries for 1911. R. I. H. S.

1911.

See 1892 Pabodie.

1912.

178. ———

Map of the State of Rhode Island, January, 1912, showing State Roads Built and Recommended. 17x13. In colors. In Tenth Annual Report of State Board of Public Roads. R. I. H. S.

1913.

179. ———

Rhode Island. 7x5. Page 23. In Hammond's Atlas of the World, 1913.

1913.

See 1892 Pabodie.

1913.

180. ———

Map of the State of Rhode Island, January, 1913, showing State Roads built and under contract. 17x13. In colors. In Eleventh Annual Report of State Board of Public Roads. R. I. H. S.

ii Same. 10x14. In Providence Journal, January 19, 1913, sec. 4, p. 5.

1914.

181. ———

Map of the State of Rhode Island, January, 1914, showing

State Roads to be maintained in 1914. 17x13. In color. In Twelfth Annual Report of State Board of Public Roads. R. I. H. S.

SERIALS AND UNDATED

Serial.

182. ———

Series of Maps showing the political party vote in 17 presidential elections. 17 maps. 17x13½. For 1800-08-28-32-36-40-44-48-52-56-60-64-68-72-76-80-84.

Serial.

183. Foster, William E.

Series of 7 folio maps, colored, on tracing paper, showing the development of the R. I. Boundary, by W. E. Foster.

Undated.

184. ———

Map of Rhode Island. Suggestions for the Location of Proposed Improved State Highways. 24x19. R. I. H. S.

Undated.

185. Hall, M. W.

[Narragansett Bay] In advertising folder of Newport & Providence Railway. 5½x3½. R. I. H. S.

NOTE.

Undated.

There are in the Canadian Archives two maps entitled "Rhode Island."

A Plan of part of the Colony of Rhode Island. Showing the lines of Rumford, Suncook and Bow. 22¾x16 manuscript. Canadian Archives 3878.

Part of Rhode Island, showing Rumford, Sunkook and Bow. 19⅛x17. Manuscript. Canadian Archives, 3879.

These maps evidently refer to a part of New Hampshire which was either temporarily or erroneously called Rhode Island. Such names as New Hopkinton, Exeter, Barrington, Rumford and Suncook (Seaconk?) suggest perhaps a Rhode Island immigration.

A UNIQUE INDIAN IMPLEMENT FROM WARREN: INSCRIBED, PERFORATED, DOUBLE-EDGED.

By Professor Edmund B. Delabarre

Double-edged and perforated Indian stones of axe-like appearance are not rare. Indian incisions on rocks or implements are of frequent occurrence, but they consist usually of pictographs or of decorative lines, and authentic specimens whose lines resemble alphabetic characters are exceedingly few. The combination of axe-like shape, double blade, perforation for hafting, and inscribed characters suggesting a possible alphabetic or ideographic significance—a combination which occurs in the specimen here presented—is apparently wholly unique.

Unfortunately the history of this stone is not entirely clear. About five years ago it came into the possession of the late Charles R. Carr of Warren, R. I., from a source now unknown. When he showed it to the present writer in 1915, he said that it had been found near the southern boundary of Fall River, and that he intended to seek fuller information from its discoverer as to its authenticity and the circumstances of its finding. His own notes, however, record it as from "Burrs Hill or that vicinity." It is possible that the most reliable account of its discovery now obtainable is the one given by Mr. Carr to Dr. Nelson Read Hall of Warren and reported by the latter to the writer as follows:

"I have no information of scientific value in regard to the inscribed stone. Nothing but memory and that not too good. I remember Carr's excitement when he located the stone and also that Tiverton was claimed as the finding place at first; but he traced the stone to some one who was 'clamming' on the Kickamuit, somewhere north of the narrows. This man sold or gave the stone to a man in Tiverton or Fall River near the line."

The stone has recently passed into the possession of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, of New York. To Professor Foster H. Saville of that institution we

are indebted for the photographs that accompany this paper, and for a description of the stone furnished, as he says, by the "head technician" of the Museum:

"A granitoid pebble with very slight traces of rubbing on a portion of the edge. The uneven walls of the perforation make it apparent that a rotary drill was not used and suggest the use of a steel tool with percussion. The sharp edges of the incised lines forming the decoration would also suggest the use of a steel instrument rather than one of stone. Dimensions of the specimen:

"Greatest length: 5⅝ inches.

"Greatest width: 3½ inches.

"Greatest diameter: 1¾ inches.

"Diameter of perforation: ½ inch, ovate opening at each end ¾ of an inch at widest points.

"Incisions 1/32 to 1/16 of an inch deep and averaging 1/12 of an inch in width."

A few further details need mention to make this description complete. In shape the stone resembles a two-bladed axe. Both of the edges or blades are somewhat sharpened. The perforation, not visible in the photographs, extends through the middle, from side to side, where the stone is thickest. The inscription or decorative incision consists of four characters on one face of the implement; and on the other face the two middle characters of the first face are repeated in mirror-wise reversal and joined together by a circle.

As to its use, both Professor Saville, and Charles C. Willoughby, Director of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, to whom I have described it, agree that it is not an axe. Perforated stone axes have been reported from North America[1], and even from this vicinity[2]. But Professor Saville says:

[1]Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico. Edited by F. W. Hodge. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 30. Vol. 1, p. 121.

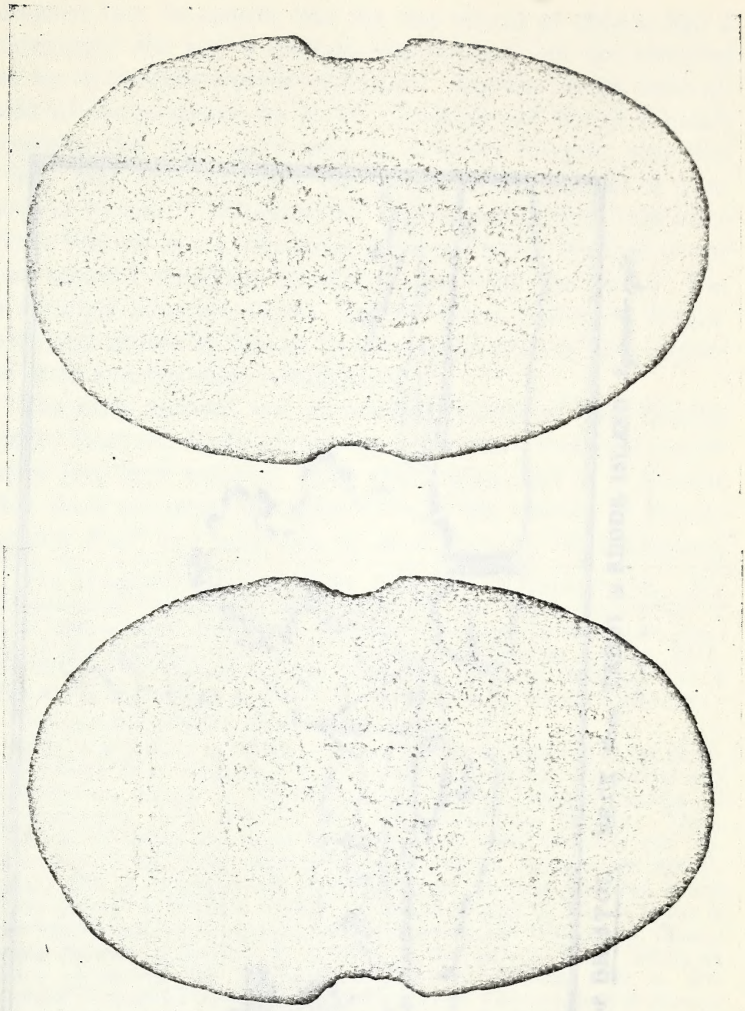
[2]Mémoires de la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord, 1845-1849, pp. 150, 177.—This is a reference to a collection of Indian antiquities found at Tiverton and including three perforated axes, as the description seems to imply. The collection was presented to the Danish society in 1847 by the Rhode Island Historical Society. A former resident of Assonet Neck has assured the writer that he once found a perforated axe on that Neck, which is only about ten miles from Tiverton.

"We have no perforated stone axes in our collection nor do we know of any from North America." Mr. Willoughby writes:

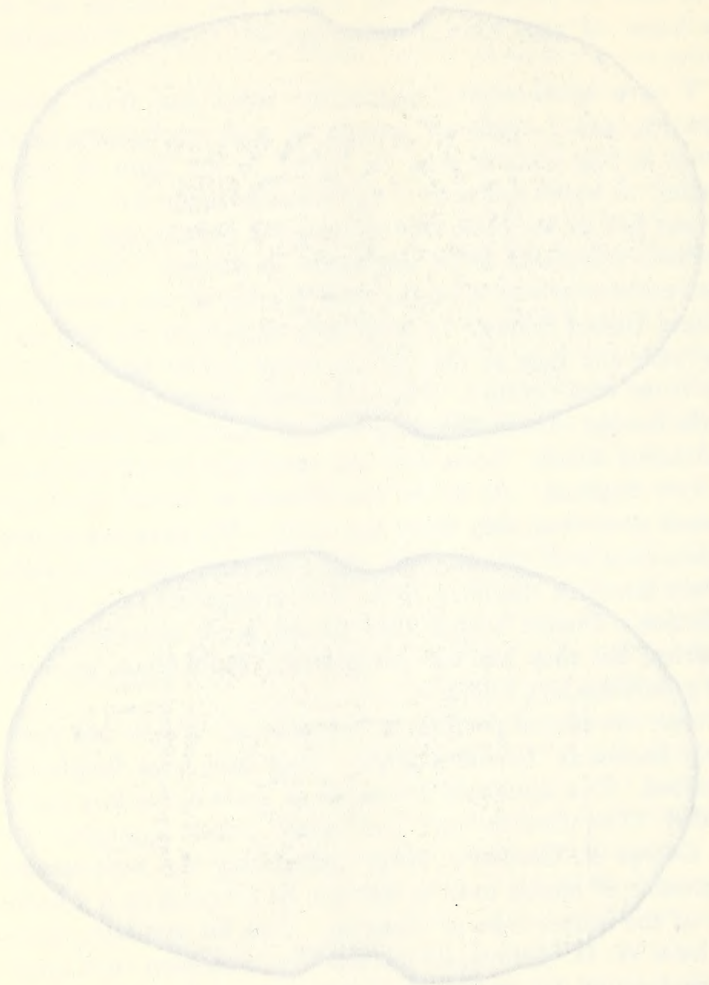
"I have never seen a perforated stone axe from North America, and I think all reports of such implements being found in this country may be traced to the form of 'ceremonial,' to which you refer. These are certainly not axes, and no one has as yet been able to assign a definite use to them which is acceptable to archaeologists in general. They occur quite commonly over a considerable portion of the central and eastern United States. In form they vary from the long narrow pick axe type to that of the broad double bladed battle axe of the 16th Century. They are usually made of slate, often of the banded variety, but sometimes of quartz and other kinds of compact stones. Some very nice specimens have been found in New England. As to the inscriptions or incised markings on such specimens, they occur but rarely. We have one or two broken ones with incised lines, and I know of one quite elaborately inscribed specimen from New Hampshire in a private collection. Double bladed axes proper occur occasionally in America, but they are not perforated. Both types, grooved and grooveless, are found."

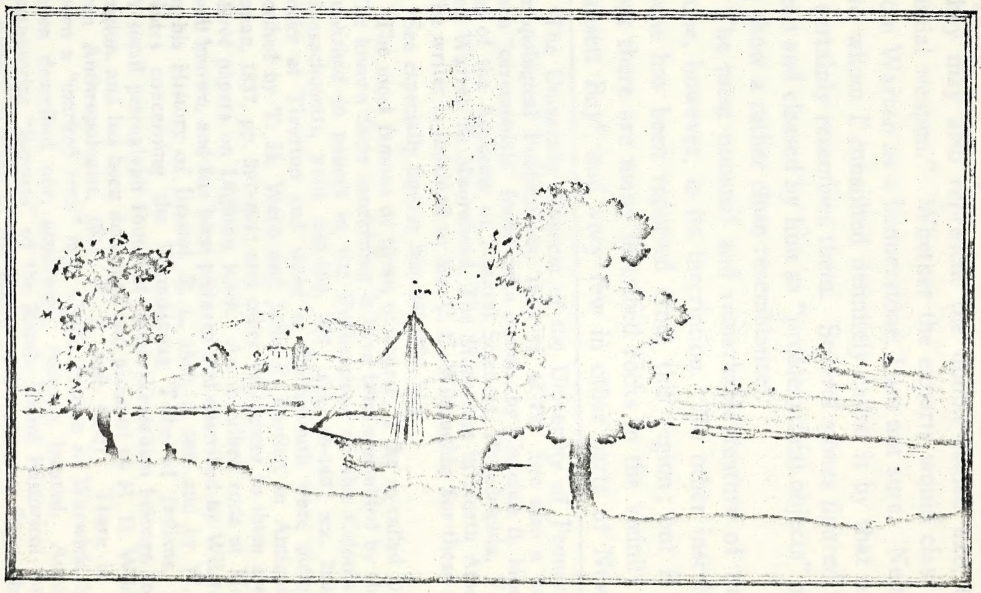
These two-bladed perforated "ceremonial" objects are commonly known as "banner stones." They have been frequently described. One admirable discussion of them is that in a paper entitled "The Double Axe and Some Other Symbols," by Dr. George B. Gordon[3]. After considering the wide-spread occurrence of double axes in Europe, he proceeds to a discussion of the bannerstone of America. This he describes, quoting from W. H. Holmes, as "an axe-like implement with tubular perforation for hafting and with extremely varied wing-like blades," possessing no other than sacred and ceremonial functions. While presenting a wide divergence in form, he continues, they show a general resemblance to the European double axe and sometimes present such a close approximation as to become identical and indistinguishable. It is an un-

[3]The Museum Journal of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, 1915, vi. 46-68.



Inscribed Indian implement, probably a ceremonial stone, found in Warren near the Kickamuit River. Original is in the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York





VIEW of BRISTOL NECK from TRIPS's in RHODE ISLAND *September 1765.*

doubted fact, he asserts, that the two classes of objects had a ceremonial use and a symbolic significance; but the meaning of the symbolism remains unknown. Another recent description of bannerstones, by E. W. Hawkins and Ralph Linton[4], suggests that they were used as religious insignia, and that "they may also represent the double-bladed axe, as a ceremonial weapon." Whether the experts would class this stone from Warren as a bannerstone, I am not sure. Neither of the two whom I consulted definitely called it by that name. But it certainly resembles them. Several stones figured by Moorehead and classed by him as "problematical objects" also appear to show a rather close resemblance[5].

The most unusual and remarkable feature of this Warren stone, however, is its inscription. No other inscribed implement has been reported from this region; but it is notable that there are many inscribed rocks in the vicinity of Narragansett Bay[6], and very few in other parts of New England.

[4]The University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. Anthropological Publications, 1916, vi. 47-77. See also a description of such "ceremonials" found with burials, by Clarence B. Moore, in Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Volume XVI; and Warren K. Moorehead, The Stone Age in North America, Vol. 1. The writer is indebted to Mr. C. C. Willoughby for these references.

[5]See especially figures 266, 283, 327, 352.

[6]The most famous of these, of course, is the so-called Dighton Rock. The known facts concerning it have been assembled by the writer and published in papers in the Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, xviii. 235-299, 417; xix. 46-149; xx. 286-462. Three rocks at Tiverton and three at Portsmouth were pictured and described by T. H. Webb and John R. Bartlett in Antiquitates Americanae, 1837, pp. 397-404; and other references to them are cited in the above papers on Dighton Rock. An inscribed rock at Mount Hope is well known, and has been pictured and described by Wilfred H. Munro in his History of Bristol, R. I., 1880, p. 388, and by W. J. Miller in Notes concerning the Wampanoag Tribe of Indians, 1880, p. 119. A small petroglyph found at West Wrentham belongs to this general region, and has been described and pictured by H. H. Wilder in American Anthropologist, 1911, N. S. xiii. 65-67. There is said to have been a "marked rock" near Cole's Station in Warwick, but it has not been described nor, apparently, recently located. According to the manuscript "Reports" of the Rhode Island Historical Society, volume i, Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees on September 21, 1840, a rock near Newport "with inscriptions resembling those on the rocks at Dighton, Portsmouth and Tiverton," was visited in that year by John R. Bartlett and a drawing of it made. The drawing is not now discoverable, nor any recent mention of the rock.

doubted fact, be asserts, that the two classes of objects had a ceremonial use and a symbolic significance; but the meaning of the symbolism remains unknown. Another recent description of bannerstones, by E. W. Hawkins and Ralph Linton[4], suggests that they were used as religious insignia, and that "they may also represent the double-bladed axe, as a ceremonial weapon." Whether the experts would class this stone from Warren as a bannerstone, I am not sure. Neither of the two whom I consulted definitely called it by that name. But it certainly resembles them. Several stones figured by Moorehead and classed by him as "problematical objects" also appear to show a rather close resemblance[5].

The most unusual and remarkable feature of this Warren stone, however, is its inscription. No other inscribed implement has been reported from this region; but it is notable that there are many inscribed rocks in the vicinity of Narragansett Bay[6], and very few in other parts of New England.

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[4]The University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Anthropological Publications, 1919, vi, 47-72. See also a description of such "ceremonials" found with burials, by Clarence B. Moore, in Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Volume XVI; and Warren K. Moorehead, The Stone Age in North America, Vol. I. The writer is indebted to Mr. C. C. Willoughby for these references.

[5]See especially figures 286, 289, 297, 303.

[6]The most famous of these, of course, is the so-called Dighton Rock. The known facts concerning it have been assembled by the writer and published in papers in the Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, xviii, 238-299, 417; xix, 40-140; xx, 280-322. Three rocks at Tiverton and three at Portsmouth were pictured and described by T. H. Webb and John R. Bartlett in Antiquitates Americanae, 1837, pp. 397-404; and other references to them are cited in the above papers on Dighton Rock. An inscribed rock at Mount Hope is well known, and has been pictured and described by Wilfred H. Munro in his History of Bristol, R. I., 1880, p. 388, and by W. J. Miller in Notes concerning the Wampanoag Tribe of Indians, 1880, p. 119. A small petroglyph found at West Wrentham belongs to this general region, and has been described and pictured by H. H. Walker in American Anthropologist, 1911, N. S. xiii, 668-77. There is said to have been a "marked rock" near Cole's Station in Warwick, but it has not been described nor, apparently, recently located. According to the manuscript "Reports" of the Rhode Island Historical Society, volume i, Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees on September 21, 1880, a rock near Newport "with inscriptions resembling those on the rocks at Dighton, Portsmouth and Tiverton," was visited in that year by John R. Bartlett and a drawing of it made. The drawing is not now discoverable, nor any recent mention of the rock.

Of these, only the Dighton Rock and the one at Mount Hope, apparently, contain characters that suggest, as these do, an alphabetic or ideographic significance. It may be only a suggestion; and even if they do possess a genuine symbolic meaning, it is impossible to arrive at any certainty as to what it may be. The New England Indians never developed any alphabet or written language of their own. Under the influence of the whites, however, they did arrive at the adoption of a few symbols possessed of definite meaning, as in the marks which they affixed as signatures to deeds. One of the characters on this stone rather closely resembles the P which Philip used for this purpose. If the incisions and perforation were made with a steel tool, as suggested above, and if it is of genuine Indian origin, then the implement was fashioned almost certainly at some time between 1620 and 1676. Found within Wampanoag territory, made in Philip's lifetime, probably a ceremonial object that would perhaps most naturally have been in custody of the chief of the tribe, bearing a character resembling Philip's official signature,—this combination of circumstances strongly suggests the possibility that the P may really have been meant to represent Philip's name. In spite of the exaggeration of the title, yet Philip was universally called a king; and perhaps the most likely interpretation of the remaining characters would be "King of the Wampanoags." If this be true, then the repetition of the same characters within a circle on the reverse side might there stand as a sort of royal coat-of-arms or heraldic device, signifying "Wampanoag royal property." All this is mere guesswork, and is not advanced with any degree of confidence; but if taken as a mere vague possibility it seems worth while to make the suggestion.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

COLLECTIONS

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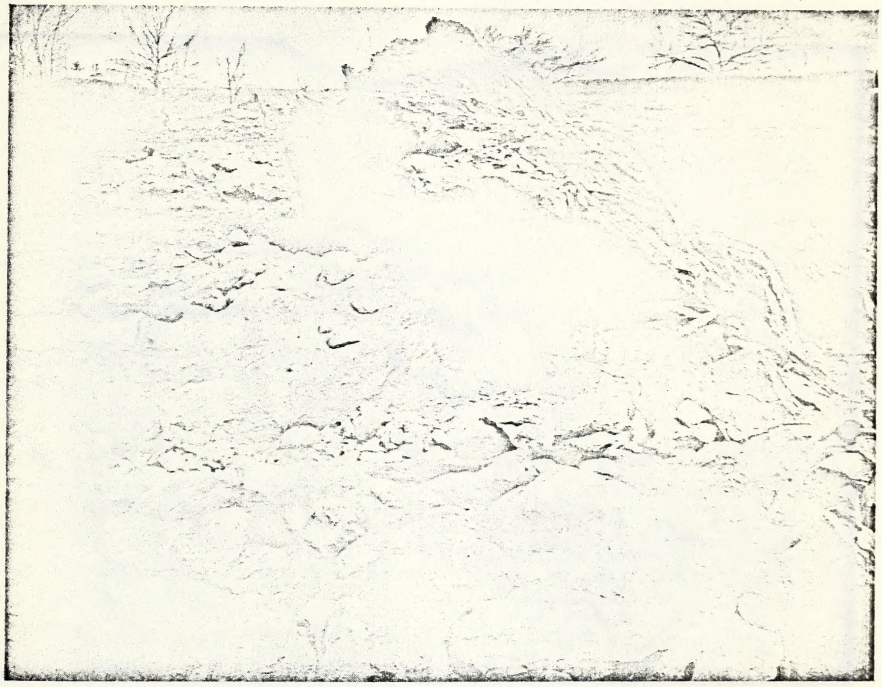
The Confiscated Estates of Joseph Wanton

The confiscations of the estates of the Wanton family of Newport are an interesting minor episode of the revolutionary struggle in Rhode Island, to which attention has just been called by the late purchase of Gould Island by the United States for the storage of explosives. This island was the property of Col. Joseph Wanton, Jr., who, having refused to subscribe to the test prescribed by the General Assembly, was ordered in July, 1776, to be removed to Jamestown by the sheriff of Newport county, but with liberty to visit, under guard, by permission of the commander-in-chief, his farm on Prudence Island. He was at this time associated in business with his brother, William, as Joseph and William Wanton. William, on the evacuation of Newport in 1779, withdrew to New York for protection, carrying with him the account books of the firm, causing thereby much confusion both to the creditors and to the State, which endeavored to settle these accounts from the Wanton estates.

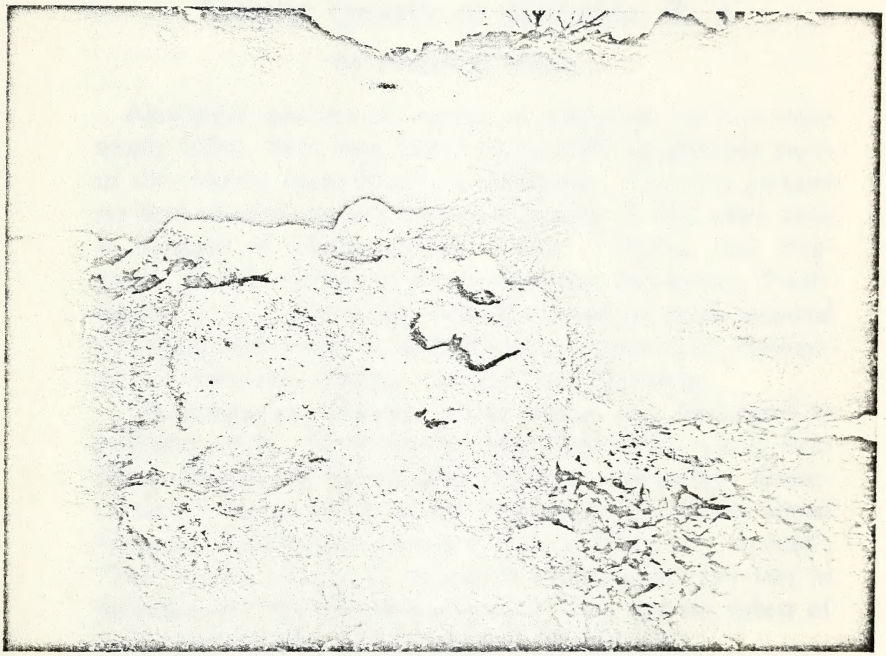
The confiscated estates of Col. Joseph Wanton, Jr., comprised: (1), eight hundred and ninety-seven acres on Prudence Island, (2), a lot and dwelling house in Newport; both these

estates were held by Joseph, as tenant, in common with his brother, William, (3), one hundred and fifty acres with dwelling house and other buildings on Conanicut, (4), Gould Island, seventy-six acres with dwelling house, (5), the estate at Eastons Point with dwelling house and stores, stables and wharf adjoining the Collins-Rome estate, likewise confiscated. This estate was, in August, 1781, about a year after the Colonel's death, advertised for sale by the State at public vendue as "The elegant dwelling house stores and wharff which were late the property of Joseph Wanton, Jun. Esq. situate on the Point." Later in the month the Count de Barras, commander of the French Fleet, represented to the Assembly that the house, wharves, stores and land, late belonging to Joseph Wanton and George Rome, were needed for the reception of naval stores belonging to the fleet, and requested that they be not sold according to previous order, and so the sale was postponed. It was in this house, during the French occupation of Newport, that Admiral de Ternay died. After several postponements the property was sold to Clark and Nightingale of Providence, and became the residence of William Hunter. It still stands, a dignified colonial mansion, though its most striking feature, the doorway with elaborately carved pediment with a pine apple, the emblem of hospitality, has been removed to the Dennis House across the street.

Soon after Col. Wanton's death, his widow asked that the confiscated estates on Conanicut and Gould Islands be given for the support of herself and her infant son. The Assembly granted her the rents of these estates and she was allowed to select the tenants. Many claims were presented against the estates of Joseph and William Wanton, and, when in 1782 Thomas Wickham sought the Assembly's permission to visit New York on business, it was granted on condition that he obtain such accounts from the books of Joseph and William Wanton as the committee on settling accounts of absentees desired and if William Wanton should refuse, the Assembly would be forced to use the estates, the rents of which were now assigned for the support of Mrs. Wanton. In 1786 it is recorded that the estates of Joseph and William Wanton have



General View of Steatite Quarry looking south-west at "Big Elm Tree Farm," Johnston, R. I., showing numerous pots blocked out *in situ*



Section of Steatite Quarry looking south-west at "Big Elm Tree Farm," Johnston, R. I., showing blocked out pots *in situ*



been sold, but there is still a deficit of £814:14:4, but that Joseph Wanton's estates are still unsold.

As late as 1789 the rent of these were still paid to Mrs. Wanton. The farm on Prudence Island was ordered sold in 1781, and Gould Island was sold in 1803 to Caleb Gardner.

H. W. PRESTON.

Steatite Quarry at Johnston, R. I.

By FOSTER H. SAVILLE

Aboriginal quarries of steatite or soapstone, as it is commonly called, have been found occasionally in different parts of the country from Maine to California. The first account we have of such a quarry was in the Spring of 1875 when John B. Wiggin, of Chula, Amelia County, Virginia, sent fragments of rude vessels to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.[1] About this time other quarries were reported as having been found in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Wyoming.

The quarry at Johnston, Rhode Island, was discovered in February, 1878. Reference has been made to this site by Professor Putman, of the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts.[2] In the report of the Committee of the Rhode Island Historical Society with reference to the Johnston site, we read[3], "The worked stratum of steatite is about twenty-five feet in thickness and has now been cleared of drift and the debris of Indian Art for the space of about a hundred feet.

"In this stratum are several excavations made by the aborigines in securing stone pots, pans, dishes, and pipes. The largest excavation measures about ten feet in length, six feet in width and now five feet in depth; but from the top of the

[1]Smithsonian Report for 1878. Page 44.

[2]Reports of the Peabody Museum for 1878. Vol. 2, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1880. Pages 273-276.

American Naturalist, June, 1878. Page 403.

Report upon U. S. Geographical Surveys west of the one hundredth meridian. Vol. 7—Archaeology—1879. Page 121.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology. Page 107.

[3]See also R. I. H. S. Proc., 1879-80, page 36; and Rep. of Com. on Marking Historic Sites in R. I., 1913, page 139.

ledge, as left by the glaciers, the excavation must have been carried down about fifteen feet or more, in as much as when it was opened there lay across its top a fallen slab of stone that once stood full ten feet high above it, forming its eastern wall.

"The excavation was found partly filled with dirt, debris of Indian art, some whole stone pots, some partly finished, some only blocked out, numerous stone hammers. The sides and bottom of this excavation contain about sixty distinct pits and knobs of places where pots and dishes were cut from the rock, while all parts bear marks and scars made by the stone implements of the swarthy quarrymen. Sections of the quarry revealing Indian workmanship and specimens of their tools have been secured by the Smithsonian Institution, Peabody Museum at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and by other societies and Museums throughout the country."

This quarry was evidently worked by the Narragansetts for centuries before the whites visited the New England coast and must have yielded thousands of specimens of stone-ware and blanks. It is a historical fact that the Narragansetts were considered a commercial people[4] and not only traded with the English, but were distinguished for mechanical arts and traded Steatite vessels and pipes to the adjacent tribes.

It may be well to add that since the discovery of the Johnston quarry the writer has had his attention called to this locality and its relation to the Indians of Long Island by the many fragments of steatite vessels that have been found scattered on the surface and in the shell heaps, but owing to the nature of the formation of Long Island[5], steatite quarries have never been found there.

An account by Gardiner[6] in the Chronicle of East Hampton, Long Island, states that at the time of the settlement of Long Island, and even before, the Narragansett frequently visited Montauk and its vicinity to hold councils with the Mon-

[4]The early history of Narragansett by Elisha R. Potter, Page 8.
[5]The Geology of Long Island, New York, by Myron L. Fuller, Washington, 1914.
[6]The Chronicles of East Hampton, Suffolk County, N. Y., by David Gardiner.

tauketts[7]. After the subjugation of the Pequots by the whites the Narragansetts demanded the tribute formerly paid to the Pequots by the Montauketts[8] and this tribute, consisting of dried clams, corn, fish, and wampum, was paid them for a number of years. They also carried on extensive traffic with each other, canoes passing backwards and forwards nearly every pleasant day. The Narragansetts furnishing soapstone vessels, pipes, and other articles of domestic and warlike use, in exchange for which the Long Island Indians gave other articles, especially wampum[9], in the manufacture of which they excelled[10]. Both Prime's[11] and Thompson's[12] History of Long Island state the visits of the Narragansetts were frequent and sometimes of long duration, also that the Montauketts went in their canoes, some of which were very large, as far east as Boston, thus showing how far the aboriginal trade extended, and proving that many of the aboriginal articles that have been found on the surface, in graves, or elsewhere, are not of local manufacture, but were made miles removed from the place where found.

I am indebted to Mr. Angell, son of Mr. H. N. Angell, the discoverer of the quarry at Johnston, R. I., for original photographs taken soon after its discovery.

Gregory Dexter, Master Printer

By Howard M. Chapin

Gregory Dexter is said to have been born at Olney, Northamptonshire, England in 1610. He went to London as a young man, became an apprentice in the printing trade, and on December 19th, 1639 took up his freedom as a stationer, or in other words, was admitted as a Master Printer at Stationer's Hall, London.

[7]Papers and Biography of Lion Gardiner 1599-1663. Page 28.
[8]Book of the Indians, by Samuel G. Drake, 1841. Page 73.
[9]History of Rhode Island, by Arnold. Pages 73-87.
[10]History of Long Island, by Benjamin F. Thompson.
[11]History of Long Island, by N. S. Prime. Page 91.
[12]Thompson, op. cit. Pages 88-293.
Thompson quotes Hazard.

Roger Williams in a letter to Governor Winthrop, dated August 19, 1669 wrote: "Sr., I have incouraged Mr. Dexter to send you a limestone, & to salute you with this inclosed. He is an intelligent man, a mr [master] printer of London, & conscionable (though a Baptist). . . ." From a deed of 1673 it appears that Dexter owned a lime quarry, probably that now known as Dexter's Quarry, northwest of Lonsdale in Lincoln, R. I. Williams writing from London, September 8th, 1652; "To my dear and faithful friend, Mr. Gregory Dexter, at Providence, in New-England, these.," said "my dear and faithful friend, to whom with the dearest, I humbly wish more and more of the light of love of him who is invisible, God blessed for evermore in the face of Jesus Christ. It hath pleased God so to engage me in divers skirmishes against the priests, both of Old and New-England, so that I have occasioned using the help of printer men, unknown to me, to long for my old friend." These quotations from Dexter's friend and contemporary prove conclusively that the London printer and the Providence settler are one and the same man.

Rev. Morgan Edwards in his manuscript "History of the Baptists of Rhode Island" wrote that Gregory Dexter "is said to have been born in London, and to have followed the stationary business there in company with one Coleman; and to have been obliged to fly for printing a piece that was offensive to the then reigning power." Edwards added in a marginal note that Coleman was the one "who became the subject of a farce, call'd *"The Cutter of Coleman Street."*[1] From 1641 to 1643 Dexter was associated with Richard Oulton in a printing house in London under the name of R. Oulton & G. Dexter.

While in London, Dexter printed a number of books among which are Roger Williams' "A Key into the Language of America" which was issued in 1643; and, according to Isaiah Thomas, "An Almanack for Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England for 1644."

S. C. Newman in the Dexter Genealogy states that "Mr.

[1]Abraham Cowley is the author of this work, which was first published in 1663.

Dexter was connected with the Baptist ministry at London, and was the friend and transatlantic correspondent of Roger Williams." Newman probably based his statement on Edwards, who wrote in regard to Dexter: "He came to Providence in 1643, and was the same year received into the church, being both a baptist and a preacher before his arrival; . . ." In the "Historical Catalogue" of the First Baptist Church of Providence, compiled by Rev. Henry M. King, Gregory Dexter is listed as being admitted to the church by letter in 1643. This statement is apparently based upon Edwards and the date 1643 as given by Edwards is doubtless an error for 1644.

Dexter and his family probably accompanied Roger Williams on his return to New-England with the Charter of 1643 in 1644, and Governor Winthrop records in his Journal under the date of September 17th, 1644: "Here also arrived Mr. Roger Williams of Providence, and with him two or three families."

Upon his arrival at Providence, Dexter signed "The Combination of 1640," which was subscribed to by the inhabitants of the town on July 27th, 1640, and thereafter by each newcomer when admitted an inhabitant, and granted land. Gregory Dexter's home lot was bounded on the north by Dexter's Lane, now Olney Street, and on the west by Town Street, now North Main Street. Previous to October 19th, 1663, Dexter purchased the next lot south of his own.

Edwards wrote that "about the year 1646," Dexter "was sent for to Boston to set in order the printing press there, for which he desired no other reward than that one of their almanacks should be sent to him every year."

Ezra Stiles, according to Thomas, corroborates Edwards with the statement that "It is said that after Samuel Green began printing at Cambridge, Dexter went there, annually, for several years, to assist him in printing an Almanac."

Dexter soon after his arrival in Providence took a prominent part in both civil and religious affairs. He, with Roger Williams, is named as one of the two grantees "together with all those inhabitants of Providence" in a deed from Ousamequin dated 9th of the 6th 1646, and on 10th 7th 1646 Dexter

together with Roger Williams, Robert Williams and Thomas Olney testified in regard to this deed, which at the last moment Ousamequin had refused to sign.

In the following spring Gregory Dexter was one of the ten men chosen on May 16, 1647, by the town of Providence to act as its representatives at the General Court of the Colony, and he attended this session of the General Assembly or Court, which was held at Portsmouth in May, 1647, and at which the "Code of Laws" was adopted. These representatives of the towns to the General Assembly were called Commissioners and their number reduced to six from each town. Dexter represented Providence as one of its Commissioners at the General Assemblies held 19th, 20th and 21st of May 1647; 16th, May, 1648; 4th, Nov., 1651; 25th, February, 1652; 18th, May, 28th Oct., 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th, December, 1652; 16th and 17th, May, 3d and 4th, June and 13th, Aug., 1653, 31st, Aug. and 12th, Sept., 1654.

After the arrival of the Charter of Charles II, this office was abolished and its duties largely taken over by the newly created Deputies. Dexter served as Deputy from Providence at the sessions of the General Assembly held in Oct., 1664 and Oct., 1666.

Dexter was chosen Moderator of the Assemblies held the 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th of December, 1652; 16th and 17th of May, 1653, and 1st, Sept., 1654; of the Providence Town Meetings of 27th, May, 1652; 3d, January, 1652-3, and 20th, Feb. 1652-3; and of the Quarter Court held 27th, Jan., 1652-3. Dexter was Surveyor of Highways in 1652, Clerk of the Peace in 1649, and served on various town committees during his political activities. The most important of these committees were those which handled the relation between the town and the owners of the Grist Mill from 1649 to 1658, and the one which drew up the list of original proprietors about 1645.

In 1652 when in England Roger Williams wrote the following letter to Dexter:

8th, 7, 52 (so called)

"My dear and faithful friend, to whom, with the dearest, I

humbly wish more and more of the light and love of him who is invisible, God blessed for evermore in the face of Jesus Christ. It hath pleased God so to engage me in divers skirmishes against the priests, both of Old and New-England, so that I have occasioned using the help of printer men, unknown to me, to long for my old friend. So it hath pleased God to hold open an open desire of preaching and printing wonderfully against Romish and English will-worship. At this present, the devil rageth and clamors in petitions and remonstrances from the stationers and others to the Parliament, and all cry 'shut up the press.' The stationers and others have put forth 'The Beacon Fired,' and 'The Second Beacon Fired;' and some friends of yours have put forth 'The Beacon Quenched,' not yet extant.

"Sir, many friends have frequently, with much love, inquired after you. Mr. Warner is not yet come with my letters: they put into Barnstable. She came by wagon by land, but he goes with the ship to Bristol, and, indeed, in this dangerous war with the Dutch, the only safe trading is to Bristol, or those parts, for up along the channel, in London way, is the greatest danger, for although our fleets be abroad, and take many French and Dutch, yet they sometimes catch up some of ours.

"By my public letters, you will see how we wrestle, and how we are like yet to wrestle, in the hopes of an end. Praised be the Lord, we are preserved, the nation is preserved, the Parliament sits, God's people are secure, too secure. A great opinion is, that the kingdom of Christ is risen, and (Rev. 11:) 'the kingdoms of the earth are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ.' Others have fear of the slaughter of the witnesses yet approaching. Divers friends, of all sorts, here, long to see you, and wonder you come not over. For myself, I had hopes to have got away by this ship, but I see now the mind of the Lord to hold me here one year longer. It is God's mercy, his very great mercy, that we have obtained this interim encouragement from the Council of State, that you may cheerfully go on in the name of a colony, until the controversy is determined. The determination of it,

Sir, I fear, will be a work of time, I fear longer than we have yet been here, for our adversaries threaten to make a last appeal to the Parliament, in case we get the day before the Council.

"Sir, in this regard, and when my public business is over, I am resolved to begin my old law-suit, so that I have no thought of return until spring come twelve months. My duty and affection hath compelled me to acquaint my poor companion with it. I consider our many children, the danger of the seas, and enemies, and therefore I write not positively for her, only I acquaint her with our affairs. I tell her joyful I should be of her being here with me, until our state affairs were ended, and I freely leave her to wait upon the Lord for direction, and according as she finds her spirit free and cheerful, to come or stay. If it please the Lord to give her a free spirit to cast herself upon the Lord, I doubt not of your love and faithful care, in any thing she hath occasion to use your help, concerning our children and affairs, during our absence; but I conclude, whom have I in heaven or earth but thee, and so humbly and thankfully say, in the Lord's pleasure, as only and infinitely best and sweetest.

"Abundance of love remembered from abundance of friends to your dear self and your dearest.

"My love to your cousin Clemence, and all desire love, especially our godly friends.

"To my dear and faithful friend, Mr. Gregory Dexter, at Providence, in New-England, these."

With the Coddington usurpation of 1651, the struggling colony was rent in twain, the island towns submitted for almost two years to the arbitrary rule of Coddington, while the mainland towns of Providence and Warwick endeavored to carry on the government of the Colony in accordance with the Charter of 1643 and Code of 1647. They were unable to extend the jurisdiction of the Charter government over the Island towns. With the colony affairs in this precarious condition Gregory Dexter was elected President of the Colony on 17th, May, 1653. Meanwhile the island towns having thrown off the yoke of Coddington, met together on the same day, ar-

bitrarily voted that they were the true & lawfull government of the Colony and elected John Sanford. The year was filled with negotiations and disputes between the two governments which resulted in their peaceable union in a joint general assembly on 16th May 1654 when Nicholas Easton, who was President at the time of Coddington's coup was again elected to that office, as successor to the charter President Dexter, and the illegally elected Sanford.

Gregory Dexter appears to have been Town Clerk of Providence from 1648 to 1654 inclusive, although owing to the meagreness of the town records, the notices of his election to this office in 1651 and 1652 are the only ones now preserved. He, however, acted in this capacity as early as 24th, Aug., 1648 and as late as 27th, August, 1654, when as Town Clerk he signed a letter on behalf of the Town of Providence to the truly honourable, Sir Henry Vane. Shortly after this on the 13th of September, 1654, the General Assembly voted "That Mr. Roger Williams, President, and Mr. Gregorie Dexter are desired to draw forth and send letters of humble thanksgivinge to his Highness the Lord Protector, and Sir Henry Vane, Mr. Holland, and to Mr. John Clarke, in the name of the Collonie; and Mr. Roger Williams is desired to subscribe them with the title of his office."

On the 12th of May, 1652, Gregory Dexter was nominated General Recorder, apparently for the Court of Trials not for the General Assembly; and was again chosen to this position on 10th, September, 1654.

He took an active part in the Baptist Church from his arrival, and Edwards wrote "but was not chosen to be their minister till about the time that Mr. Wickenden removed to Solitary Hill, and thereby had in some sort abdicated the care of the Church of Providence.

"Mr. Dexter, by all accounts, was not only a well-bred man but remarkably pious. He was never observed to laugh, seldom to smile. So earnest was he in the ministry that he could hardly forbear preaching when he came into a house, or met with a concourse of people out of doors. His religious sentiments were those of the particular Baptists."

Early in the fifties there was a division in the Baptist Church at Providence and Gregory Dexter, who was at this time prominent in the church and may with considerable probability have been an elder, joined with Mr. Wickenden in seceding from the original church which remained under the charge of Thomas Olney. Dexter appears to have succeeded Wickenden in the management of the younger church.

In 1655 Gregory Dexter petitioned the New Netherlands authorities for a grant of land for himself and some other English families. The division in the Baptist church may have caused him to do this. It is not at all certain that he removed to New Amsterdam. In fact it seems improbable for he was residing in Providence and bought additional land there in 1657 (P. T. R. 2, 15, R. I. C. R. 65) and was apparently residing in Providence in 1659 (P. T. P. 0102). He was certainly residing in Providence in 1663. (P. T. R. 3, 41 & 46 and P. T. P. 0135).

Although Edwards writing over half a century after Dexter's death characterized him as a man who was "never observed to laugh, and seldom to smile," Roger Williams writing in 1669 and referring to Gregory Dexter said, "Sr, if there may be any occasion of yor selfe (or others) to use any of the stone [i. e. the limestone already mentioned], Mr Dexter hath a lusty teame & lustie sons & very willing heart (being a sanguine cheerful man) to doe yor selfe, or any (at yor word especially) any service upon very honest & cheap considerations," and in the same year in a letter to John Whipple, Jr.: "The last night Sid: Manton told me that I had spoken bad words of Greg Dexter (though Sidrach deals more ingenuously than yourself saying the same thing, for he tells me wherein,) viz. that I said he makes a fool of his conscience. I told him I said so, and I think to our neighbor Dexter himself; for I believe he might as well be Moderator or Gen: Deput: or Gen: Assistant as go as far as he goes, in many particulars; but what if I or my conscience be a fool, yet it is commendable and admirable in him, that being a man of education, and of a noble calling, and versed in militaries, that his conscience forcd him to be such a child in his own house, when W. Har.

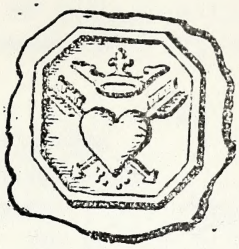
straind for the rate (which I approve of) with such imperious insulting over his conscience, which all conscientious men will abhor to hear of."

In the hope of pacifying the boundary dispute between William Harris and others of the Town of Providence, Gregory Dexter prepared a compromise agreement which he entitled "Salus Poppuli. The Health of the people" and described as a "sovereign Plaister, to heale the many fold presant soares in this Towne." The compromise was not successful and the Harris Land Controversy for many years disturbed the Providence Town meetings and occupied the attention of the colony and royal courts. On 27th October 1677 Dexter was chosen on a committee of three, who on behalf of the town, answered the complaints of Harris and represented the town at the proceeding before His Majesty's Court.

On 4th, April, 1676 it was voted "that in these troublesome times and straits in this Colony, this Assembly desiring to have the advice and concurrance of the most judicious inhabitants, if it may be had for the good of the whole, desire at their next sitting the ompany and counsel of 'sixteen persons,' among whom Gregory Dexter was named."

According to Newman "Mr. Dexter died in the year 1700, lamented throughout the Colony, and was interred in his private burying ground, where he had desired,—a short distance easterly from the present junction of North Main and Benefit Streets." This was once his home lot. His first house, according to Newman was destroyed in 1676 by the Indians during King Philip's War, and Austin states that during part of this war Dexter was absent on Long Island.

He was survived by his widow, Abigail Fullerton who died about 1706, and by his two youngest children John Dexter and Abigail, the wife of James Angell. The two elder sons Stephen and James died during their father's lifetime.



SEAL OF GREGORY DEXTER

A Check List of Books Printed by Gregory Dexter

1641.

Of Prelatical Episcopacy. [By John Milton.] London: Printed by R. O. and G. D.

A Message of Thanks delivered to the Lords Commissioners for Scotland, by Mr. Pym, from the House of Commons. Printed by R. Oulton & G. Dexter for John Rothwell. S. H.

Imputatio Fidei; or, a Treatise of Justification. By John Goodwin. (With a preface dated 24 Jan. With an engraved title-page, and portrait of the author.) Printed by R. O. and G. D., for Andrew Crooke. 2 pt.

A true Copie of the Master-Piece of all Petitions which have been presented by the Common Counsell of London. Being two petitions presented 25 Jan. to the Assembly of both Houses. Printed by R. Olton and G. Dexter for J. B. H.

A Speech delivered at a Conference with the Lords, by occasion of the Petitions from the Citie of London and the Counties of Middlesex, Essex, and Hartford. By John Pym. Printed by R. Oulton & G. Dexter for John Rothwell. S. H.

Newes from Heaven both good and true concerning England . . . being a dialogue between Mr. Tindall and Mr. Bradford. Printed by R. O. and G. D. 1641. H.

Napiers Narration; or, An Epitome of his Booke on the Revelation. Printed by R. O. and G. D. for Giles Calvert. S.

A Rot amongst the Bishops or a terrible tempest in the sea of Canterbury, set forth in lively emblems. By Tho. Stirry. (In verse. A satire. With four wood cuts.) Printed by R. O. & G. D. H.

1642.

Two petitions of the . . . inhabitants of the County of Hartford, the one to the . . . Peers, the other to the . . . Commons . . . Ianuary 25, 1641, London, Printed . . . By R. O. & G. Dexter and are to be sold by John Sweeting. . . . 1642. H.

To the Commons. The Petition of 15,000 poore labouring men, known by the name of Porters, and the lowest Members of the Citie of London. (Praying for a revival of trade, relief to their brethren in Ireland, the fortification of the Cinque Ports, etc.) s. sh. Printed by R. Oulton and G. Dexter for John Bull.

A Most true Relation of A Wonderfull Victory it pleased God to give those two Worthy Commanders Sir Robert and Sir William Stuart. London Printed by R. Oulton, and G. Dexter for Joseph Hunscott, Iuly 7 An. D. 1642. S.

Three Petitions unto Parliament. The first by the County of Surrey to the House of Lords. . . . Printed by R. O. & G. D. for Samuel Enderby.

Certaine Observations concerning the Duty of Love. By Thomas Devenish. Printed by R. Oulton and G. Dexter for William Larnar.

Six great Matters of Note. Videlizet, two Petitions of the Lords and Commons to his Majesty (asking the King to set forth distinctly his charges against the five accused members, or to abandon the prosecution); His Majestie's consent for the Princesse Marie's going to Holland, etc. Printed by R. O. and G. D. for F. Coules. S.

A true copie of the Petition of the Gentlewomen and Tradesmens wives in London to the House of Commons: Printed by R. O. and G. D. for John Bull. H.

A very considerable and lamentable Petition delivered to the honourable House of Commons, February the 12th, 1641. The humble Petition of the Master, wardens and Commonalty

of the Mistery of Trade of the silk Throsters of London. London Printed by R. Oulton and G. Dexter. s. sh.

A true Relation of certaine passages which Captaine Basset brought from Cornwall, 13, Feb. Concerning some shippes which came from Bilbo in Spain to go to Ireland, wherein was found great store of Popish reliques, besides Friers, Priests and Jesuites. Printed by R. O. & G. D. for John Bull.

An Ordinance from His Majesty and Parliament for the ordering of the Militia of England and Wales. Printed by R. O. and G. D. for F. Coules.

Certaine Reasons presented to the King's Majestie by Parliament touching the Prince's stay at Hampton Court. Also the Parliament's answere to a message from the Scotch Commissioners touching their proffer of assistance in the affaires of Ireland. Printed by R. Olton and G. Dexter for John Wright. H.

To the House of Peers. The Petition of the County of Kent. (Approving the exclusion of the Bishops from the House of Lords, etc.) Printed by R. Oulton and G. Dexter. s. sh.

The Cry of a Stone; or, a Treatise showing what is the right matter, forme and government of the visible Church of Christ. With a just reproofe of the excessive separation of such as are commonly called Brownists. By Robert Coachman. Printed by R. Oulton and G. Dexter.

Foure Matters of high Concernment. Divers Questions upon His Majestie's last answer concerning the Militia. The Petition of Parliament to the King's Majesty. His Majestie's answer. With an order for the speedy rigging of the Navy for the defence of the Kingdome. Printed by R. Oulton and G. Dexter for F. Coules & T. Banks. S.

Two Letters, one from Lord Digby to the Queen (10 March), the other from Mr. Thomas Elliot to Lord Digby (27 May). Printed by R. O. and G. D. for John Bartlett. S. H.

Further Intelligence from Ireland. A letter (dated 11 March) from Captaine Muschampe, Captaine of the castle

of Cork. Printed by R. Oulton & G. Dexter for Henry Overton.

A Declaration from both Houses of Parliament with the additionall reasons last presented to his Majesty. London. Printed by R. Oulton & G. Dexter. H.

A True Coppy of the Petition of the Lord Maior, Aldermen and the rest of the Common Councell of London, presented to both Houses of Parliament March 18, 1641. Printed by R. Oulton and G. Dexter. s. sh. H.

Another Declaration of Parliament. Sent to his Majesty, 22 March. Printed by R. Oulton and G. Dexter. S. H.

A Discourse tending to prove the Baptisme in or under the defection of Antichrist to be the Ordinance of Jesus Christ. By P. B. i. e. Praise-God Bare-bone.) Printed by R. Oulton and G. Dexter.

New Lambeth Fayre newly consecrated. Wherein all Rome's Reliques are set at sale. By Richard Overton. (A satire in verse.) Printed by R. O. and G. D. S.

The Petition of the Countie of Cornwall to the House of Commons. Printed by R. O. and G. D. for John Bartlet. S.

The Petition of the County of Yorke, presented to His Majesty at York, desiring a happy Union betwixt the King and the Parliament. Printed by R. O. and G. D. for J. Frank. s. sh. H.

To the King. The Petition of many thousands of the County of Yorke. (Expressing the Loyalty of those who had not signed "a paper stiled, The Humble Answer to His Majesties Propositions.") Printed by R. O. and G. Dexter for Benjamin Allen. s. sh.

The Fulnesse of Gods Grace in Christ. By Francis Duke. Printed by Richard Oulton and Gregory Dexter. pp. 168.

To the Lords and Commons. The humble Repromission and Resolution of the Trained Bands and other inhabitants of Essex. (Declaring their loyalty to the Parliament.) Printed by R. O. and G. D. for William Larnar. s. sh S. H.

A Relation of the Proceedings of our Army in Ireland since 10 June to this present July. Printed by R. Oulton & G. Dexter for Benjamin Allen. H.

A True Relation of the taking of Mountjoy in the County of Tyrone by Collonell Clotworthy. 26 June. Printed by R. Oulton and G. Dexter.

The Peasants Price of Spirituall Liberty, in three Sermons. By Nathaniel Homes. pp. 77. Printed by R. O. and G. D. for Benjamin Allen. S.

July 5, 1642. Two Declarations. Printed by R. O. and G. D. for Joseph Hunscott. H.

True Newes from Somersetshire (respecting the proceedings of the Commission of Array), 25 to 29 July. Printed by R. O. and G. D. s. sh.

A True Relation of the Lord Brookes setling of the Militia in Warwickeshire. Printed for R. O. & G. D. s. sh.

Some Speciall Passages from Hull, Anlaby and Yorke truly informed. Printed by R. O. and G. D.

A Letter to the Kingdome to stand upon their Watch least the darke winter nights, by the lighting of Cannons prove terrible to their Spirits. Printed by R. O. & G. D. s. sh.

A Modest and Cleare Answer to Mr. Balls Discourse of Set Formes of Prayer. By John Cotton. Printed by R. O. and G. D. for Henry Overton. S. J. H.

An Extract of Letters, wherein is related certaine remarkable passages from Yorke and Hull. Printed by R. O. & G. D. for Benjamin Allen.

An Advertisement to the Kingdome of England to consider their present Dangers. (In favour of the Parliament.) Printed by R. O. and G. D. H.

A True Relation how the Isle of Wight was secured, in August. Printed by R. O. and G. D. for Stephen Bowtell.

Instructions agreed upon by Parliament for the Deputy Lieutenants of the County of ———. (A blank space for the insertion of the name of the County is left throughout.) Printed by R. O. and G. D. for Henry Overton. S. H.

(An Order of the Commons authorising the Lord Mayor to search the houses of strangers and persons disaffected to the Parliament. s. sh.) Printed by R. Oulton and G. Dexter.

An Ordinance by Parliament for the Preservation of the

Westerne Parts of the Kingdome. Printed by R. Olton and G. Dexter for Henry Overton.

The answer of the Deputie Lieutenants of the County of Devon. Printed by R. Oulton and G. Dexter for Henry Overton. S. H.

The Churches Resurrection, or the opening of the fift and sixt verses of the 20th Chap of the Revelation, by John Cotton. London. Printed by R. O. and G. D. for Henry Overton. J. B.

Two petitions of the Knights . . . County of Hertford . . . Printed by R. O. & G. Dexter, 1642 S. H.

New Englands First Fruits in respect, first of the conversion . . . of the Indians. 2. Of the progresse of Learning in the Colledge at Cambridge in Massachusets Bay, etc. Printed by R. O. & G. D. for Henry Overton. J. H.

The Last Weeks Proceedings of the Lord Brooke. Printed by R. O. and G. D. H.

The Axe at the Root. A sermon preached before the House of Commons. By William Greenhill. Printed by R. O. and G. D. for Benjamin Allen. pp. 50. H.

1643

A Declaration and Motive of the Persons Trusted . . . Printed by R. Oulton and G. Dexter for John Wright. H.

Gospell Courage . . . by Andrew Perne. Printed by G. Dexter for Stephen Bowtell. S. H.

Church-Government and Church-covenant discussed in an Answer of the Elders of the severall Churches in New England to two and thirty Questions sent over to them by divers Ministers in England. (By R. Mather.) Printed by R. O. and G. D. for Benjamin Allen. pp. 162. S. J. H.

Same. London, Printed by R. O. and G. D. for Benjamin Allen and are to be sold at his shop in Popeshead-Alley 1643. H.

(Dexter and Oulton seem to have dissolved partnership in June or July, 1643.)

Mr. Waller's Speech. Printed by G. Dexter. S. H.

A True Relation of the late fight (at Roundway Down, 13 July) between Sr. William Wallers forces and those sent

from Oxford, with the manner of Sir William Wallers retreat to Bristoll. Printed by G. Dexter for R. Dunscum.

A letter out of Staffordshire concerning the taking of Burton by the Queenes forces. (Printed by) Gregory Dexter. E.

Stafford-Shires Misery set forth in a true relation of the barbarous cruelty of the forces raised against the Parliament. By Captaine William Robinson. Printed by G. Dexter.

The Inhumanity of the Kings Prison-Keeper at Oxford; or, a relation of the cruelties of William Smith, Provost Marshall General of the Kings Army against the Parliament prisoners under his custody. By Edm. Chillenden. Printed by G. D. for John Bull. H.

A pretious and most divine letter from that famous and renowned Earle of Essex father to ye now Lord Generall . . . (Printed by) G. Dexter. E.

A Key into the Language of America: or, an help to the language of the natives in New England. Together with briefe observations of the customes of the aforesaid natives. By Roger Williams. pp. 197. Printed by Gregory Dexter. R. S. J. H.

A Letter from Hull concerning the present state of that towne, dated the 19th of Sept. 1643. (Printed by) Gregory Dexter. E.

A True and Exact Relation of the condition of Ireland since the Cessation; a letter from Dublin, 21 Oct. Printed by G. Dexter for Henry Overton.

A Remonstrance presented to the . . . States of Zealand . . . Printed by R. Oulton. S. H.

(This item, dated May 29, 1643, was doubtless printed by Oulton soon after his partnership with Dexter had been dissolved.)

[Almanack for Providence Plantations in New England for 1644] London Gregory Dexter. Isaiah Thomas states that Dexter printed the first almanac for Rhode Island. No copy of this has been located.

R.—Rhode Island Historical Society.
S.—George L. Shepley's Collection.
J.—John Carter Brown Library.
H.—Harvard College Library.
E.—Entered at Stationer's Hall.

B.—Boston Public Library.
Copies of all of the imprints listed are in the British Museum with the exception of the Almanack for 1644, and the items marked E.

Mr. John N. Edmonds, State Archivist of Massachusetts, has aided materially in the compilation of this list.

English Ancestry of Joseph Peck of Rehoboth

The Peck pedigree as printed by Ira B. Peck in the Peck Genealogy in 1868 has been disputed by C. H. B. A. (Charles H. Browning) in the Boston Transcript (July 20, 1904).

Browning rejects the pedigree on two points.

First; he says that there is no evidence that Robert Peck of Beccles in Suffolk, (the grandfather of Joseph Peck the immigrant), was son of John Peck of Wakefield in Yorkshire. An examination of the manuscript pedigree in the British Museum (Add. MS. 5524 ff 158a-160a) which was made in 1620, during the lifetime of the grandchildren of the first Robert Peck of Beccles, and perhaps while some of his children were still alive, and attested at that time by three heralds, shows that John Peck of Wakefield had a son Robert Peck of Beccles who had a son Robert Peck of Beccles who married Ellen (i. e. Helen) Babbs and had Robert born 1580, Joseph, and other children.

Mr. Browning writes "The absence of 'Robert' in the two old lists (Derbyshire Visitations of 1569 and 1611 and Yorkshire Visitation of 1584 and 1612) of the issue of John Pecke of Wakefield is particularly noticeable as he should have been well up at the top of the roll, for he must have been born in 152(?) to have had a son Robert, Jr., born in 1546." Mr. Browning has assumed without any reason that most of the said John Peck's children were born after 152(?). This is not the case for Robert of Beccles was the seventh son according to the pedigree.

Secondly; Mr. Browning states that the Visitation of Yorkshire page 236 gives the wife of John Pecke of Wakefield as Joan daughter of John Anne of Fryckley, which Browning

claims as impossible because according to the visitations of Yorkshire and Derbyshire this Joan Anne married Sir Henry Gramary. Now as a matter of fact the visitation of Yorkshire, page 236 from which Mr. Browning claims to quote, shows that John Pecke married Jane Anne daughter of John Anne and sister of Joan Anne whom the visitation pedigree shows to have married Sir Henry Gramary. Mr. Browning's second objection is seen to be based solely on an error resulting from his own careless reading.

In passing it might be well to note that Mr. Browning states that Joan Anne daughter of John Anne of Fryckley derives a "royal descent" through her mother Katherine Preston, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Preston of Hickleton and his wife Anne, second daughter of William Thornborough of Hampsfield. While the Visitation of York does show that William Thornboro's daughter married Thomas Preston, it does not state which Thomas, and Burke's Extinct Baronetage definitely states that Ann, daughter of William Thornburgh of Hampsfield, married Sir Thomas Preston of Preston Patrick and had a daughter, Catherine, who married Sir Thomas Carus of the Queen's Bench.

The following Pedigree of the Peck family is taken from the British Museum, Add. M.S. 5524, ff. 158a-160a. The original manuscript has the coats of arms tricked, and the pedigree is tabular. A rotograph (photographic reproduction) of the original manuscript is in the archives of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

1. John Pecke of Belton in Yorkshir Esquier married the Da. of Melgrame, and had

2. Thomas Pecke of Belton Esquier who married the Da. of Midellton of Midleton, and had

3. Robert Pecke of Belton, Esqr. who married the Da. of Tunstall, and had

4. Robert Pecke of Belton, Esqr. who married the Da. of Musgrave, and had

5. John Pecke of Belton Esquire, who married the Da. of Watforde, and had

6. Thomas Pecke of Belton Esquiree who married the Da. of Blaxston (of) Blaxton and had,

7a. Thomas (See Below)

7b. John Pecke second son went into Northampshir. Married the Da. and heire of Broughton.

7a. Thomas Pecke of Belton Esqr. married the Da. of Litleton, and had

8. John Pecke of Belton Esqr. who married the Da. of Carre, and had

9. John Pecke of Belton Esqr. who married the Da. of Flemming, and had

10. John Pecke of Belton Esqr. who married the Da. of Wemborne and had

11a. John Pecke son and heire was Belton, married the Da. of Fenwicke and had a daughter his "soule heire" who married John Ratcliff of Todmarten. By his wife had Belton

11b. Richard Pecke 2 son married the Da. and heire of Bruning, and had

12. Richard Pecke of Hesden Esqr. Heasden, who married the Da. of Savill, and had

13. Thomas Pecke of Hesden Esqr. who married the Da. of Bradly, and had

14. Richard Pecke of Hesden Esqr. who married the Da. and heire of Heselden, and had

15a. John (See Below)

15b. Richard Pecke 2 son died yonge

15c. Thomas Pecke 3 son who had a son John Peck of Knoston, who had a son Stephen Peck of Knoston who married Ann the Da. of . . . Cave, of Peckwell, and had William Peck of Knoston who married Martha the Da. of Will Peck of Spicksford in Norfolk Esqr and had Wm. Peck of Knoston in Colcester and John Peck 2 son. Martha married Henry Allen of Rutlandshire 2 husband and had

James
Martha
Elianer
Henry

15a. John Pecke Esqr. married Izabell. Da. of Lacye of Crombleton and had

16a. Richard (See Below)
b. Thomas Pecke 2 son.
c. Robert Pecke 3 son.
d. Katheren Pecke married to Scargill.
e. Joane Pecke married to Ric Sturton.
f. Margrett Pecke married to Norton.

16a. Richard Pecke Esqr. married Joane Da. of John Harington Esquier and had

17a. Rich (See Below)
b. Margrett Eldest Da.
c. Joane 2 Da.
d. Judeth 3 Da.

17a. Richard Pecke Esquier married Alice Da. of Sr. Peter Midleton and had

18a. John (See Below)
b. Margreat Eldest Da.
c. Anne 2 Da.
d. Elizabeth 3 Da.
e. Isabell 3 Daughter.

18a. John Pecke of Wackfelde Esq. married the Da. of John Anne, and had

19a. Richard Pecke son and heire who married Anne Da. and heire of Sr. John Hothom of Scarborghe Knight, and had

20a. John died yonge
20b. Thomas died yonge
20c. Rich. Peck of Wilseck gent 1584 who married Katheren Da. of Sr. William Vavesour and had

21a. Francis first son
21b. Tho: aetatis 10 yere 1585
21c. George Pecke
21d. Elisabeth Peck

20d. Elisabeth married to Raffe Vavesor.
20e. Mary married to William Reynoles
20f. Dorothe married to Leigh Delaroods

20g. Katheren died sanns issue

19b. Nicholas Pecke 5 son maried Alice Da. of Briant Bradforde and had

20h. Jasper Pecke, son and heire of Nicholas, married Joane Da. of Hanslope of Warwickshir and had

21e. Richard Peck son and heire

21f. Avery Peck 1 daughter

21g. Alice Pecke 2 daughter

20i. Thomas

20j. Rich:

20k. Nicholas

20l. John

19c. Ralph Pecke 4 son married the Da. of Leake

19d. Robert Pecke of Beckeles in Suffolk married 1 wife the Da. of Norton and 2 wife Da. of Waters and had

20m. John Pecke son and heire died without issue

20n. Rob. Pecke of Beckeles 2 son died 1593 aetatis 47 married Ellen Da. of Nicholas Babbs of Gilford and had

21h. Richard Pecke son and heire died without issue 1615 aetatis 41

21i. Nicholas Pecke 2 son aetatis 24, 1600, married Rachell, Da. and soule heire of William Yonge and had William Peck borne 11 of Sept. 1618

21j. Robert Peck aetatis 20, 1600

21k. Samuell Peck obijt 1619

21l. Joseph

21m. Margrett

21n. Martha

20o. Thomas Pecke 3 son died without issue

20p. Joane married to Richard Merreman of Beckeles.

20q. Oliva married to Rich. Nott of Beckells.

20r. Margrett died without issue.

20s. Anne died without issue.

19e. Thomas Pecke 3 son

19f. John Pecke 2 son

19g. Frauncis Pecke 6 soune
19h. Kath. Peck married to John Leyke of Norwanton
19i. Margret married to John Taylor
19j. Anne married to Rob. Page.
19k. Dorotha married to William Rouke.

X X November MDCXX

Visum agnitum, et in munimenta Collegi Heraldora relatam diect Anno Suprascriptis.

Testamur hoc

Henry St. George	Richmond
Henry Chitting	Chester
John Philpott	Rougedragon

Books of Rhode Island Interest

The First Volume of the new "Catalogue of the John Carter Brown Library" has been issued. It is printed by the Merrymount Press and covers the period before 1570.

The North American Review for July, 1919, contains an article by Gamaliel Bradford entitled, "Portrait of Margaret Fuller."

William Roscoe Thayer's Colver Lecture, "Democracy: Discipline: Peace" has been printed and distributed by Brown University.

Zechariah Chafee, Jr., has issued as a Dunster House Publication his "Freedom of Speech in War Time."

A Paper read by Paul Appleton, M. D., entitled "Premature Separation of the Placenta," has been reprinted in pamphlet form.

"Old New England Doorways," by Albert G. Robinson of Salem, says a good word for hunting for old doorways as a harmless and interesting hobby. "The bay of Rhode Island" is mentioned as a fruitful field for the doorway hunter. The plates include several Bristol, Newport, Warren and Wickford doorways.

The Savings Bank of Newport has issued in commemora-

tion of its one hundredth anniversary an historical booklet containing many interesting illustrations.

Mr. George M. West has published a valuable biography of his ancestor, "William West of Scituate, R. I.," Deputy Governor of Rhode Island in 1780.

Notes

Mr. Francis E. Bates of Oak Lawn, has recently presented to the Society the vast collection of genealogical notes and memoranda which represent a great part of the life work of his late wife, Louise Prosser Bates. These papers have been placed in boxes for preservation, appropriately marked and put upon shelves in the genealogical department.

Hon. Theodore Francis Green deposited with the Society the records and papers of the American Citizenship Campaign. These papers have been arranged in cases and placed in the fire-proof wing. They will undoubtedly be of great service as source material to future antiquarians.

A watch, formerly the property of Chief Justice Job Durfee, has been presented by Mrs. Samuel Slater Durfee, widow of his grandson.

A large collection of old Providence theatre programs, dating from 1856 to 1865, are the gift of Mrs. J. F. McCaull. They are a valuable and interesting addition to our material on early local drama.

A collection of manuscripts dealing with the Mauran family and the wood cuts for the colored coat of arms, have been received from the estate of the late Christopher Rhodes.

A large number of printed genealogies have been added to the library during the past quarter.

Mr. Charles L. Drown and Mr. Erling C. Ostby of Providence, and Mrs. Henry G. Raps of Bristol, have been elected to membership in the Society.

The records of the early Courts of Trials of the Colony (1647-1663), which have never been printed, are being transcribed by the Society in order that they may eventually be

printed. These records contain much valuable information, hitherto almost inaccessible.

The List of the Rhode Island Soldiers and Sailors who served in King George's War has been almost completed. It will be of great use to persons who seek to join the Society of Colonial Wars.

Col. George L. Shepley has recently purchased the manuscript minutes of the Warwick Court of Trials (1659-1674), and the manuscript list of letters received at the Newport Post Office in 1772.

Last year the Society issued in printed form a Report upon the Burial Place of Roger Williams. The following letter, from Mr. Arnold of Norwich, Conn., is interesting as being the testimony of an eye witness of the excavations of 1860. Mr. Arnold is perhaps the only one then present who is now living. The letter follows:

"Sept. 11, 1919.

"Howard M. Chapin,
Curator, R. I. Historical Society,
Providence, R. I.

"Dear Sir:

"Last Tuesday I stood on the spot in Providence where the grave of Roger Williams was, which was opened at the time Betsy Williams gave to the City land for the park. At that time I went up the lane, now called South Court Street, between the Mansion House and the Roger Williams place and saw the grave open, looked down and saw the apple tree root in the grave undisturbed. There was the apple-tree between the grave and the house; there was the root which had taken the shape of the body of Mr. Williams. It was near the fence on the lane, and not far off was the old well. That root is now in the rooms of the Rhode Island Historical Society. I count it fortunate that I saw it in situ as it lay with the head toward Benefit Street and after many years have again looked upon the historic root which has been so carefully preserved. The fence along the lane may not be the same; there is a concrete walk along the inside of it now, but in the ground

beneath it was the grave, the tree and the root, and for concrete there was then grass and flowers and fruit trees.

"Trusting this will serve in some slight degree to keep that apple-tree fresh in mind, and so honor that excellent man.

Yours very truly,

HENRY T. ARNOLD."

Early House Lots in the East Part of the Town of Warwick

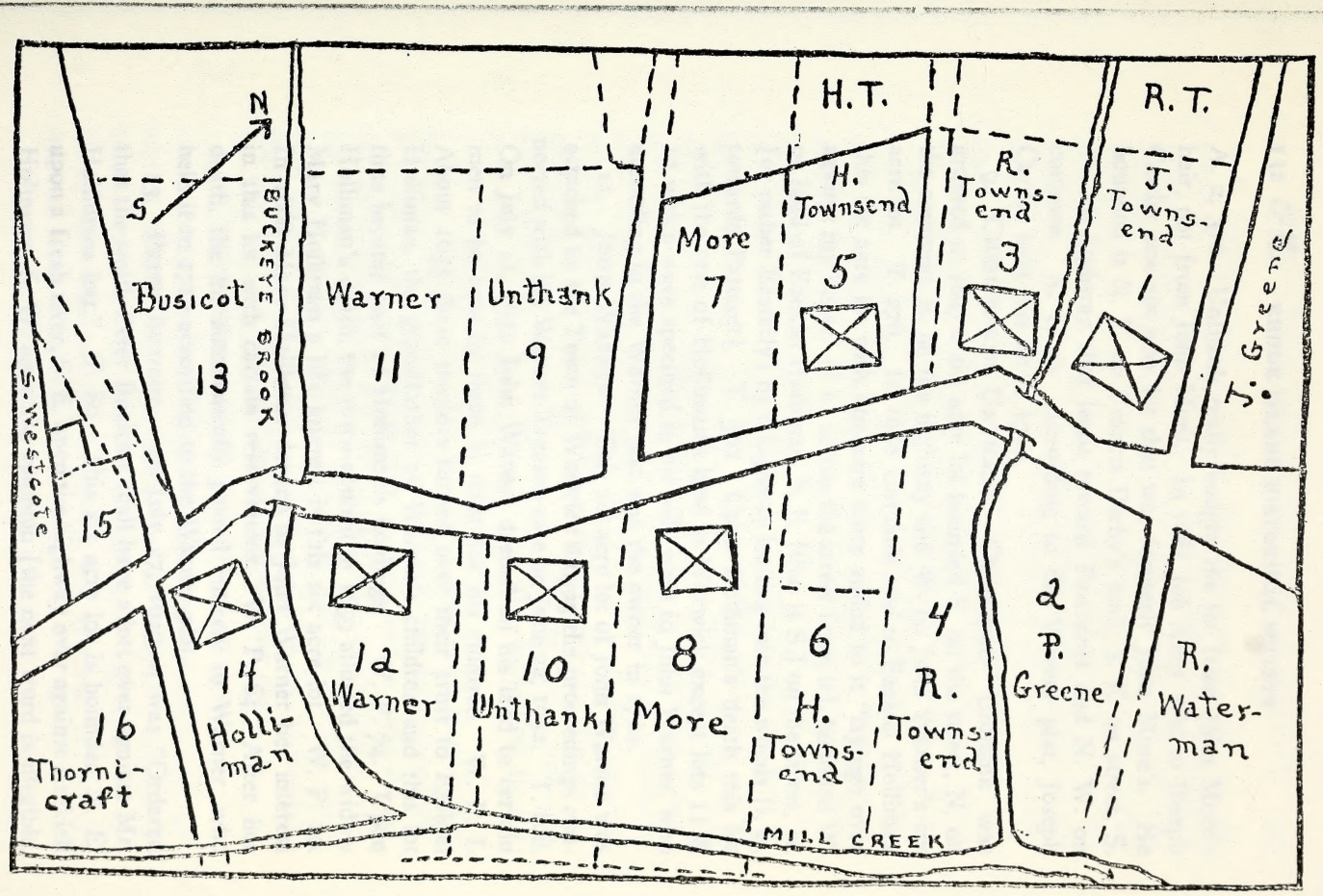
1. JOHN TOWNSEND. In 1649 one six acre lot was laid out to John Townsend, bounded N. W. on Richard Townsend, E. on highway, S. on highway and W. on Richard Townsend. T. 275. John Townsend also had a six acre lot N. of the six acre lot of Richard Townsend, which is described above as N. W. of John Townsend's lot. T. 275. In 1649 John Townsend's land is mentioned as east of Richard Townsend's 12 acre house lot. T. 279. John Townsend evidently bought Richard Townsend's six acre lot which was between his own two six acre lots for in 1654 John Townsend sold to Edward Andrews three six acre lots bounded W. on Richard Townsend's house lot, S. on highway, E. on highway, and N. common. T. 279. In 1655 Edward Andrews sold this land to Peter Busicot, T. 295, and in 1658 Peter Busicot deeded the land he had purchased of Edward Andrews to Anthony Low. T. 330. In 1660 there was "Layd out at the request of Anthony Low the 3 six aker lotts formerly layd out to John Townsend and Richard Townsend by the brooke the sayd land being now in the possession of Anthony Low." T. 322. According to the Warner plat of 1712 Anthony Low then held this land. R. I. H. S. R. I. Maps. 10, 1; 10, 21; and 20, 25.

3. RICHARD TOWNSEND. Richard Townsend had in 1649 twelve acres of land "on which he built on the Northwest side of the Street," bounded E. on John Townsend, W. and N. on the Common. T. 279. This land was evidently bounded S. on the Street. It is mentioned above as being W. of John Townsend's land. T. 275. In 1654 Richard Townsend's house lot is mentioned as bounding W. of the land sold by

Henry Townsend to Edward Andrews. T. 279. Anthony Low held this lot according to the 1712 plat.

5. HENRY TOWNSEND. In 1656 Henry Townsend sold to John Sweet his dwelling house "with my home lott it stands upon beinge fowre akers more or lesse, and my orchard on the other side of the way beinge two akers more or lesse." T. 290. In 1657 Elizabeth More described the land she sold to Christopher Unthank as bounded N. E. "by John Sweets land his house stands on." T. 302. In 1663 John Sweet sold to Francis Derby the dwelling house and house lot he bought of Henry Townsend, bounded front [that is S.] on the street, E. "by a highway apertainge to my selfe and Peter Buzicott," W. on Christopher Unthank and N. on 6 acre lot of his own. T. 369. Francis Derby died in 1663, leaving his dwelling house to his son Francis. Christopher Unthank sold the More lot to Job Almy in 1677, and described it as bounded N. E. on Francis Derby's heir. A. 2, 310. Francis Derby's house was burnt in 1664. T. 210. Almy sold the More lot to Joseph Carder in 1681, and bounded it N. E. on Francis Derby's land. A. 1, 20. In 1683 Francis Derby sold to John Low the land bequeathed to him by his father Francis Derby. 1, 30. John Low deeded to Joseph Carder in 1691 the house lot and other land he had purchased of Francis Derby except two acres already sold to Carder and six acres already sold to John Waterman. 1, 131. The two acres were the orchard mentioned above, see lot 6. Joseph Carder held this lot according to the Warner plat of 1712.

7. JOHN MORE. In 1657 Elizabeth, widow of John More, deeded to Christopher Unthank a six acre lot bounded on the front [this is S. or S. E.] by the highway, S. W. by a highway that leades towards Patuxet, N. E. by John Sweets land his house stands on, and N. W. by the common. T. 302. The land is in 1663 described as W. of the land sold by John Sweet to Francis Derby. T. 369. Christopher Unthank sold to Job Almy in 1677 the six acre lot which "I bought of John More" "on the northwest side of the street." He bounded it S. E. on street, S. W. on highway [i. e., the one leading towards Pawtuxet], N. W. on common, and N. E. on Francis Derby's heir.



Warwick home lots at east end of town

A. 2, 310. Unthank really bought the lot from John More's heir, not from John More. In 1681 Job Almy sold to Joseph Carder one six acre lot that was formerly John More's. He bounded it N. E. on Francis Derby's land, S. E. on street, S. W. on highway that leads toward Pawtuxet and N. W. on common. A. 1, 20. According to the Warner plat, Joseph Carder held this lot in 1712.

9. CHRISTOPHER UNTHANK. Christopher Unthank was granted in 1647 a six acre lot bounded S. on the street, N. on the common, E. on the highway and W. on John Warner's six acre lot. T. 278. In 1658 Unthank sold to Ezekiel Holliman this six acre lot with one acre more added to it "layinge over against my house" [i. e., across the street from it], bounded W. on land of Ezekiel Holliman, S. E. [that is S.] on the street, N. [or rather Easterly] by a highway leading into the woods [i. e., towards Patuxet]. T. 300. Upon Holliman's death this lot with the rest of Holliman's land in Warwick except lots 11 & 12 which were specified in his will, went to John Warner, who according to the Warner plat was the owner in 1712.

11. JOHN WARNER. This six acre lot of John Warner was attached by the Town of Warwick during the proceedings connected with the Warner Treason case on June 22, 1652. T. 108. On July 11, 1652 John Warner deeded all his land to certain men to be held by them in trust for his children. W. P. I. About 1655 these trustees turned over their trust to Ezekiel Holliman, the grandfather of Warner's children and this lot thus became part of Holliman's holdings. W. P. 74. Upon Holliman's death, the town council in 1659 allowed the widow Mary Holliman a life interest in this six acre lot. W. P. 10. In 1668 Mary Holliman deeded to John Warner her interest in this lot with certain reservations. W. P. 64. After her death, the lot automatically passed entirely to Warner, who held it in 1712 according to the Warner plat.

13. PETER BUSICOT. On July 27, 1649, it was "Ordered that the smith Peter Buzicott shall have a lott over against Mr. Hollimans lott." T. 80. This six acre lot is bounded N. E. upon a fresh river, S. E. upon the highway over against Ezekiell Holimans, S. W. upon the common [the next word is illegible,

it is perhaps "and"] Stukly Westcot and N. W. on the common. T. 267. On Oct. 1, 1649, it was voted "to build a prison house & pound by the lott that was layd out to Peter Buzicott." T. 83. In 1650 Peter Busicott deeded to Ezekiel Holliman "six akers lyinge by the brooke that comes from the greate pond by the land of John Warner on the North," on the highway on the east, and on the common on the south. T. 280. In 1651 it was ordered "that the undertakers of the mill have liberty to damme up the fresh river for theyer use any where above the lott Mr. Holiman purchased of Peter Buzicot. T. 95. This land is further identified by Peter Busicot in a confirmatory deed dated 1681-2, as follows: "I the said Peter Busecot do hereby acknowledge that formerly divers yeares since being expired did grant . . . unto Mr. Ezekiell Hollyman deceased, unto him his heires . . . one parcell of land or house lot . . . bounded on the North side by a Small brooke or river and Easterly by the Street directly over against Mr. Hollimans former dwelling, and bounded Southerly by the common and also westerly bounded by the common, And for as much as John Warner . . . is the true and lawfull heire unto Mr. Ezekiel Hollyman his grandfather by parentage, I . . . do . . . confirme unto the said John Warner . . ." etc. W. P. 66. According to the 1712 plat John Warner then held this lot.

15. COMMON. In 1649 the prison house and pound were to be built on this lot. T. 83. In 1655 it was decided to build a Town House and prison here, T. 135., and in 1663 the lot for the Town House was designated as on the highway, with the Peter Busicot tenement next to it and the burying place next further west. T. 201. On the 1712 plat No. 15 is called the Town House and the small lot the Burying place.

On the south or south east side of the street

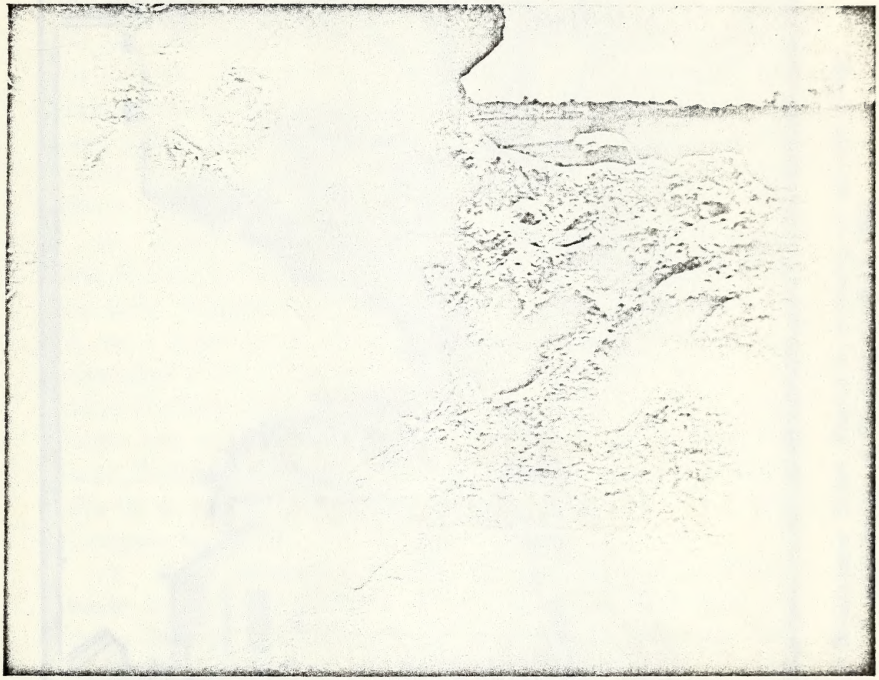
2. PETER GREENE. Peter Greene's land is described as east of the small brook, which is east of Richard Townsend's land in 1649, T. 278, and in 1654 as east of the land sold by Henry Townsend to John Townsend, and described as "which was our brother Richards." T. 276.

4. RICHARD TOWNSEND. Richard Townsend was in 1649

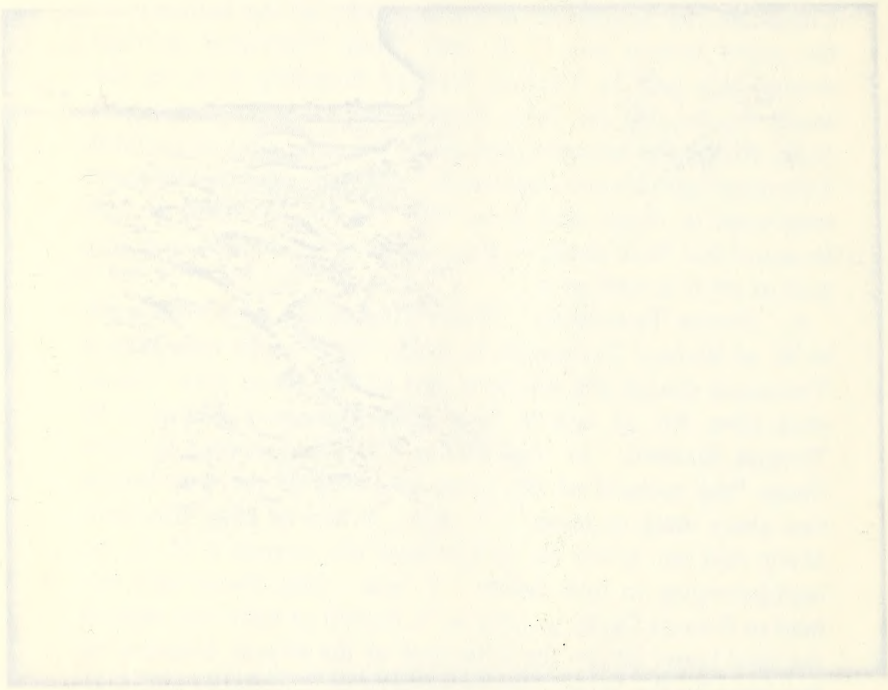
granted a six acre lot "one the south side of the street whereon hee first built bounded Easterly by the small brooke betwixt Peter Greene and him westward by Henry Townsends Lott." T. 278. In 1654 Henry Townsend deeded to John Townsend "one parcell part of what was my house lott and part of that which was our brother Richard's is bounded thus; John Mores house lott on the west, Peter Greenes lott on the East, the Creeke on the South and it reaches short of the highway on the north twenty pole." T. 276. John Townsend in 1655 deeded this land to Thomas Stafford bounding it E. on the small brooke, W. on John Moores lott, "on the front part [i. e., N.] by the common, and partly by some land of Richard Townsends and Henry Townsends." [probably the twenty poles mentioned in 1654], and S. on Mill Creeke. T. 286. It will be noted that these deeds of 1654 and 1655 include the southern part of lot 6 as well as 4.

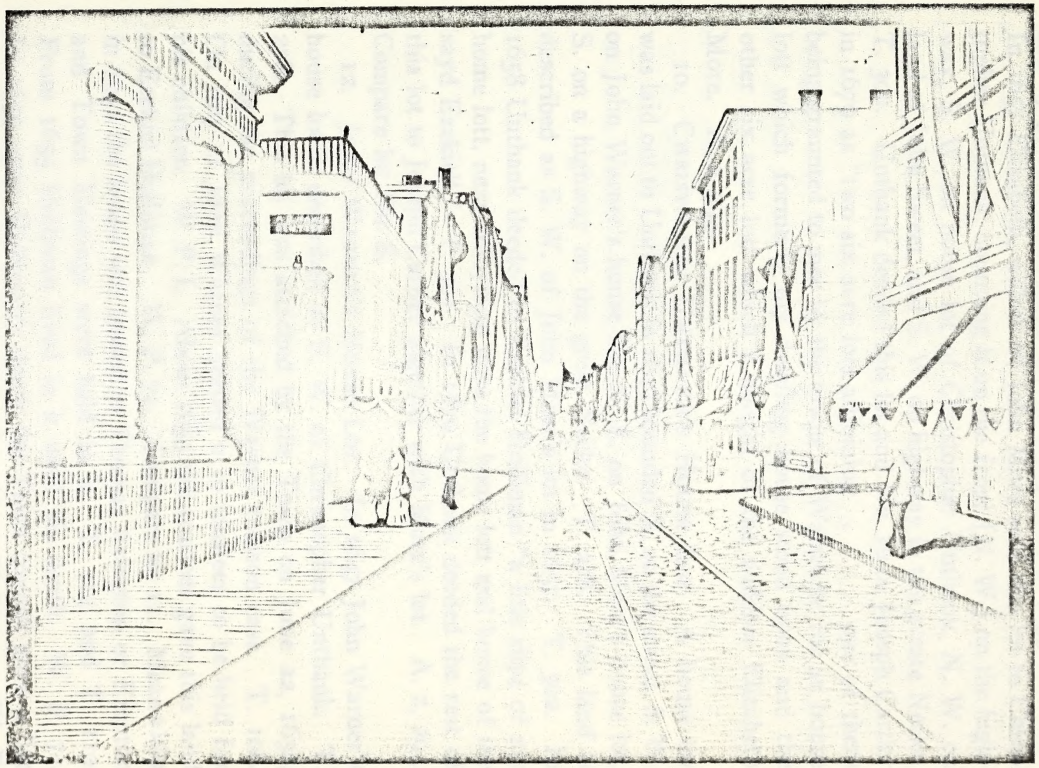
6. Henry Townsend. Henry Townsend's lot is mentioned as W. of Richard Townsends in 1649. T. 279. In 1654 Henry Townsend deeded the southern part of this lot to John Townsend (See No. 4) and in 1655 John Townsend deeded it to Thomas Stafford. In 1656 Henry Townsend deeded to John Sweet "my orchard on the other [S.] side of the way beinge two akers more or lesse." T. 290. When in 1657 Elizabeth More sold her house lot to Unthank she bounds it N. E. on land belonging to John Sweet. T. 302. John Sweet sold this land to Francis Derby in 1663 as "a Parsell of land over against the sayd houes lott on the other side of the streete, bounded on the front by the Street, southwestward by a highway and elsewhere by the land of Thomas Stafford." T. 369. The highway to the southwest was apparently not permanent. After Francis Derby's death this lot with his other land went to his son Francis Derby who on April 5, 1683, sold it to John Low. 1, 30. On May 8, 1683, John Low deeded to Joseph Carder two acres of land more or less bounded N. W. on street, N. E. on Thomas Stafford, and S. W. on Joseph Carder, it being land laid out to Henry Townsend, sold to John Sweet, and by Sweet sold to Derby, and by Derby's heir sold to Low. 1, 34.

8. John More's House Lot. In 1647 Christopher Un-



View of Steatite Quarry looking west at "Big Elm Tree Farm,"
Johnston, R. I.





View of Westminster Street, draped in mourning on account of the assassination of President Garfield, 1881

thank's land was bounded N. E. on John Mores house lot. T. 278. In 1654 John More's house lot was described as W. of land sold by Henry Townsend to John Townsend, T. 276; and by John Townsend to Thomas Stafford in 1655. T. 286. In 1657 Elizabeth, widow of John More sold this lot to Christopher Unthank, bounding it on the front [N. W.] on the highway, S. W. on house lot of Christopher Unthank, N. W. on land of John Sweet, and S. W. on highway in the greate Necke. T. 302. Unthank deeded this lot and No. 10 to Joseph Carder in 1679 as "two six acre lots adjoining . . . one of them being graunted to mee by the towne of Warwicke for an house lott which formerly my dwelling house stood upon and the other six acre lott which I bought of the widdow Elizabeth More. A. 2, 294.

10. CHRISTOPHER UNTHANK'S HOUSE LOT. A house lot was laid out to Unthank in 1649 bounded N. on the street, S. W. on John Warner's house lot, N. E. on John More's house lot, S. on a highway on the great Necke. T. 278. This land is described as S. W. of John More's lot in 1657. T. 302. In 1658 Unthank deeded to Ezekiel Holliman "a litle slipe of my home lott, next adioyning unto the home lott and house of the sayd Ezekiell." T. 301. In 1679 Unthank deeded the rest of this lot to Joseph Carder together with More's lot. A. 2, 294. Compare lot No. 8.

12. JOHN WARNER'S HOUSE LOT. In 1647 John Warner's house lot is described as S. W. of Christopher Unthank. T. 278. This lot was attached by the Town on June 22, 1652, during the proceedings of the Warner treason case. T. 108. On July 11 John Warner deeded it to trustees to be held for his children. W. P. I. About 1655 the trustees gave this land to Ezekiel Holliman. W. P. 74. Compare lot 11. Meanwhile in 1652 the house was leased to Thomas Arington or Erenton and Town Meetings were held in it. T. 114 and T. 119. From 1655 Holliman lived in it until his death. W. P. 74. In 1659 upon Holliman's death the Town council gave a life interest in the house and land Mrs. Mary Holliman. W. P. 10. She resided there until 1668, when she deeded her interest to John Warner, although with certain reservations. W.

P. 64. Upon her death it became Warner's property without reservations.

14. EZEKIEL HOLLIMAN'S HOUSE LOT. Holliman lived here until 1655 when he moved to the house on lot 10. He then sold this house and lot to his step-son-in-law, John Gereardy who took up his residence there. Holliman died before he signed a deed, and his executors deeded it to John Gereardy April 6, 1663. W. P. 15. On April 12, 1663, Gereardy deeded it to Mrs. Mary Holliman. T. 395. She probably moved there in 1668. In 1681 she deeded it back to John Gereardy. W. P. 64. In 1685 Thomas Hopkins was living as a tenant in this house. W. P. 88.

The plat of 1712 does not show the ownership of the lots on this side of the street. H. M. C.

W. P.—Warner Papers in R. I. H. S.
T.—Typewritten transcript of Warwick Records, vol. 1.
Other references are to Warwick Deeds.

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